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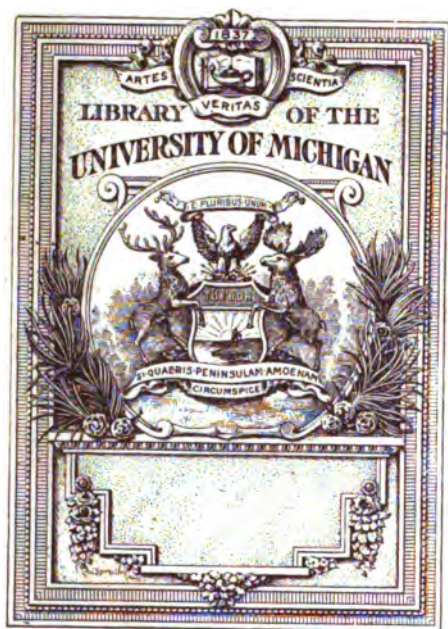
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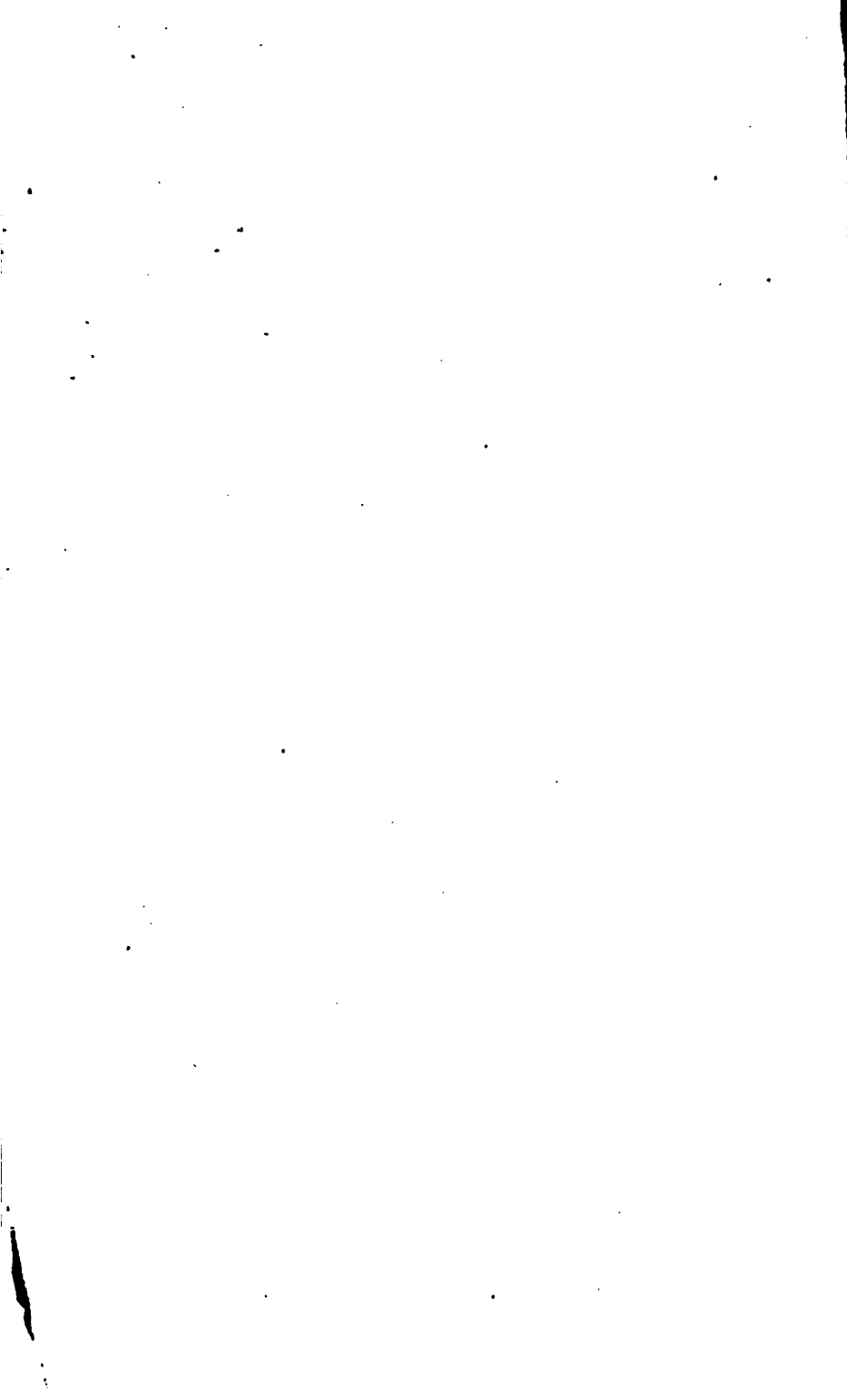
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BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOV. RALPH P. LOWE,

DELIVERED TO THE

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

**DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1860.**

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and

House of Representatives :

Representing the Executive Chair, it becomes my duty, under the constitution, to communicate to the General Assembly, the condition of the affairs of the State, as administered in its several departments, and to recommend such measures, as to me shall seem expedient for your action.

The period that has elapsed since your last biennial session, has been one of great disturbing causes and anxious solicitude to all classes of our citizens.

The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one half the usual products, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic, in the fall of '57, did not reach its climax for evil in our borders, until the year just past.

You need not be informed of the disastrous effects produced by these two causes, upon the hopes and condition of our people. Overtaken suddenly and unexpectedly in this misfortune, with heavy individual liabilities, with no facilities for obtaining money, their property reduced to a nominal value, and no demand for it at any price, thousands there are who feel that their homes and their fortunes are in great peril; and that this is so, would be worse than idle to disguise. In this aspect of affairs, you may reasonably expect that strong appeals will be made to you for remedial legislation; and I doubt not that their expostulations will receive your very considerate attention, and prompt you to put forth, in your sovereign capacity, such powers as you possess, to secure to

them indemnity against unreasonable and unjust sacrifices, yet in a manner that shall guard and protect the rights of all parties interested.

I would not, however, suppress the important fact that the condition and affairs of our people are taking a favorable turn, since the commencement of the late monetary crisis; a large amount of individual indebtedness has been liquidated—a rigid system of retrenchment has been observed in the social and domestic relations and expenditures of our people—but few new liabilities have been created—no malignant epidemic has prevailed—the industry of the people, the last year, has been very well rewarded with a fair harvest—emigration is again flowing in—the social condition of our people is improving, and we have abundant reason for devout and grateful acknowledgments to *Him*, whose goodness knows no bounds, that we are once more being placed in a condition of advancement and prosperity.

CENSUS OF 1859.—You will have before you a neat print of the census of the past year, taken in the mode prescribed by the act that authorized the same, at an expense only of about \$ 618 71. It fixed the population of the State at 642,532, being 123,168 more than the population, when the census was taken in the year 1856, and will in all probability, reach 700,000 by the time the Federal census is taken during the present year. The agricultural statistics contained in the present census, refer to the year 1858, and do the field culture of the State very great injustice. On account of the heavy and protracted rains of that year, it is conceded that our crops fell below half their usual amount. Yet, as a result of our industry, we had in cultivation over three millions of acres. And unfavorable as was the season, we cut over 500,000 tons of hay—harvested over 3,000,000 bushels of wheat—cribbed over 23 million bushels of corn—1,500,000 bushels of potatoes—manufactured near a half million gallons of molasses from sorghum—sold beef cattle and hogs to an amount exceeding five millions of dollars, and exported wool and lead, to the value of a million and a quarter, &c.

But it is believed by the best judges, that the year just past, would exhibit a very different table of statistics; that the beef, pork, and wool crops have given an excess of 20 or 25 per cent. over the census year of 58, whilst the corn crop cannot fall short

of fifty millions of bushels, and the value of the sorghum molasses would reach the figure of \$500,000.

One or two more such crops, accompanied in other respects with the smiles of a propitious Heaven, and adhering to our present system of domestic economy, will not only re-assure but restore our people to their wonted prosperity, and place them in a condition to grant rather than ask favors of those Atlantic States and cities, which have been heaping obloquy upon us because of our embarrassments, which had its origin as much with them as with us.

HASTY LEGISLATION TO BE AVOIDED.—Seventy-one of the laws, covering 263 pages, were passed the day and night preceding the adjournment of the last General Assembly. It would be strange, indeed, if the engrossing and enrolling clerks could copy and compare all these enactments, for the signature of the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House, without committing grave errors. It is known, important omission and mistakes did occur, while some very important bills had been matured at the cost of much time, labor, and expense, failed of their passage, for the want of a few hours time. The mischief growing out of rash and inconsiderate legislation of this description cannot fail to address itself to the mind of a prudent legislator, and I feel myself shut up to the duty of respectfully but earnestly urging upon you the correction of this great evil. I need not say that, as the supreme law-giving power of the State, you are charged with an important trust, which the public welfare demands shall be executed with a wise caution, and a faithfulness that shall comport with the solemnity of your commission.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES.—Your attention is invited to the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor of the State. From the report of the latter, it will appear that the liabilities of the State amount to \$352,492 37. This sum is made up of three amounts quite dissimilar in their character, and all of which, with some confusion of ideas, have been designated a State indebtedness. The first consists of \$200,000, borrowed by the State in the winter of 1858, upon her bonds, running ten years at seven per cent. The second out-standing warrants, amounting to \$30,196 62, payable upon presentation. The aggregate of these two sums,—\$230,196 62—constitute the entire present indebtedness of the State. The third sum of \$122,295 75, is a part of the

school fund, which belongs to the State, is held by the State in trust for educational purposes. It is true, the State pays interest on this amount, not to a creditor,—for the relation of debtor and creditor does not exist—but to the school fund itself, as upon a debt; ownership is not indebtedness. This money is a part of the proceeds of lands granted to the State, and is as much the property of the State as the lands were at the time they were granted. She has wisely dedicated the interest upon this fund to the support of a system of common schools. In paying this interest, she does not make herself a debtor, or divest herself of the right to control this fund as to her may seem best. She may at any time change her constitution and apply the five per cent. fund and the proceeds of the 500,000 acre grant to any other purpose. I deemed this explanation due, for the reason the constitution forbids a State indebtedness above 250,000 dollars, and if in the sense of the constitution, the receiving and holding this fund is a debt, then has the State precluded herself from demanding and receiving about a million of dollars due her from the General Government, on the five per cent. fund. Such is the amount and character of our liabilities. It will be observed that but a small portion of the same will mature and be required to be paid during the next two years. In contrast with this, the revenue resources of the State show that its financial affairs are in a very satisfactory condition, as it leaves a large excess of assets over her liabilities.

The balance in the treasury, and in course of payment through the banks, the delinquent taxes now due from the counties, and the State tax of the year 1859, amount in the aggregate to six hundred and eight thousand six hundred nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

The Auditor estimates the expenditures for the two fiscal years, commencing November 7th, 1859, and ending the 1st Monday of November, 1861, exclusive of appropriations for charitable institutions and other special purposes, at \$401,719 72, whilst the estimated resources of the State for the same period, exclusive of the saline and school funds are put down at \$858,609 48. The above figures exhibit a handsome margin upon which the State may prosecute to completion her various charitable and other institutions.

The first great duty of the State undoubtedly is, to administer its affairs in all the departments of the public service, upon as economical a scale as possible, consistent with the public good.

The expenditures for ordinary purposes, during the two fiscal years, ending on the 7th of Nov. last, amount to \$366,198 57, whilst the extraordinary expenses for the same period, amount to \$212,157 45; making an aggregate of \$578,356 02. I have no knowledge of any State in the Union, whose ordinary expenses, when viewed in connection with the nature of our political organization, the extent of our population and territorial limits, will compare more favorably, or whose people pay a lighter State tax for the privileges they enjoy, than do ours. This fact, it is believed will not escape the attention of the emigrant who is or may be seeking a home in the great valley of the Mississippi.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Our Educational interest will claim your special attention. On the 12th of March, 1858, the General Assembly passed an Act entitled, "An act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa." This act, with the exception of those portions of it which provided for levying taxes and appropriating money, was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The Board of Education at its first session, held in December, 1858, were much perplexed in determining the extent of their jurisdiction, fearing on the one hand that they might encroach upon the powers of the General Assembly, and on the other, that they might fail to perform to the full extent, the duties required of them under the constitution.

After much reflection and deliberation, they re-enacted the law above referred to with some slight alterations. It took effect on the first day of March last, and under it our school system has operated as successfully as we could reasonably expect in view of a change from a system with which they were familiar, to one materially different in its essential features. Objections have been made to some of its provisions, but in the main it appears to have given satisfaction.

The Board at their recent session held in December of last year, made a variety of amendments, which they believe will remove all valid objections.

Under the provisions of the constitution, all laws passed by the Board of Education are subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly. The law as amended will be laid before you for your consideration; and it is earnestly hoped that you will only make such additions to it as you may deem essen-

tially necessary to give it vitality without materially changing its provisions.

Repeated and radical changes in our school laws, though sometimes necessary, are always attended with temporary inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, and hence it is particularly desirous to avoid them unless they are indispensable to the prosperity of our schools.

Popular education is one of the most important interests of the State. A much greater number of the people are personally identified with its failure or success than with any other subject of legislation. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, that the utmost precaution should be observed in anything you may deem it your duty to do for the promotion of this great object; and in this sentiment I am fully persuaded that I have your hearty concurrence. It is all important that the school laws should be considered and acted upon definitely and finally at an early day of the session, in order that they may be published and distributed in time for the school district elections in the spring. Their circulation in pamphlet form should not be restricted to school officers, but should be sent broad-cast among the people, in order that they may become familiar with their provisions. At least every head of a family should be supplied with a copy. We have over one hundred thousand voters who are interested in our school district meetings, and to enable them to become familiar with their duties and obligations, the school laws should be circulated exclusively among them.

The subject of discontinuing the Board of Education has been discussed by some of our public journals. While I much regret the unfortunate position in which we are placed by the educational provisions of our constitution, I should seriously question the expediency of such a measure at present. The Board have endeavored faithfully to perform the responsible duties imposed upon them, but at nearly every step, they have been trammelled by constitutional restrictions, and hence their legislation has not been such as it would have been if they had been clothed with full and exclusive authority to enact all laws for the government and support of our common schools.

But it should be remembered also that they possess, under the constitution, the sole power to originate all laws exclusively educational in their character.

The constitution provides that the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or reorganize the Board of Education at any time after the year 1863, and as another session of the General Assembly will transpire before that time, any legislation on the subject at present would certainly be unwise and premature, and would probably render our whole educational system still more complicated than before.

FIVE PER CENT FUND.—Our admission into the Federal Union transpired in the fall of 1846. At this time there were very few outstanding military land warrants. A part of the compact of admission was, that in consideration the government lands should not be taxed by us, the State should receive 5 per cent upon the net sales of the lands within her chartered limits. Upon the cash sales we are and have been receiving this fund; but upon all entries made with military land warrants, the 5 per cent is denied us upon the ground that such entries are mere bounties, and not sales. In February, 1847, three or four months after our admission into the Union, Congress passed an act offering one quarter section of land to every private, musician, and non-commissioned officer who would enter and serve a given period in the Mexican war. This war closed about the time that our best lands were being brought into market; vast numbers of these warrants were issued and were located in this State, absorbing a large proportion of our best lands. As they formed a part of the contract of enlistment, they could not have been withheld by the government without an act of bad faith, not so however if they were in fact only bounties. But they were issued in discharge of a consideration that had been given in the form of military services, and their subsequent redemption in land, constituted a sale in the sense of the law as well as the compact. Such is the opinion of the best jurists in the country. I have appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent upon these warrants, that now approximates to a million of dollars. On going to Washington to institute a suit in the court of claims, as I was directed to do by a joint resolution adopted at your last General Assembly, I was strongly dissuaded from doing so, for the reason that it would be a useless expenditure of money—that the decisions of that court settled nothing—that they were only equivalent to a report made by a committee of either House of Congress, and were as frequently overruled—that the relief after all must come

through Congress. Eminently unjust as is the non-payment of this fund for the reasons assigned, Iowa is not the only party complaining. Other western States stand in the same category, but not so largely implicated. They propose to abide their time till after the next federal census and apportionment, which will give the west some 18 or 20 additional representatives. My opinion is that we had better do the same thing.

The payment of this fund is not a mere favor which we are asking of the General Government, but a subsisting legal right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction.

SCHOOL FUND AND LANDS.—The agents employed to investigate the affairs of the different School Fund Commissioners in the State, found many irregularities and abuses in the official discharge of their duties, and in the counties of Alamakee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Decatur, Fayette, Jones, Madison, Mitchell, Story and Wapello, they discovered defalcations to an amount exceeding \$20,000. Their reports, however, in some instances, were not entirely clear and satisfactory, and probably may have done some of the officers injustice. The law makes it the duty of the County Judges in all such cases to bring the matter to the notice of the District Attorney for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings. I am of the opinion that the interest of the State School Fund would be better subserved by authorizing the Auditor of State or the Secretary of the Board of Education (Col. Benton,) to re-investigate the accounts of the School Fund Commissioners in the counties mentioned, with a view of ascertaining with greater certainty the real facts in each case; this being done to clothe such officer with full power to arrange amicably with the defaulting Commissioner the amount found to be due, by allowing time and good security. If he should fail in this, then to supply the District Attorney with such a statement of facts, that he may proceed with safety, and with less liability to involve the State in cost. Indeed it would be well to invest some officer with full discretionary power to settle all such cases in the method that will with the least expense, protect the State against loss.

I had the honor, at your last regular session, to communicate to your respective bodies, the frauds and abuses alleged to have been practiced in Tama County in the sale of the 16th section. The law required that the land should be offered at public sales

three different times, six months or more apart, before they shall be subject to private entry. In January, 1857, 3200 acres were offered at public sale in said county, (being the first and only time they were so offered) and run up to a high figure by fictitious bidders, as the charge was made, to prevent actual settlers from becoming purchasers. After the sale these bidders privately forfeited their bids—after which the parties for whom they acted, purchased the same at private entry at the appraised value thereof. If this was true, the sale was a fraud upon as well as a clear violation of the law, and consequently void, and I so directed the County Judge to declare them, which he accordingly did. I have since learned that some of these pretended purchasers were unwilling to have their lands so treated, and would contest their titles with the State, while others would give them up if their money could be refunded with interest. As the executive officer of the State, it was my duty to insist upon a strict observance of the law. It is quite competent for you to do otherwise, and in view of the altered condition of things in the State, the fall of property, &c., I would now recommend the passage of a law that should legalize these sales, and vest in the several purchasers the legal title to the lands in question, with the privilege, however, to such as desire it, to surrender back the land to the County Judge, upon being reimbursed the money paid, with interest. This option should be given, for the reason that the sale had been declared void by me, and some of the parties may have made other arrangements. Such a disposition of this difficulty would obviate the expense and vexation of law suits, and at the same time, under all the circumstances, further the interest of the School Fund.

500,000 ACRE GRANT.—In the selection of these lands the agents employed returned an excess of 22,660.03 acres, which by some mistake was approved and entered upon the tract books both in the General Land Office at Washington and upon our own books in the Register's office.

I was urged, and learned my predecessors had been, to return back to the General Government a list of lands to be taken from the original selections, properly described, that should be equal to this excess. Upon very full enquiry, I found that this could not be done without interfering with the rights of innocent purchasers, that the entire grant, including a part of this excess, had already been sold, leaving about 13,918.25 acres undisposed of. Perceiv-

ing no good reason why this last amount should not be given back, a list containing a proper description of the same was duly returned, and an arrangement was made with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the effect that the residue of this excess (8,745 acres) should be confirmed to the State, and that from her five per cent fund an amount should be retained sufficient to pay for the same, at \$1.25 per acre, being \$10,931. This adjustment is a favorable one for the State, and it is to be hoped that you will ratify it by the passing of an act that so much of the five per cent fund may be retained by the General Government, as shall be necessary to carry out the settlement so made, and that the title of the 8,745 acres may vest in the State; it will also be necessary for Congress to pass an act confirming this settlement for the consideration named, to which the attention of our Representatives should be immediately called.

DES MOINES RIVER GRANT AND IMPROVEMENT.—For years this grant has been held to extend to the source of the river. Recently the Government authorities have decided that it is limited in its extent to the Raccoon Forks, and refuses to certify any more lands to the State north of this point. The Hon. Charles Mason was appointed a Commissioner by the last General Assembly to procure, if possible, the residue of this grant to be certified to the State. For this purpose he immediately repaired to Washington, and not obtaining a satisfactory decision from the Secretary of the Interior, appealed to the President, who referred the subject to the Attorney General, whose opinion was adverse to the State, and thereupon recourse was had to the Judiciary. A suit, in the name of E. C. Littlefield, Esq., against the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company, was instituted in the District Court of the United States, and judgment obtained in favor of the plaintiff for a tract of land embraced in this grant near Fort Dodge, derived from the State. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was immediately taken, has already been submitted to that tribunal upon printed arguments, with assurances from the Court of an early decision, which the State confidently expects will be a favorable one, as it is impossible to conceive how the Government is to avoid the legal effect of her repeated admissions, that our title extended to the source of the river. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Judge Mason for the able and indefatigable manner in which he has addressed himself to the object of his commission. The settle-

ment made at its last session by the Legislature with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, has been duly carried out according to the terms expressed, a part of the details of which will be found in the Report of the Commissioner, E. Manning, Esq. It will be remembered that the River Improvement was abandoned, except the completion of four dams, the state and condition of which will be found in the Reports of the present Commissioner, Wm. C. Drake, and the Chief Engineer, S. Dwight Eaton, Esq., to which your attention is respectfully called.

If these four dams should be completed, they will still be the source of constant annoyance and expense to the State, and it is clear to my mind that it would be the part of wisdom to do at once what in the end will have to be done, and that is, to transfer these dams, with all their privileges, to any responsible party or parties (if such can be found) who would undertake to complete and keep the same in repair. The dams, completed, might be disposed of to the highest responsible bidder, &c.

Justice to a large number of individuals, demands that I should bring to your attention another subject connected with this grant. The agents employed by the State to select the 500,000 acre grant, among others, selected 12,913.51 acres of land, chiefly in Webster county, belonging to the river grant, which selection, with others, was approved Feb. 20th, 1851.

Col. Benton, at that time the State Superintendent, with his usual caution and prudence, before ordering these lands into market, addressed a letter of enquiry to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whether any of the selections in question conflicted with the Des Moines River grant. This was in March, 1853. Receiving a negative answer on the 6th of June, of the same year, he ordered the lands into market. In January thereafter, he received another letter from the Commissioner, to the effect that the approval of the selections of these 12,813 acres had been revoked, and confirmed to the State under the Des Moines River grant.

In the meantime, the School Fund Commissioner of Webster Co., under the order of sale, disposed of some 4,859 acres of this land, by sale to actual settlers, who have improved and still occupy the same. Since then the State, under her contract for the improvement of the Des Moines River, has conveyed by deed these same lands to the Des Moines River Company who now hold the legal title. In this condition of things what is to become of these

settlers? It is true, perhaps, under the occupying claimant law, they may get the value of their improvement. But is this the measure of justice that should be meted out to them? They were purchasers in good faith, and although their misfortunes are the result of the *laches* of Federal officers, rather than that of the State, yet simple justice demands, under the circumstances, that the State should at best do all it could to have these lands confirmed to them. This can now only be done by negotiation.

I would respectfully suggest, where any of these parties are unwilling to take a reasonable compensation for their improvements, and surrender the land, that if they will pay to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, the price for which the State sells other school lands, that then the State will make up the residue of the purchase money to said Company, either in cash or land; provided the purchase can be made of said Company on just and reasonable terms.

A special agent might be commissioned to effect the negotiation on this basis, properly restricted in his powers.

At all events, the whole subject is submitted to your better wisdom, earnestly expressing the hope that it will not be overlooked.

SWAMP LANDS.—The grant of these lands for purposes named in the act, has been the source of much trouble to the State, and vexation to the people of the counties who were intended to be made by an act of the Legislature, the recipients of the same. After large quantities of these lands had been selected agreeably to the rules prescribed by the proper department, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office as such, they were permitted to be entered or located with land warrants at the Government Land Offices, upon a bare representation that they were dry lands. A remonstrance from the State against so unjust a proceeding, resulted in the passage of an act by Congress confirming to the State the swamp land selections as they had been made.

Before this, however, Congress had, by an act passed for that purpose, recognized and confirmed the title of purchasers and locators of such tracts as had been selected as swamp or overflowed lands, but made provision, at the same time, that upon due proof by the authorized agent of the State, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase money shall be paid over to the State, and when

the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the State should be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, &c.

The General Assembly, at its last session, made an appropriation of \$2,000 to defray the expense of selecting the swamp and overflowed lands in twelve counties then unorganized, and the sending of an agent to Washington to settle the preliminaries of the proof required under the act of Congress alluded to, as well as some other open questions in relation to the manner of listing and patenting these lands to the State. The Hon. James Thorington was commissioned for this purpose, and an adjustment was effected, under which the General Government has, up to this date, certified or listed to the State 507,811.30 acres. The report of the State Register will show in what counties these lands are situated. The lists have been examined, corrected and approved, and patents requested to be issued to the State for the same, which is now in process of being done. 61,812.43 acres of the above amount, embraced within the Fort Des Moines and the old Iowa City Land District, have recently been patented to the State, and which I have caused to be patented to the counties in which they are situated. It is believed the above lands will all soon be certified by patents to the State, and they belong to that class of swamp lands about which there is no controversy, the title being, as I have before stated, confirmed to the State by an act of Congress dated March 3d, 1857. But in addition to these lands, there has been listed to the State 124,332 76-100th acres falling within the Ft. Des Moines and Chariton Land Districts, which had been wrongfully permitted to be entered by cash or with military land warrants, the title whereof has been confirmed to the several purchasers and locators, but indemnity for which is to be given to the State, provided it shall be proved in the method prescribed, that they were swamp and overflowed lands within the meaning and intent of the act granting the same at the date thereof, or at the time of their selection. Forms of the proof, with the requisite instruction, have been forwarded to the Judges of those counties where these lands are situated, that the work of establishing the swampy character of the same may be commenced.

The General Land Office, at Washington, is unwilling to adjust this grant with any other party than the State authorities, which devolves upon the Executive greater duties than it is possible for him to perform with his other official labors. The exami-

nation and correction as they are forwarded, which is only done by land Districts, the division of these lists into counties, and transmitting to such counties, those which are to be patented, and those which have been entered by cash, and those which have been located with land warrants, in separate lists, that the requisite proof may be taken in regard to their character—and supplying the counties or other agents with all needful information they may require concerning the manner of conducting the proof—examining and correcting these proofs, when taken, before they are transmitted to Washington for approval, will require more labor than one individual can bestow should he give his entire time. Hence I felt it my duty to employ J. B. Stewart, Esq., of Des Moines, a special agent to assist in these labors. But I am now satisfied, that although the Register of the State Land Office and his deputy have already as heavy duties as they can well perform; this swamp Land business should be transacted in his office under the general supervision of the Governor, and that the Register should be authorized to employ one or more competent persons, as the necessities of the case may require, whose time and labors should be given exclusively to this branch of the public service and whatever amount the State should be required to pay the agent or agents thus employed could and ought to be refunded to the treasury out of the moneys obtained from the General Government for Swamp Lands sold. This would hasten the final close and settlement of this troublesome business, which is very much desired by the counties interested, and the commencement of which thus fairly made, has cost the Executive Department of the State unremitting labor and attention.

There is however another obstacle to the early completion of this service, which I should not omit to mention. The four land grant railroads in this State claim the right to impeach the Swamp Land selections so far as they complied with their grant, notwithstanding near three years ago, these selections whether their real character were swamp or dry, were by a special act of Congress confirmed to the State. This right upon application was conceded to these companies by the Commissioner of the General Land office with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, without giving the State a hearing upon the question. Hence the Swamp Land selections found upon odd sections, falling within the description and limits of the railroad, (being fifteen miles on either

side of each line) have not been with other swamp land, certified to the State. On being informed of these facts I proceeded to Washington and made an urgent personal appeal to the Secretary of the Interior for a reversal of this decision, for reasons which were named, but he declined to do so, yet expressed a willingness to require the rail road companies to designate at once the tracts claimed to be dry and to submit proof that should at least be equivalent to the evidence furnished that they have swamp lands, otherwise they should be certified to the State, and to this effect did he so instruct the Commissioner. Still I have heard of no such designations—the lands still remain uncertified to the State. I have been unable to learn from the Commissioner what course he designs to pursue in reference to the instruction of the Secretary of the Interior. And the question recurs where is this matter to end? If the contest goes on it must necessarily be protracted and expensive to the people of the counties, whilst it will prove in the end detrimental to the rail road companies themselves. It is obviously their interest to profitiate the favor rather than the hostility of the people, in pushing forward their several enterprises. The counties deeply feel the want of rail roads, and many of them would be willing to give or subscribe their swamp lands to attain so desirable an object, but they are not thus willing to be deprived of them, without their consent, or subjected to the other alternative of proving them up a second time at great cost and trouble. The rail road grants were made to the State in trust for certain rail road companies. The State as I read the act has already made a declaration of this trust in favor of the companies in question, subject however to the conditions and restrictions contained in the act of Congress granting them. One of these conditions is, that the lands shall only be sold as the construction of the roads progress, that is after one hundred and twenty sections have been sold another like quantity shall not be sold until the Governor of the State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that twenty continuous miles of any of said roads have been completed. Now in order to put an end to this unhappy controversy which has been the source of so much complaint in the State, I cannot but feel that it is my duty to recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your bodies instructing the Governor to sign no more certificates of the description spoken of to any of said companies until they shall file in his office a written relinquishment of their

supposed right to contest the swamp land selections that may fall within the limits of their grants, and a consent on their part that the Commissioner of the General Land office may proceed to patent them to the States as other swamp lands, &c.

STATE PRISON.—This institution merits a distinct notice. The facts and suggestions contained in the reports of the Board of Inspectors and Warden should attract your special consideration.— Since the last General Assembly some eighty-five have been added to the number of convicts. On account of this unexampled increase the appropriation made for the general support of the Prison proved wholly inadequate. It did not indeed hold out a year.— The price of provisions kept up, and being scarce and commanding a ready cash market, could not be obtained on so long a credit except upon terms at once exorbitant and inadmissible. An attempt on the part of the Inspectors to effect a loan of money for this purpose proved unsuccessful. I was forced to the necessity of opening the prison doors or furnishing the requisite supply. This latter alternative was adopted, but only accomplished through the co-operation and indulgence of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, who permitted me to take some six or seven thousand dollars of the revenue whilst *intransitu* from the county collectors to the State Treasury upon my personal receipt. It will be necessary for you to legalize this transaction, I apprehend, and have the treasury credited with the requisite amount, and this I ask may be done. Whereby oversight or miscalculation the appropriation has failed to meet any emergency of this description, I submit whether it would not be well to authorize the census Board or some other agency or power to supply the deficiency until the sitting of the ensuing General Assembly. I regret to make known the fact that there has been some misunderstanding and disagreement among the officers of this institution and between them and Prison contractors, which have led to much irritation of feeling, complaint and finally litigation. It is unnecessary for me to express any opinion upon the character of these difficulties with a view of determining where the blame lies. But it does appear to me that if the Warden was not dependent upon the Board of Inspectors for the term of his office, and the duties and powers of each were clearly defined by law, it would seem to check abuses, and tend to secure both harmony and independence of action.

Representations made to me last May touching the discipline

and condition of the Prison accounts and of abuses in the financial management of the same, satisfied me that the interest of the State demanded an investigation with a view of ascertaining the condition of the one and the manner and system observed in conducting the other. I accordingly commissioned Thomas S. Espy, Robt. A. Russel and H. Q. Jennison to make an examination of the affairs of this institution and report as contemplated and required by "*An act to authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine the accounts of State officers and to define the duties of the Governor in certain cases.*" The very thorough and satisfactory report made by these commissioners is submitted to you and should be considered in connection with that of the Board of Inspectors.

You will not fail to perceive from a careful inspection of their report that the affairs of the institution have been conducted carelessly and without system. That the books of accounts were in a confused condition and could not be balanced—that \$1700 had been traced as a deposit into the hands of bankers, and had been lost sight of by the officers and would in all probability have been lost to the State but for this investigation. Much of this irregularity and confusion in the accounts undoubtedly is attributable to the acts of an incompetent book keeper—which demonstrates the importance of having a professional accountant to keep the books in an institution where large sums of money are to be disbursed for various purposes under distinct appropriations.

To the report of the Commissioners is appended a general balance sheet, obtained only by re-journalizing the books and correcting the errors, and supplying the omissions, and which comes down from the commencement of our State organization to the 1st of June, 1859, exhibiting the following result :

	Dr.	Cr.
State of Iowa,		\$109,641.86
Construction,	\$69,045.82	
General Support,	35,279.73	
Officers Salaries,	12,851.49	
General Support Fund,		634.42
Convict's Fund,	152.47	
Wall Fund,	1,732.31	
Real Estate,	700.00	
Bills Receivable,	3,539.00	
Bills Payable,		12,676.03
Individual Account,	5,821.13	6,169.64
	<u>\$129,121.99</u>	<u>\$129,121.95</u>

It will be ascertained from the details in this balance sheet that the amount \$109,641.86 is the whole amount expended by the State on account of the Penitentiary. The other sums on the credit side, may need explanation. The amount \$634.42 is for cash advanced by the Warden during the month of May last, in payment of bills for supplies, &c. The amount \$12,676.03 is the aggregate of all notes outstanding against the institution, on the 1st of June last, and the amount \$6,169.64 is the sum of all amounts due individuals on book account. The different amounts on the debtor side will be readily understood. The labors of this Commission must result in great good to the institution as well as the State, besides exhibiting the precise condition of its financial affairs; it has exposed abuses, rectified mistakes, and made up and systematized the entire Penitentiary account so as to render it intelligible.

Honorable mention should be made of S. Guthrie, Esq., who is a most competent book keeper, rendered to the Commission valuable assistance in the discharge of their duties, and who is now employed by the present Warden as chief Clerk and book keeper of the establishment—which at once guarantees accuracy and system in the keeping of the accounts. It is believed, however, that he cannot be retained for the compensation now given that officer. True economy requires that the Clerk in this institution should be a first class book keeper with rates of pay which he could get in our larger mercantile establishments. It is proper that I should state that the Commissioners reported a deficit in the accounts of the late Warden, amounting to \$2,278.11. This deficit was discovered by the examiners, after a final settlement of the Warden's accounts, which settlement the Inspectors now ask may be opened up. The attention of the Attorney General has been called to this subject with the necessary instructions.

The north line of the Prison enclosure is protected with a board fence, rendering the confinement of so large a number of convicts exceedingly unsafe and dangerous, and should be replaced with a stone wall at as early a day as possible. The cell-room accommodations are inadequate and should be enlarged. I recommend as large appropriations for these objects as the revenue resources of the State will justify.

The Inspectors have procured a plan for the enlargement of the Penitentiary, through the assistance of a competent architect,

which embraces all the modern improvements, and would accommodate some 300 or 400 convicts, and ought, in my judgment, to be adopted and carried out if the financial condition of the State will admit of it.

PARDONING POWER.—It is made my duty under the Constitution of this State to communicate to the General Assembly all cases of pardon, reprieves or commutations granted by me during my term of office, which I have the honor of doing in a separate paper accompanying this message, in which is shown the name and crime of each convict, the sentence, its date, and the date of the pardon, and the reason therefor.

The whole number of pardons in two years from January 10th, 1858, to January 9th, 1860, for Penitentiary offences, was fifteen. Of these only three were pardoned before their imprisonment—the remaining twelve had suffered imprisonment a greater or less time,—some of them sufficiently long to satisfy the ends of justice, independent of the other causes which operated upon my mind in their discharge. The number pardoned for offences punished by fines and by imprisonment in the county jail, was six. There was one case of commutation and none of reprieves.

The applications for pardons were numerous—often informal and loosely made; to secure an intelligent consideration of these applications, as well as greater certainty and uniformity in their presentation, and to guard against imposition and an abuse of an important trust, when required to be exercised, I proposed a series of rules, which, together with that provision of the Constitution, which relates to the subject, I caused to be published and sent to all the counties for the information of those whom it might concern. A copy of the rules presenting the mode of applying for pardons, is appended to the report alluded to, and to which your attention is called. It will be perceived that the constitution clearly contemplates the enactment of a law regulating the exercise of the pardoning power. This as yet has not been done. I now recommend the passage of such a law, and that it shall in its provisions, embrace the substance of the rules which I have established, and which I have found from experience to work well, and adequately to guard against an improper use of this high prerogative power, whilst under them the rights of the convict are also duly protected.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—Many States of the Union have established these institutions. They are regarded as tokens of an advancing civilization, and have proved a success. From 70 to 80 per cent. of the juvenile offenders who have entered them have been reformed and given back to society useful and honorable members. They are placed in an institution where the requisite means are employed to transform their moral constitution, where they are compelled to listen to the appeals of virtue and right action, instead of incarceration in the Penitentiary, where they are subjected to the malign influence of the vicious and the depraved. I learn that the records of our Penitentiary exhibit the remarkable fact that fifty juvenile convicts between the ages of 14 and 21, have been imprisoned within its walls during the last three years, and that $\frac{3}{4}$ of our convicts have, from the beginning, been of this description. The legitimate place for this class of offenders is in a reform school. In the civil and domestic relations of life, the law, out of a tender regard for their inexperience and supposed want of mature judgment, affords them immunities and privileges not extended to the adult citizen. Why should not this distinction be made in our criminal jurisprudence? It can be demonstrated that the prosecution and maintenance in prison of these fifty juvenile offenders has cost the State, in all probability, more than their moral discipline would have done in an institution of the description named.

The Rev. Thomas E. Corkhill, of Keokuk, has addressed me a long communication, filled with valuable statistics and information on this subject, which I should have been pleased to have published and laid before you had I possessed the power under the law to have done so. It is, however, at your service. In the name, of a common humanity, the necessity and propriety of establishing a State Reform School is urged upon your consideration.

INSANE HOSPITAL.—The condition of this institution will be found in the reports of the Commissioners and Superintendent, and little need or can be added to the suggestions there made. Should it take \$100,000 more to complete this structure, it will still cost less than its prototype at Northampton, Massachusetts; whilst those acquainted with both buildings will be constrained, perhaps, to admit that ours is, by \$75,000, the better of the two.

It is difficult for those not acquainted with structures of this description, to conceive why their cost should reach so high a figure; a visit, however, to this institution would reveal to them this mystery. When completed, it will occupy the first rank of all similar institutions in the world, and be a beautiful as well as a shining illustration of the philanthropy and enterprise of the people of Iowa. I am inclined to think the revenue resources of the State as estimated for the next two years, (although the Auditor in his estimates proposes to reduce the taxes) will justify an appropriation sufficient to complete this building, which is so much needed to satisfy the appeals of humanity as they come up from different parts of the State.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—This institution is located at Iowa City, occupies a rented building sufficiently large and commodious to answer, in the main, its present purposes, is in a flourishing condition, and under the charge of Prof. Ijams, a competent and successful instructor of mutes, who is building up an institution creditable alike to himself and the State. The time is not distant when the State must locate this institution permanently and erect suitable buildings to effectuate its aims of usefulness. This, in my opinion, should be done at the Capitol of the State, where, in the end, it will be more accessible and under the more immediate supervision of the Legislature and State authorities. I bespeak a careful reading of the annual report of the Board of Trustees, which needs no enlargement from me.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—A very brief statement of what has been done under an act passed at your last session, providing for the establishment of a State Agricultural College and Farm, may justly be expected. The Board of Trustees at their session in June last, located this institution and Model Farm in Story County upon 649½ acres of land in township 83, range 24 west, being a central as well as an eligible site for an institution and farm of the description indicated in the law. Liberal donations were made by the counties of Story and Boone for the support of the same. The Board established the professorships and prescribed the studies best calculated to educate agricultural and mechanical labor, all of which will be more fully set forth in the report of the Executive Committee or Board of Trustees. Connected with this institution is an Agricultural Bureau under the charge and control of Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson, its Secretary, whose unremitting at-

tention to his duties, and great energy, has rendered it of very great service already to the State, as his valuable and interesting report demonstrates, and to which your attention, and especially that of the farmers of the State is most respectfully attracted.

BANKS AND BANKING.—The acts incorporating a State Bank and authorizing free banks in this State, were severally accepted and ratified by the people at an election held for that purpose. The State Bank was organized on the 28th of October, 1858. There are now 12 branches established at the following points: Muscatine, Dubuque, Keokuk, Mount Pleasant, Davenport, Iowa City, Des Moines, Oskaloosa, Lyons City, Washington, Burlington and Fort Madison, with an aggregate Capital of \$460,450, paid in specie, and a circulation of \$563,836. There are other important statistical facts bearing upon the condition of these branches contained in a consolidated statement published by the President, Chester Weed, Esq., for the information of the public, on the 5th of last month, which makes it, perhaps, unnecessary to embrace them in this communication. There are applications pending for four more branches, and the probability is that the number will be increased to twenty in all in the course of this year, which will be able, it is thought, to supply the wants of the legitimate business of the State for some years. If these branches have not accomplished all that the public expect of them, it is gratifying, at least, to know that they have done a cautious and safe business; commanding the confidence of the people, whilst they have in no small degree subserved the interest of the community at large in relieving the reasonable wants of its business men.

If the very extraordinary financial pressure in the midst of which they commenced their business, has limited their operations on the one hand, it has, upon the other, imparted a degree of caution and prudence in the management of their business, which is worthy of all praise, and cannot fail to commend them to the confidence of the public. In this connection I will be pardoned for suggesting, that inasmuch as the State has lent to this institution its name and participates to some extent in managing and directing its operations, through three Directors of its own appointment, it should by the passage of an act express its willingness to receive the issues of these branches in payment of taxes.

Standing in this intimate relation to these institutions, it is but

just that the State should, in this way, add its confidence to that of the public, which is an element of such vital importance to their successful operations. I need not add that this policy, in my judgment, would greatly subserve the interest and convenience of the tax-payer, whilst it would tend to drive much of the foreign free bank money out of our State, and fill its place with our own issues.

I beg to say, that I desire to be held alone responsible for this recommendation, as it does not emanate from the request or even suggestion of any of the parties interested in the banks.

I have not understood that any banks have been established under the Free Banking Law. I have heard it suggested that it was too stringent and ought to be modified. I doubt whether an application of this kind ought to be entertained should one be made. It is the want of these stringent provisions in the Free Banking systems of Illinois and Wisconsin that have flooded those States and Iowa with their irredeemable paper. It is infinitely better for the people of this State to have no free or State banks, if their paper cannot be redeemed on demand in specie.

Under the 73d section of the present Revenue law, the Auditor has and is saving a large proportion of the expense attending the collection of the State revenue under the former system. The allowance of mileage to the County Treasurers, as formerly done, was an expensive mode and less reliable than the one now adopted. From the more populous counties of the State the revenue is now paid into the nearest branch of the State Bank, and is thence forwarded to the State Treasury, at the Capitol, at the risk of the bank and upon economical terms.

I am of the opinion that the State can further economize the system of receiving and disbursing the public revenue by a slight modification of its laws. It may legitimately make the bank, to some extent, the fiscal agent of the State. The revenue being first moved from the populous counties to the Capitol, must be moved back again in large part, in disbursements, for the use of the public institutions in different parts of the State, and to pay off their officers.

A considerable amount has now to be paid in New-York, semi-annually, for interest on the outstanding State loan; and the rates of exchange as well as the transportation of specie, which must be

paid by the State, are less from the river counties, than from the interior.

If the Auditor should be authorized by your legislation to direct the payment from any county, to be made at any Branch of the State Bank, to be designated by him, and thence ordered into the State Treasury, as now—or thence disbursed on warrants directed to such Branch, in his discretion, it would save the transportation, both ways, of a large part of the revenue, and save time in reaching the public creditor. He is already authorized to have it paid into Bank in transit to the treasury. The additional power requisite is to disburse on warrants directed to the bank. This system would prevent any large accumulation of money at one point, and would also avoid some risks of loss inevitably attending double transportation of the funds; while the security of the State would be equal if not superior to that of the official bond. These reasons, together with the financial economy secured by it, commend it to your consideration.

REGISTRY LAW.—I renew the recommendation of my predecessor, for the enactment of such a law, and earnestly commend to your attention the suggestions and remarks which he had the honor to submit to the last General Assembly upon this subject.

STATE ARMS AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The quota of arms drawn by each State is in proportion to its representation in Congress. This provision of law operates to the disadvantage of the new States, whose population usually is much in advance of such representation. Thus far our supply has been wholly inadequate to the demand. A chivalrous spirit pervades the minds of our young men, and many highly creditable companies have been organized in the State, although we have had no military law, the enactment of which should now engage your serious attention.

The reception, custody, and distribution of the public arms, coupled with the large correspondence that necessarily grows out of it, makes this branch of the public service both burthensome and expensive to some extent, which should be provided for by law. The duties connected therewith have been for the last two years very efficiently and promptly performed by the present Adjutant General of the State, Gen. Jesse Bowen, whose compensation has borne no proportion to his official obligations and labors.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A communication from the Executive Committee of this organization will be laid before you, ex-

hibiting a most satisfactory account of the condition and prospects of the Society ; than which it is believed no similar association in the whole land has accomplished so much in the same time.

In the hands of its present friends it promises to add great honor and credit to the State.

For further information in relation to its history, progress and aims, I refer you to the communication already alluded to; and also to the report of the Treasurer of this Society, the vouchers of whose disbursements are filed in my office, accessible to any committee your respective bodies may appoint to examine the same. I cordially concur in the appropriation asked for by the Executive Committee.

FRONTIER DIFFICULTIES.—Congress made an appropriation of \$20,000 in behalf of the citizens of Minnesota and Iowa, to defray the expenses of their various expeditions against Ink-pa-du-tah and his band, for the murders committed at Spirit Lake in the spring of 1857. It was required that these expenses should be proved up before Major Cullen, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Paul. This was done, and the amount allowed the Iowa expedition under Major Williams, was \$3,612.43, which is now being disbursed to the privates and officers composing the same.

Under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for the defence and protection of our frontier, approved Feb. 9th, 1858, I beg to say, that a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Capt. Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months, they were duly disbanded.

Late in the fall of the same year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced, as represented to me, by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came to me from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made to me of the imminence

of their danger, and the losses already sustained, I felt it my duty to summon into the field once more the Frontier Guards, adding ten more men to their number. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out.

It is believed that this company afforded the needed protection, and saved, it may be, our hardy border settlements from another inhuman butchery.

The expense of these two expeditions has cost the Treasury of the State \$19,800 paid, and about \$1,200 or \$1,500 unpaid, of contingent expenses, which did not seem to be provided for in the law, growing out of services rendered in procuring the necessary equipments and outfit, and the transporting and disbursing the money, &c., &c.

These claims, duly authenticated, have been placed in the hands of our Representatives in Congress, to the end that the State may be reimbursed. It is understood that this can only be done by getting through Congress a special act for that purpose.

I need not say that I opened a correspondence, both with the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, upon the subject of our exposed frontier, explaining to them the character of our difficulties, and respectfully solicited that protection which the Federal Government is bound to extend to the whole line of our borders. I received strong assurances from the President that this should be done, and a partial promise from the Secretary that he would establish a garrison at some point between Fort Ridgley and Fort Randal, that should sufficiently guard and protect our frontier. Whether this has been done or not, I am not advised.

RAIL ROADS.—The establishment, at as early a day as practicable, of a system of railway locomotion over the State, uniting county with county, and one neighborhood with another, and thus linking together not only the four corners of the State with bands of iron, but putting us in connection with all the States east and south of us, is a matter of so much importance that few men, of any section or party, would wish to record themselves against it.

Their social and commercial advantages have been tested by millions in this country and in Europe, and they are forcing themselves upon the recognition of every civilized nation. We have a system of near 8,000 miles of railway projected, admirably adjusted

to accommodate every part of the State, with only four hundred miles constructed.

Had we the means to complete the entire system, it would cause a wonderful transformation to take place in the settlement of our prairies, in the development of our coal mines and other mineral, in stimulating the productions of the soil, as well as the various branches of operative industry.

But great and obvious as are these advantages, there are just grounds for apprehending they will be for some time postponed to us. They cannot be built without large amounts of money. Capitalists are disinclined to invest in this direction any longer; it is claimed by many that the State ought not to give its aid; county subscriptions are now adjudged unlawful, and although this description of improvements are peculiarly adapted to the wants and the interests of the masses, they never yet have been prevailed upon to do much for enterprises of this kind. In this attitude of affairs, the question may well be propounded, how are our railroad schemes to be carried forward? The few enterprising men in the State who are engaged in this work unaided, cannot accomplish the task. A suspension would be disastrous to the best interest of the State. Already, it is known that large numbers of emigrants have located in adjoining States because of their superior advantages over us in railways. This subject is of no ordinary import, and is mentioned not because I have any specific recommendation to make, but for the purpose of asking your serious and earnest attention to our real condition in this respect, to the end that you may, in your combined wisdom, devise some method by which this work may be progressed, that the people of this State may have, under a system of completed railways, all the benefits and advantages enjoyed by the citizens of other States.

In regard to the four roads receiving land grants from the General Government through the State, as the trustee, it will be remembered that the State in the execution of this trust, imposed among others the following condition: "That in case either of said Railroad Companies shall fail to complete and equip seventy-five miles of its road within three years from the 1st day of December, 1856, then and in that case it shall be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights conferred upon the Company so failing, and to resume all rights to the land thereby granted, and remaining undisposed of by the Company so failing to have

the length of road completed in manner and time as aforesaid."

If, after a full and careful investigation and making all due allowances for the stringency of the times, it shall appear that any of these Companies have failed to comply with the requirements of the law and the just expectations of the people, and are now unable, either through mismanagement or other cause, to go forward with the great work committed to their charge, then it will become your duty to make such disposition of the lands granted to such delinquent Company or Companies, as shall secure to the State the benefit of the grant and give to the people along the contemplated lines all the advantages of a direct eastern outlet that they would have possessed if such default had not been made. I cannot dismiss this subject without advising the passage of an act that shall require a majority of the Board of Directors of all corporations organized under and in virtue of the provisions of our laws, to reside and keep their office of business within the State.

CAPITOL BUILDING.—This structure was erected at the expense of the School Fund, borrowed by six gentlemen of Des Moines City, for that purpose, for the re-payment of which with ten per cent interest, they gave mortgages on their individual property.

The amount of money thus obtained from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with ten per cent. interest up to this date, (not paid) is \$52,130. The building cost, including the lots and interest, up to this date, \$53,733.61. The divided public sentiment in regard to the particular site it should occupy, precluded the possibility of building it at the common expense of the town or county. These men are quite unable to supply the State with so large and costly a building for nothing. The State ought not to consent to become a pensioner upon their bounty. It cannot do so without compromising its magnanimity. She ought to own this building—it is convenient, substantially built, and worth the money it cost. The State has been in the occupancy of the building over two years—made important changes and improvements upon the same—inconsistent, perhaps with the legal rights of the proprietors—and it will now answer the purposes of a State House for years. In view of these facts, it is gravely suggested whether the interest and honor of the State would not be quite as well subserved, by directing the mortgages against these men to be can-

called, assume the liabilities to the School Fund, and pay to them the difference between this fund and the cost of the building.

JAMES D. EADS, LATE SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—Under your legislation I was instructed to appoint a Commissioner to settle with the sureties of this defaulting officer, upon the basis therein specified. Robert A. Russell, Esq., a competent person, was assigned to this duty, but failed, after several attempts, to negotiate such settlement upon any terms whatever; whereupon I directed suit to be instituted against the said Eads and his securities for some \$71,880 97, being the amount of his supposed default. Although the cause was expected to have been tried last month, the result has not yet transpired.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Since your last session, this work has not progressed as rapidly as could have been desired. The year 1858 was mostly employed in preparing and publishing the result of the survey in the eastern portion of the State, which made a large volume, in two parts, and has drawn from the scientific world the most satisfactory testimonials of its merits. Charged as I was, with the distribution of some two or three hundred copies of this work in foreign lands, I was able, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution, and the assistance of Professors Hall and Agassiz, to make such a distribution as will, in my opinion, tell largely for the interest of the State.

A list of the nations, societies, institutions and scientific journals, &c., to which copies were sent, will be found in a communication from the State Geologist to the Executive, herewith submitted for your inspection, and from which you will also learn other details in respect to the present condition, as well as important suggestions bearing upon the future of this enterprise.

At the time of the last appropriation the State was more largely in arrear with the expenses of the survey than was anticipated; the payment of which absorbed so much of the appropriation, that there was not a sufficiency left to form an effective organization for working out the Geology of the western part of the State, and hence in part the little progress made the last two years.

It is due however, to Professor Hall, to say that he has had two assistants in the field, working out the details of some portion of the State before explored, and which will make a part of the materials of the second volume.

In addition to this, he has already published a supplement to his first volume, containing descriptions of new species of *crinoides* and other fossils, chiefly from the Burlington and Keokuk limestones, which will give this branch of the survey a very prominent position, and make the carboniferous limestones of Iowa classic localities.

It is but just toward the west half of the State, that this survey should go forward. The very favorable reception which the first volume has met with on the part of the public—the numerous applications for it from all sections of the country, which could not be supplied, and the highly commendatory notices of it which I have received by letters from scientific gentlemen, make it but too evident, that the money expended on this work, has not been lost to the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.—This State has been pleased, in the face of the constitution, to levy a tonnage duty upon all the freight that passes over her great central rail-road, whether transported east or west, by residents or non-residents.

It is true, this duty is collected and paid into the treasury of that State for revenue purposes, from the company operating this road, but it is in fact paid from the pockets of the freighters themselves, among whom the business men of Iowa, constitute no inconsiderable a number.

This was and is a clear violation of the Federal compact, as I believed, and was advised by learned counsel, and therefore felt it my duty to direct a suit to be brought in the name of the State of Iowa against that State, to test the validity of such a law, in the courts of the country.

CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF LAWS.—The commissioners appointed to prepare a code of civil and criminal procedure, and to revise and codify the laws of the State, will spread before you the work of their hands, which should engage your attention in the early session, whilst the several committees are preparing other measures for your consideration.

The very cursory reading which I have been able to give to a portion of the civil practice act, made a favorable impression upon my mind, and it is to be hoped, upon a full and careful examination by you, that it will be found quite acceptable, and that you will not feel it necessary to make many changes in the same.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONERS.—Under the law of 1858, requiring me to appoint commissioners to investigate the State and Executive offices, I appointed Messrs. Jno. A. Kasson, J. M. Griffith and Thomas Seeley, whose reports will be laid before you.

Their examinations have embraced the transactions of several years, and their reports contain much valuable information and statistics not elsewhere found. Indeed, a very cursory inspection of their reports, will show how full and satisfactory, and at the same time with what ability and thoroughness the investigation has been conducted; making it unnecessary, perhaps, ever to go back of these reports for additional information, in regard to the manner in which the business in these offices has been conducted. They present, in my judgment, many important suggestions respecting the executive administration, some of which may require legislation, and to which I ask your careful attention. Among the more important topics presented by them for consideration, I mention the following:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. In this office are deposited most of the bonds executed to the State. No provision of law exists for recording them. Many of them secure the State against malfeasance in office, in very large amounts, some of them being for over 200,000 dollars. The commissioners suggest that it should be required by law, that the officer charged with the custody of any such bonds, should immediately on filing it in his office, deliver it to the Register of the State Land Office, to be recorded in a volume to be kept for that purpose, and that such copy and certified transcripts from it, should be made prima facie evidence of the contents of the original in courts of justice in this State. The original and the copy being thus kept in separate departments, would diminish the hazards of loss by fire or otherwise.

STATE LAND OFFICE.—It appears by their report on this office, that sundry books are still wanting, to comply with the terms of the act establishing that office, and fully to accomplish the object of its establishment; also that no records or papers respecting the territorial grant of lands on which Iowa city is situated, were found in the office.

It further appears that many errors exist in the patents of lands issued by the Secretary of State, prior to the organization of this office, which demand correction and adjustment. Other impor-

tant facts and suggestions are contained in the report on this office, to which it would be well to give attention.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.—This department was found in a very unsatisfactory condition, mainly attributable to the confusion occurring during the superintendency of Mr. Eads. The commissioners were unable to state the accounts of that office from any reliable data found among its papers or books. From data found elsewhere, they ascertained the amount of the 5 per cent. fund received from the United States, up to the 1st of June, 1858, to be.....\$552,609 08

And amount of premium on drafts therefor, by
Col. Benton, to be..... 37 98

Making a total of..... \$552,647 06

Of which is only accounted for..... 403,672 36

Leaving a balance unaccounted for of \$148,974 70

This amount represents the sum loaned to individuals, retained, or otherwise disposed of by Mr. Eads; the condition and security of which was reported upon by J. M. Beck, Esq., under the direction of a former General Assembly, but which is more fully traced out in the report of the commissioners, who find against Eads an actual deficit of some \$72,880 97; subject, however, to a deduction of Waite's note, \$1,000, since paid, and whatever else may be realized from the collaterals held by the State.

The commissioners found no account in this or any other office, showing the amount of school fund chargeable to the several counties of this State, as five per cent. fund distributed to them, or as proceeds of sale of school lands held by them, and enabling them to ascertain reliably the present amount of the school fund of this State.

Taking the figures furnished by the last report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and correcting the computation made by him, the total amount appeared to be \$2,071,241 59. But they do not consider this sum as reliably ascertained.

The present constitution (Art 7, sec. 3,) requires that all losses to the permanent School or University Fund, of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The

amount so audited, shall be a permanent funded debt against the State in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than 6 per cent. annual interest shall be paid.

The commissioners are of opinion that no data exist at this time in any of the State offices, for the discharge of this constitutional duty, and that only the particular examination by a local or general agent in each county, together with a special examination in the State land office of lands sold pertaining to this fund and the consideration therefor, as shown by certificates of purchase and payment, and on examination in the auditor's office, of vouchers of five per cent. fund distributed to the counties, will render it possible to audit this constitutional claim.

I should be faithless to my convictions of duty, if I did not endorse and specially invite your attention to some cogent reasons which they also offer for a partial change in the management of this fund. While the people of the whole State are liable for losses to the fund, it is only the people of the county who designate and elect the officers managing it in its counties. They suggest that the counties, as principals, should be responsible to the State for the conduct of their own several agents, that the responsibility of loss may rest upon those only who control its management. This principle is one of universal application in law, is just, and is well worthy of your consideration, as likely to increase the care and vigilance of the people in protecting this important fund from loss. This fund is dedicated to the support of common schools. The efficiency of the system will depend much upon the promptness with which the annual interest upon the fund is paid. I learn that interest to the amount of \$120,000 is now due, that should have been paid a year ago or more. The annual payment of interest due this month, it is expected will greatly add to this sum. It is believed that if the counties were made corporately responsible for the payment of the interest of their defaulting citizens, the moral effect would be to stimulate the loanees to pay more promptly their interest, inasmuch as they would be less willing that their own neighbors should pay for their laches than the State at large.

Again, it is suggested whether the annual payment, by the counties, of nine per cent. interest, they loaning it at ten per cent., would not realize a larger annual revenue to the fund, and be

much more reliable for the support of common schools, than the irregular payments of interest at ten per cent., dependent upon the promptitude of individuals.

The liability for the principal or the interest of this fund, cannot be forced upon the counties. But it is supposed that the State has the power to withdraw the funds from them, unless, under authority of your legislation they would assume the liability proposed for the conduct of their own officers and agents, in the management of the fund. For other important suggestions bearing on these questions, I respectfully refer you to the 16th and 17th pages of the report upon this office. Also, to a resolution passed by the Board of Education, at its late session, expressing similar views.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The very full report of the commissioners upon the Treasurer's office, presents several important tables and accounts. The late Treasurer has, during his three terms of office, up to June 1, 1858, received for general purposes, \$938,560 92. Tabular statements are furnished, showing the sources from which this amount was derived. After reviewing this entire account, they find a balance against the State Treasurer larger than that fixed by the Auditor, by the sum of \$315 28, and ascertained by actual count, on that day, the sum of \$845 66 as wanting in the treasury, of which \$315 28 was not called for by the Auditor's settlement; and of the remainder, a partial explanation is given in the report. At that date a portion of the funds called for was represented by certificates of deposit, which were afterwards redeemed, and the money placed in the treasury.

They found in the Treasurer's office, an account which has been lost sight of for many years past, relating to the sales of lots in Iowa city, and the payment to the treasury of a small annual salary therefor, under the supposed authority of a territorial act. I call your attention to the facts there presented, and to the propriety of a transfer of the books and papers relating thereto, from the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer of State, to that of the State Register, and the transfer of the control of any bonds or lots there remaining unsold, to the same office, with instructions to report at your next regular session the condition of said property; how much yet remains to be sold; whether there have been any lots or lands sold, the purchase-money of which has not been paid, &c.

Since the date of their report, the system of book-keeping in this

office has been changed, and many of their suggestions adopted; the incoming Treasurer having opened new books and improved the system of accounts.

They urge, however, the importance of more frequent settlements with the Auditor, than those now required by law. I commend the various suggestions touching this department of State administration to your sound consideration.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—The report upon this office shows some differences in amount of warrants issued, from that indicated by the various Auditors' reports since November, 1852. After examining every warrant entry on the register from that date up to the first of January, 1859, they were posted to certain schedules shown in their report, the total of which should balance the total amount of warrants reported by the several Auditors as issued during that period. There is, however, a discrepancy, partial explanations of which are suggested by the report.

The difficulties in the way of their examination, and of satisfactory results from it, have led them to recommend a radical change in the system of keeping books and accounts in this office. Many improvements, I understand, have been introduced by the present Auditor, not reaching, perhaps, all the changes which they recommend. For the details of this subject, I refer you to the report itself.

They also call attention to the expediency of separating the appropriation bills for the regular and permanent expenditures of government, from that for occasional expenditures usually included under the general appropriation bill. When the former are made for two fiscal years, as has been the custom, it practically leaves the government without appropriations for the period, from the first of November, the close of the fiscal year, until the next appropriation, which is usually in March.

I concur in their suggestion, that the fiscal year and the calendar year should now be made identical.

They also suggest a mode of keeping the accounts by certain schedules, which will guard against over-drafts of appropriations by accident, or otherwise, which, also, is commended to your attention.

It is further recommended that a special deputy be assigned in this office to the keeping of the books and accounts of the School Fund, now amounting to over \$2,000,000, and still increasing;

the charge of which has recently been transferred to this office, and which ought to be kept entirely distinct from all revenue accounts. A complete examination and settlement of the account between the permanent and temporary school funds, and the different counties of the State, should be made and regularly kept.

For several years past the accounts of these funds have been greatly confused, and the necessity of a reform I have already indicated.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.—Among others, you will examine their report upon this office, which contains suggestions worthy of your notice. The Commissioners append to each report, a list of the books and papers of each office, which show the description and extent of these Archives of the State. Their general review of the actual condition of the several offices, and the past legislation affecting them, which has involved much labor on their part, will be permanently useful in any legislation introducing reforms or increasing the security or facility of transacting the public business.

REFLECTIONS.—I have thus given you, perhaps, an unnecessary detailed exposition of the affairs of the State, so far as they pertain to its several financial and executive departments, accompanied with such suggestions in regard to improving their condition, as seemed to me to call for your careful consideration.

During my brief administration, I have scrupulously endeavored to omit nothing that could protect or advance the diversified interests of the State.

In the unadjusted condition of our various land grants, in the abuses, frauds, and mismanagement of our school funds and lands, in our border difficulties, coupled with other official duties, I have found my time constantly employed.

In closing this communication, I desire to say, that, although our people have received a terrible shock to their hopes, I have, myself, an abiding faith in the future of Iowa, founded upon the laws and elements of growth—upon her recuperative powers—and the genius and enterprise of her people. But then in this respect they should have fair play. This genius and enterprise should be duly encouraged and directed into proper channels. Let our system of railways be completed—cease to tax the labor of our people by emancipating from taxation all improvements, the product of their industry made upon the soil—give, under the homestead bill proposed in Congress, the ten thousand scores of homes,

which we still have in reserve for the landless poor, that they may have a little spot of free earth which they can call their own.

Give to our young farmers and mechanics the benefits of Morrill's Agricultural College Bill, which proposes to develop a new interest, and an increased efficiency in general husbandry and the useful arts, by bringing to their aid the treasures of science and knowledge, so that the *labor* thus educated, which may be expended upon the soil, should yield the richest reward with the least expense. These two national measures, so comprehensive in their range for usefulness, demand a public recognition at your hands. But what is of still more importance than all these, and upon which our wealth, strength, and prosperity will more immediately depend, is such an organization of the industry of the State as would enable our people to work in combination with each other, and so to diversify their labor and employments, that they may furnish for themselves the facilities for obtaining most of the necessaries and comforts of life. The teachings of a true social economy forbid that a whole State should engage in one pursuit, not even that of agriculture,—grand, noble, and indispensable as it is.

For this would compel the State on the one hand, to lose all the labor that could not be employed in the field, and on the other, deprive our citizens from making exchanges among themselves, and compel them to export their surplus produce to distant markets, at great cost. This, perhaps, would suit our Eastern neighbors, who would be glad to have the loom and anvil left to their management and control, and we, in the West, supply them with the products of the field, and their workshops with our raw material.

The immediate effect of this policy, however, would be to suppress manufactures at home, and build them up abroad, whilst the cost of transportation both ways would fall upon us and ever keep us poor. But the important fact is that the true interests of our people lie in another direction. Take an illustration. Last year we saved for ourselves a half million of money in the manufacture of Sorghum molasses and sugar, which under the system indicated would have gone out of the State for the purchase of sweetening, in some form. A few years more will put an end to this drain upon our pockets for such objects. Why not carry this principle a step further?—tan our own leather—make our own boots, shoes, and

hats—manufacture all our agricultural implements—all our household furniture—our woolen and cotton cloths—our wagons, carriages and harness—our barrels, baskets and brooms—our cars and locomotives—our engines and machine work of every description. Under this system of economy we would not send our rude materials one or two thousand miles to be worked up, and returned to us, with the cost of finished commodities added to that of transportation for our own use; and thus our money would not always be flowing out of the State. But they would be manufactured in our midst—the producer and artizan would be brought face to face—they would operate their several branches of industry along side of each other. What one class of operatives produced would be consumed by others, and thus their exchanges would be made upon the same theatre of action, a home market created—their money or the profits of their labor retained in the State, to be employed either in the arts and adornments of life, or in some other enterprise where it would again re-produce itself in some other form. Under no other system of operative industry has any State or people on earth ever become rich and powerful.

But the question may be asked how is this to be accomplished. The first step undoubtedly would be for the Federal Government to return to the tariff of 1842. The second, for the people of this State and for you, by your legislation; to offer every possible inducement for artizans and manufacturers to settle in our midst.

This done, the population and wealth of the State will take a new bound. It will have the effect to refine and diversify the pursuits of our people—to emancipate labor and make it free—to give to the laboring masses a feeling of moral worth—a throb of self respect—a perception of the rights, dignity and duties of their calling.

Invoking the spirit of Divine truth to crown your efforts for the public weal with success, I now take my leave of this branch of the public service.

RALPH P. LOWE.

January 9th, 1860.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

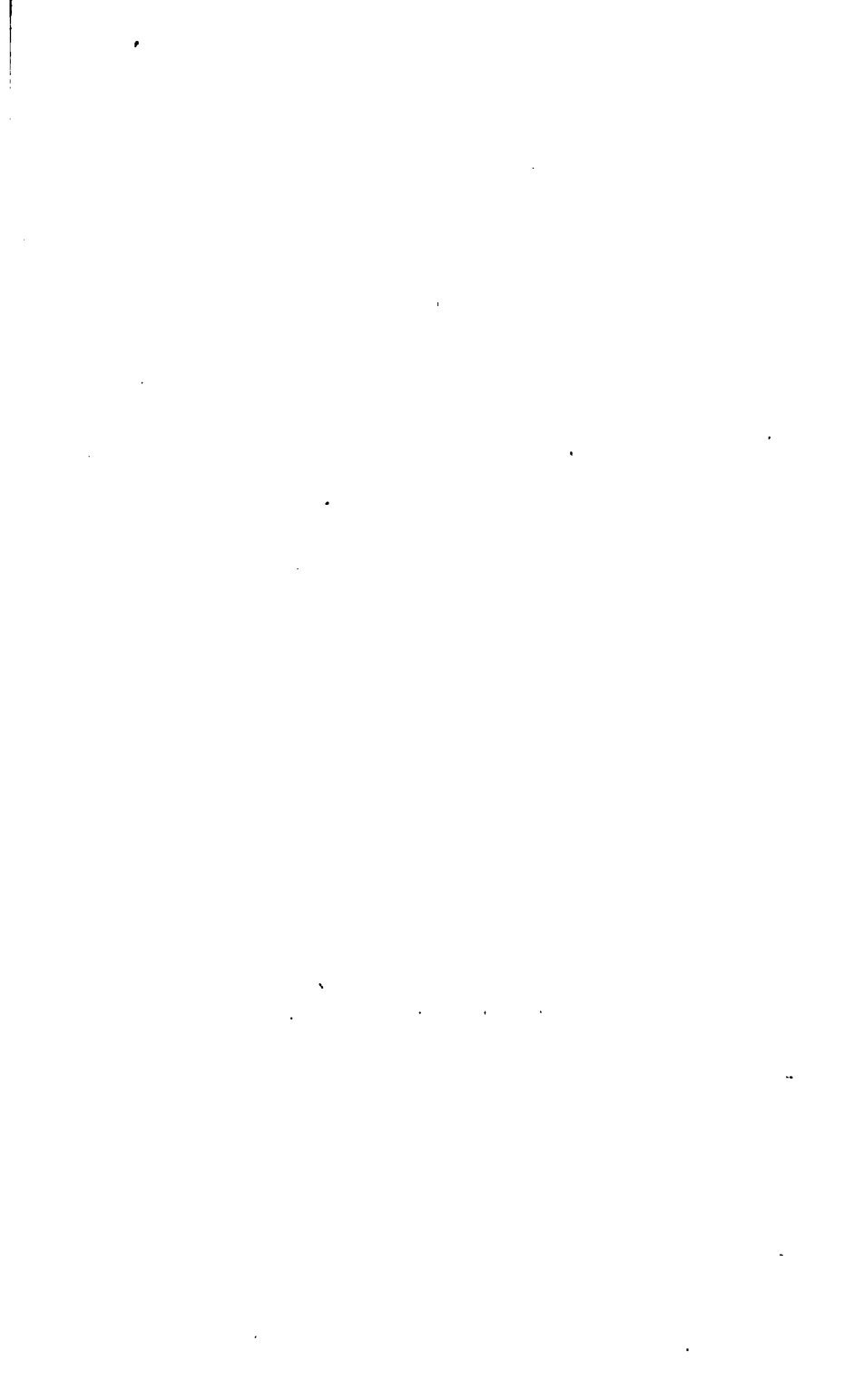
DELIVERED TO THE

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

**DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TRESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1860.**



INAUGURAL.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and
the House of Representatives :*

The people of Iowa have placed in your hands, for the time being, the law-making power of the State, and therefore they look to you, that, during the time you hold this trust, such course of policy shall be pursued and such laws enacted, as will tend to promote the honor and the welfare of the State.

The office to which I have been elected, and the responsibilities which I have just assumed, associate me with you to a certain extent in this work, by imposing upon me, among other duties, that of communicating to you such information, as will aid you in the performance of your duties, and recommending to you such measures as in my opinion will, if adopted by you, advance the public welfare.

Under a government like ours, where the people are the source of all political power, the laws are necessarily a fair reflex of the intelligence and morals of the people ; and therefore it becomes of the first importance that the standard of intelligence and morality should be raised as high as possible. In this view it has been the settled policy of the State to foster and encourage in all suitable ways, the education of the youths of the State, so that when at a more advanced period of life, they take part in the direction and control of public affairs, they can do so understandingly, and with an intelligent regard to the public welfare. Under our constitution the subject of education has been almost wholly withdrawn from you, and placed in the hands of a board specially constituted for that purpose, leaving with you, however, the power of revising and amending their action. This board has just closed

a session at which they have made such changes in and amendments to the school law as they deemed expedient and proper, and in my opinion it would be prudent for you to interfere with their action only in case that you shall find, upon examination, an overpowering necessity for so doing.

Not only is it highly important that the voice of our people, as expressed through the ballot box, shall be enlightened and intelligent, but it is imperatively necessary that the utterings of that voice be correctly and honestly reported. In a government like ours, without privileged classes, and where the laws affect all alike, we need not fear that a majority of our people will deliberately pursue a policy intended to operate injuriously upon the public welfare, because by so doing they would be acting contrary to their own best interests. We therefore feel at all times safe in submitting quietly and cheerfully to the will of the majority fairly and constitutionally expressed, confident that if at any time, from any cause, the people are led into error, they have the sagacity speedily to detect and the honesty promptly to correct the error. But if through fraud or violence, the ballot box shall cease to report to us correctly and honestly the will of the majority, if corrupt and interested men are enabled to substitute their will for that of the people, then the assurance of safety derived to us from the honesty, the intelligence, and the interest of the people, no longer exists,—our confidence in our government is lost, and we feel that we are at the mercy of dishonest men, who seek the control of our affairs, for the purpose of promoting their own private interests rather than the public good. We cannot therefore, guard with too much care, the sanctity and purity of the ballot box. In my opinion, there is no measure so well calculated to effect this object, as a carefully prepared and well guarded registry law; and I respectfully recommend that measure to your consideration. It may be objected by some, that the operation of such a law is burdensome to the electors. I am satisfied that the supposed difficulty in this respect, is much over-estimated, and even were it not, I cannot conceive that any elector who properly appreciates the value of the privilege he enjoys as such will deem burdensome any reasonable amount of time and attention that it may be necessary for him to bestow, in order to prevent his honest vote from being destroyed by a fraudulent one.

The institutions for the care of the insane, and for the education of the mute and the blind, will, I doubt not, receive from you prompt and cheerful attention and support. Established as they have been, in answer to the requirements of those better feelings of our nature, which prompt us to protect the weak and succor the unfortunate, you may rely with confidence upon the approval by our people, of all reasonable and proper efforts on your part to make them useful and efficient means for carrying out the noble purposes for which they were created.

I would also recommend to your favorable consideration, the State University, at Iowa city. It is based upon a grant made by the Congress of the United States to this State, for the support of such an institution, and, having accepted the grant, we are bound by a proper sense of State pride, by our duty properly to execute the trust confided to us, and by the interests of education, in which are involved the best interests of the State, to render the institution such an one as will be useful and creditable to the State.

The condition and affairs of the penitentiary, located at Fort Madison, will necessarily engage your careful and serious attention. The safety of society requires that the building be such as will afford proper facilities for the safe confinement of those vicious persons whose liberty is dangerous to the lives and property of peaceful and law abiding citizens.

An agricultural college was originated at the last session of the General Assembly, and has since been located in Story county. Agriculture will be for many years to come, as it has been in times past, that interest which underlies and supports all other interests in our State; and any aid that can legitimately be given to it, should be given generously and not grudgingly. I have not sufficient information touching this institution, to enable me to make any specific suggestions in regard to it, and can only recommend the whole matter to your careful and friendly consideration.

The present condition and future management of the permanent school fund of the State deserve your serious investigation and deliberation. Under former and existing laws, this fund has been lent to individuals, and in many cases either through the carelessness or dishonesty of the officers by whom it has been lent, the securities taken therefor have proved to be entirely inadequate, so

that large losses to the fund must ensue. By a provision of our Constitution, all these losses fall upon the State and become funded debt upon which the State must forever pay the interest. Many of the loans thus made, are now or soon will be falling due, and it becomes a matter of grave importance to determine in what manner the moneys when paid shall be again disposed of. I consider the present system open to much objection. Not only are losses of the principal constantly occurring under it, which the State is bound to make good, but even the interest is not promptly paid, so that the active fund for the support of schools is fluctuating and uncertain. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that a better policy would be to direct the payment of the principal, as it falls due, into the State Treasury, to be used as other moneys for State purposes, binding the State to pay the interest on the same for school purposes. In this way the money would, in the first instance, go to the benefit of all the people of the State alike by lessening to that extent the amount of money to be raised by taxation, and the interest would, in like manner, be paid by the people and be applied directly to their use in the support of the public schools. If this shall be deemed objectionable, I would recommend that the money when paid in, be invested either in stocks of the United States or in the best stocks of interest-paying States. In case you shall deem it proper to adopt this or a similar policy, it will be advisable to vest in the officers to whom the money shall be paid, in the first place, discretionary power to grant indulgence of time to those borrowers whose loans are amply secured, so as not to cause unnecessary hardship or distress, during our present financial difficulties.

I would also suggest to you the propriety of a careful examination of our revenue system, with a view to ascertain if it cannot be made more certain and efficient. Any system of revenue which permits large amounts of taxes to become delinquent and to be ultimately lost to the State, must be defective, and must operate unjustly and unfairly upon our people. The deficiencies thus created in the revenue must be provided for by additional taxation upon those who have already discharged their duty as citizens, by paying the taxes assessed upon them, and they are thus compelled to bear more than their due proportion of the public burden. The laws should provide for the most rigid and exact accountability of

all officers charged with the collection, control or disbursement of the public money. Any vagueness of the laws which permits an officer to retain in his hands, without detection, any portion of the public moneys, or to use them for his private benefit, not only defrauds the revenue, but introduces among officials a laxity of morals highly dangerous to the public interest. The Governor is authorized by a law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to institute a careful examination of the accounts of the State Officers once in each year, and I have not any doubt the law will be found beneficial in its operations. But the amount of money paid by our people into the State Treasury, is but a small proportion of the total amount paid by them in the shape of taxes. A much larger amount is paid for county and other purposes, and in my opinion the existing laws are defective in not requiring a more careful scrutiny of the accounts of those to whom this money is paid and by whom it is disbursed. I therefore recommend to your consideration, in addition to any other measures your wisdom may suggest, the passage of a law requiring the Judge of each Judicial District, to appoint once in each year a skillful accountant in each county of his District, whose duty it shall be to examine carefully the books of each county officer, and to state and record an account between such officer and his county, and when necessary, between officer and officer. Such examinations by disinterested persons would, in my opinion, have a decidedly beneficial effect; the expense attending them would be very small, and I have no doubt the people of the counties would cheerfully bear that expense for the satisfaction of knowing that the large amounts of money they pay as taxes, are applied to the proper object.

I apprehend it is scarcely necessary for me to recommend to you as close and rigid an economy in the matter of appropriations as is consistent with a proper administration of the affairs of the State. The scarcity of money, consequent upon the financial revulsion of 1857, and the failure of our crops to a great extent since that time, has caused the payment of the taxes necessary to the support of our government, to be felt as a sensible burden by our people, and they have the right to demand and I think do demand at our hands, that until the present pressure is somewhat removed, and our financial affairs have become somewhat more easy and prosperous, we shall limit the expenses of the State to the smallest sum compatible with a due regard to the public interest.

An event has recently occurred in our sister State of Virginia, causing in that State an intense excitement, which has to a greater or less degree extended throughout our country. I allude, of course, to the late unlawful invasion of that State by John Brown, and his associates. The moving causes that led these misguided men to that mad attempt, in my opinion, may be easily and certainly found. On the 4th of March, 1853, President Pierce was inaugurated as the chief magistrate of a happy and united people. The administration of his predecessor had been marked by a settlement of the agitation of the question of Slavery, growing out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, as the administration of Mr. Monroe had been marked by the settlement of a similar agitation in connection with the territory purchased from France during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, and as these two settlements covered all the territory then belonging to our Government, our people fondly hoped that for a long period of time, this vexed and irritating question would be kept out of our national councils, and that the angry and embittered feelings always arising from its discussion, would then die out for want of food. As an additional basis upon which to rest this hope, our people had the solemn pledge of honor of the political party then dominant in all the branches of our national government, deliberately given at the time Mr. Pierce was nominated by them for the Presidency, that if placed in power they would resist, to the extent of their power, the agitation of that dangerous question, both in the Congress of the United States, and out of it. Unfortunately for the peace of the country, and for the preservation of those kindly and fraternal feelings which should always exist among our people, Mr. Pierce and his political friends did not redeem that pledge. On the contrary, the first important act of his administration was the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which the settlement made during Mr. Monroe's administration of the question of slavery in the territory acquired from France, was set aside, and the fountains of strife so recently closed, again opened to pour forth among our people their bitter waters. The excuse offered for this wanton, uncalled-for and most unfortunate act was the alleged desire on the part of those who did it, to settle the question of slavery, then in a state of perfect quietude and repose, and this was to be done by introducing into our legislation a new policy which denies to Congress a power claimed for it by

the founders of our government, and exercised by it from the beginning ; which declares that to be unconstitutional which the makers of the constitution declared to be constitutional, and which rests upon the strange assumption that the government of the United States cannot set up and maintain in the territories of the United States a form of government demanded by a majority of our people, and identical in the disputed particular, with the form of government of a majority of the States of our confederacy. If the men who did this thing, did not know that their action would again produce among us agitation, heartburning, jealousy, and ill-will, they were so wholly ignorant of the temper and feelings of our people, as to make them unsafe public servants. If they did know, they were unfaithful. In either view they were faithless to the pledges they had given, as the inducement for placing power in their hands. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was long pending, and its passage was strenuously resisted in Congress. The debates in that body upon it were acrimonious and exciting ; the discussions in the public press were bitter and inflammatory, and when the passions of the people in the different sections of our country had been thoroughly aroused, their prejudices inflamed, and their pride enlisted in the contest going on in the halls of Congress, that contest was by the passage of the bill, transferred from these halls to the plains of Kansas ; from the representatives in Congress to our entire people ; and thus was cast into the arena as a prize to be struggled for by an aroused and excited people, a territory which, in size, in soil and in climate is equal to some of the most powerful monarchies of the old world. Did the men who passed that act expect and desire that struggle to be a friendly and a peaceful one ? The country would fain so believe, yet such belief requires that we should attribute to them a want of knowledge and foresight but little less criminal in men in their position, than would have been the expectation and desire by them that the struggle should be as it was, a hostile and a bloody one.

It is my deliberate conviction, that on the day on which the opponents of this new and most unfortunate measure, aided by a few of its original friends, defeated its legitimate consummation by defeating the passage of the so called Lecompton bill, which sought to enforce upon the people of Kansas a constitution they abhorred and which would have required for its enforcement the aid of federal bayonets,—on that day, the union of these States

met and escaped the greatest peril to which it has yet been subjected. But happily for all, unexpectedly to the fears of many, adversely perhaps to the wishes of some, that great peril was escaped, and Kansas, with a constitution which accords with the legislation which, in the last generation dedicated her to freedom, and with the wishes of her people, stands ready to ask admission into our Union as a free State. I do not recur to these past transactions for the purpose of again stirring up ill feelings now measurably appeased, but for the light, which, in my opinion, they throw upon present events. It is as true now as it was in the olden time, that "they who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind." During the struggle in Kansas which makes her story a blot on the page of our country's history, the free State men of that territory were treated by their pro-slavery brethren in that territory, and in the States, and by the General Government, as if they had not any rights, legal or natural, which either were bound to respect. Is it strange that some of them should have ceased to respect the rights of those whom they looked upon as their oppressors?—should have learned to hate the institution for whose advancement they were oppressed? During the same period that other new policy called fillibusterism, and the doctrines by which it is sought to be upheld, attained full force and vigor. It was insisted in substance, by our southern brethren, and either openly or tacitly approved by many in the north, that if our people should find upon our borders, or within reasonable reach of us, a weak and helpless nation, who could be attacked with comparative safety, and whose form of government did not attain to our standard of perfection, it was not only the privilege, but the mission of such of our people as desired to engage in the laudable undertaking, to invade her territory with fire and sword, to bring upon her peaceful inhabitants, men, women and children, all the horrors of war, and having thus carried through and perfected a process of "regeneration," to establish on the ruins of her government, our own free institutions, prominent among which, according to the advocates of this doctrine, stands human slavery.

Is it strange that the bare promulgation of these doctrines, acting upon the minds of men maddened by the recollection of wrongs inflicted upon them in Kansas because of their love of freedom should lead them to the conclusion that they should do and dare as much at home for liberty, as those who have oppressed them

were doing abroad for slavery? It seems to me most natural, and while I deeply deplore and most unqualifiedly condemn, I cannot wonder at, the recent unfortunate and bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. But while we may not wonder at, we must condemn it. It was an act of war—of war against brethren, and in that a greater crime than the invaders of Cuba and Nicaragua were guilty of, relieved to some extent of its guilt, in the minds of many, by the fact that the blow was struck for freedom, and not for slavery. Still it was a wrong, and as such the deliberate public sentiment of the north, as well as of the south, condemns it. In my opinion, much misapprehension exists on this subject among our southern brethren, and this misapprehension renders proper the present allusion to it. The mass of them relying upon the statements of the leading men of the south, who should know better, and of prominent men in the north, who do know better, but falsify for a purpose, believe that the sympathy expressed by many of our northern people for the leader of that invasion, covers and contains an approval of his act. This is a great, and it may become a dangerous error. While the great mass of our northern people utterly condemn the act of John Brown, they feel and they express admiration and sympathy for the disinterestedness of purpose by which they believe he was governed, and for the unflinching courage and calm cheerfulness with which he met the consequences of his failure. Many, very many, of our northern people felt deep sympathy for the gallant Crittenden, who died so bravely in Cuba, for an act they strongly condemned, and the tears of many of the best and bravest of our revolutionary sires bedewed the grave of Andre, who, by their own judgment, died the death of a spy, his sentence approved by Washington. When passion has passed away, and calm reason has resumed its place in the minds of our southern brethren, they will fully appreciate our feelings, and then, if I do not mistake them, while with us they condemn yet pity John Brown as a misguided but not base minded man, they will also with us detest and scorn these men in our midst who now seek by distorting our language and falsifying our sentiments, to use the passions and prejudices of our southern brethren as a means to pave their own base way to power and place.

I cannot concur in the opinion expressed by some persons, that the constituted authorities of the States of this Union have discharged their entire duty, when they have looked to and cared for

their own internal affairs, and that they travel out of their legitimate sphere when they in any manner concern themselves with the affairs of our General Government. The several States, as such, are the constituents of one branch of the National Congress, and if it be true that the constituent may and should concern himself with what is done by his representative, it must be true that each State may and should concern herself with the actions of that General Government of which her representatives are a part; if it be true that the States of our Confederacy are interested in the administration and preservation of that compact but for which they would be wholly independent and rival, perhaps hostile sovereignties, instead of one great and united nation, it must be true that they may and should concern themselves with the manner in which those to whose hands that administration and preservation are committed, discharge their trust.

The passage by Congress of the measure commonly known as the Homestead Bill, would, in my opinion, be productive of much good, preventing in a great degree the acquisition, by speculators, of large bodies of the public lands, to the injury of the actual settlers, and by enabling many honest and industrious poor men who cannot now do so, to enrol themselves in the class of independent farmers who are the support and strength of our country. The government price of a quarter section of land may appear to many a small and insignificant sum, but the many thousands of the farmers of the west who have opened farms either "in the woods" or "on the prairies," can more justly appreciate the great benefits derivable from that small amount in their work of toil and privation. I respectfully recommend that you memorialize Congress for the passage of such a law.

The building of a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, is a measure which, in my opinion, is demanded by the best interests of our whole country. In case of war with any of the great maritime powers, the States on the Pacific would be peculiarly open to attack, and our Government could afford them the necessary aid for their defence only at great risk and enormous expense. Troops could not be sent to their assistance through our own country, except by the overland route, which experience has shown to be, for an army, almost impracticable; while if sent by any other route, they might be compelled to fight their way to the States they are sent to defend. It seems to me to be a bad policy that would compel us to

depend upon other nations for a right of way to our own possessions and our own homes, when we can have such way within our own limits.

A great central trunk route, with branches at either end to accommodate all parts of our country, both upon the Atlantic and Pacific, would meet our wants and commend itself to the sound sense and calm judgment of our people. I also recommend that you memorialize Congress in favor of that measure.

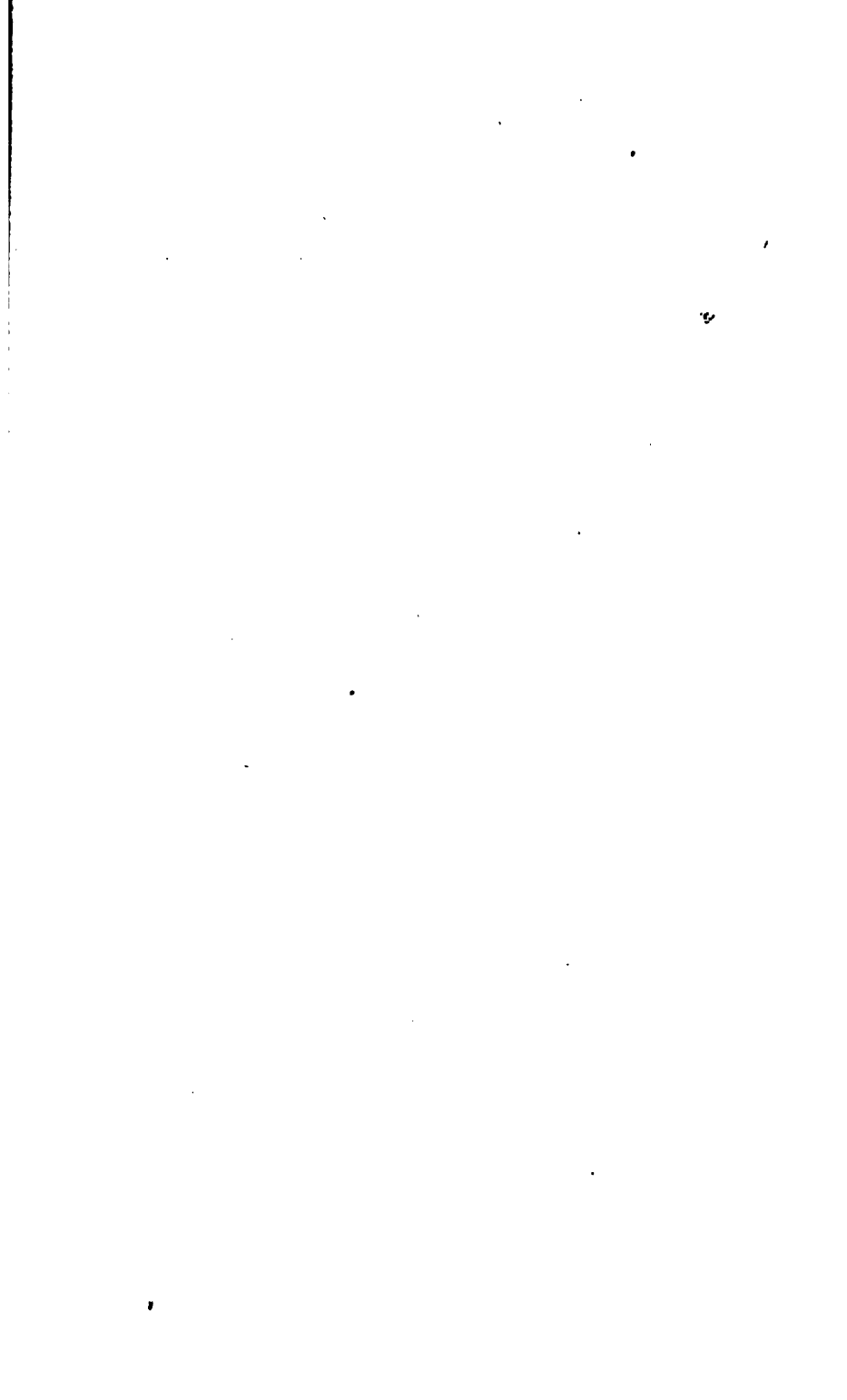
There is one aspect of the vexed and exciting question of slavery to which I wish to direct your attention as one upon which perhaps our whole country can harmonize. Recent events in Virginia have drawn the attention of our Southern brethren to the danger surrounding them, by reason of the great number of free colored persons among them in contact with their slaves, and the excitement of the moment has caused some of their State Legislatures seriously to entertain the terrible proposition to compel this unfortunate people either to become involuntary exiles from the land of their birth or to become slaves. The repugnance, the prejudice, if you will, of the people of the Free States, especially of the north-western States, against allowing any large influx of these unfortunates among them, is well known and must be heeded by those who make laws for those States. The dangers and difficulties attendant upon the presence of free colored persons in a slaveholding community, prevent emancipation by many who would otherwise gladly set free their slaves, and have in some States caused the passage of laws prohibiting or greatly hindering emancipation. Indeed these dangers and difficulties are to-day the great hindrance to the abolition of slavery in and by the Slave States, and the apprehended danger that in case the Southern States should abolish slavery, the Free States would at once be overrun by the ignorant slaves just manumitted, is skillfully used by partizan politicians among us, to reconcile the Northern mind to the extension of slavery in other directions. Moved by these considerations, I deem it my duty to recommend to your careful and favorable consideration, a plan for the colonization of the free colored population of our country in Central or South America, under the protection of our General Government, brought forward in the Congress of the United States, by a distinguished member of that body from the State of Missouri, with the view that if the measure shall meet your approbation, you may memorialize Congress in its favor. The substance

of this plan as subsequently presented in the U. S. Senate, by one of the Senators from Wisconsin, is, that our Government shall by treaty with some of the Central or South American Governments acquire "the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship for the benefit of such persons of color of African descent, as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States, and form themselves into a colony or colonies under the laws of the State or States to which they may emigrate, the United States, in consideration of the commercial advantages of free trade with such colony or colonies making and securing the necessary and proper engagements to maintain them in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges acquired by such treaty or treaties." The colonization of this unfortunate race in some country peculiarly adapted by climate and production to their use and occupation, has long been a favorite scheme with a large portion of the people in all sections of our country, and until time and experience had shown the operations of the Society which proposed to colonize them in their native country, to be, by reason of the expense, impracticable as a means for relieving our country of the vast numbers of these people among us, that Society received, as it justly deserved, a great degree of public favor. That the operations of that Society have produced and will produce great good to Africa, I have no doubt, and I shall rejoice to see its ability for usefulness largely extended. But experience has shown it to be wholly inefficient as a means of removing from among us this large and rapidly increasing population. Colonization in Central or South America by means of the proximity of the proposed colonies, would be much less expensive, and therefore more effective, and if the General Government, supported by the several States, should take the matter in hand with earnestness and zeal, it seems to me that we might congratulate ourselves upon having done a work which would not only be productive of great good to ourselves, but also enable us to commence the payment of that vast and accumulated debt we owe this wronged and unfortunate race, and which would, perhaps, enable us to see the beginning of that most desirable end, when our land shall be in truth "the land of the free" as it has been and is "the home of the brave."

In conclusion, permit me to say that although our political horizon is not unclouded, although anger and jealousy have to some extent taken the place of brotherly kindness and good will among

our people, although some men occupying high position under our Federal and in some of our State Governments, influenced by pride and passion, utter sentiments disloyal to our Union, and others in like high position, but governed by baser motives, either openly or silently approve these sentiments; still, in my opinion, those who love our Constitution and our Union, have not very great cause for alarm. Passion will subside, reason will resume its sway, and then our southern brethren will discover that they have been deceived and misled, as to our feelings and purposes; that the people of the north, while hoping and praying for the day when no slave shall press our soil, yet do neither claim nor desire any power to interfere with slavery in any of the States where it exists; and that the good old ways wherein we walked, when to talk of disunion openly or to approve it silently, was to incur the scorn due a traitor, are ways of pleasantness, and that the good old paths our fathers taught us to tread, are paths of peace. And they will join with us in believing that the men who achieved our independence and framed our Constitution, were as true patriots, and understood the Constitution as well as the statesmen of the present day,—will unite with us in following their teachings and walking in their footsteps, and in discarding these new measures, and this new policy which have produced no fruits but those of discord and bitterness, and will again pledge themselves as we to-day pledge ourselves in the full depth and force of its meaning to the sentiment of the true and stern old patriot of the Hermitage—"The Union—it must and shall be preserved."

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.



REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

DES MOINES, NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1859.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, IOWA. }
DES MOINES, Nov. 7th, 1859. }

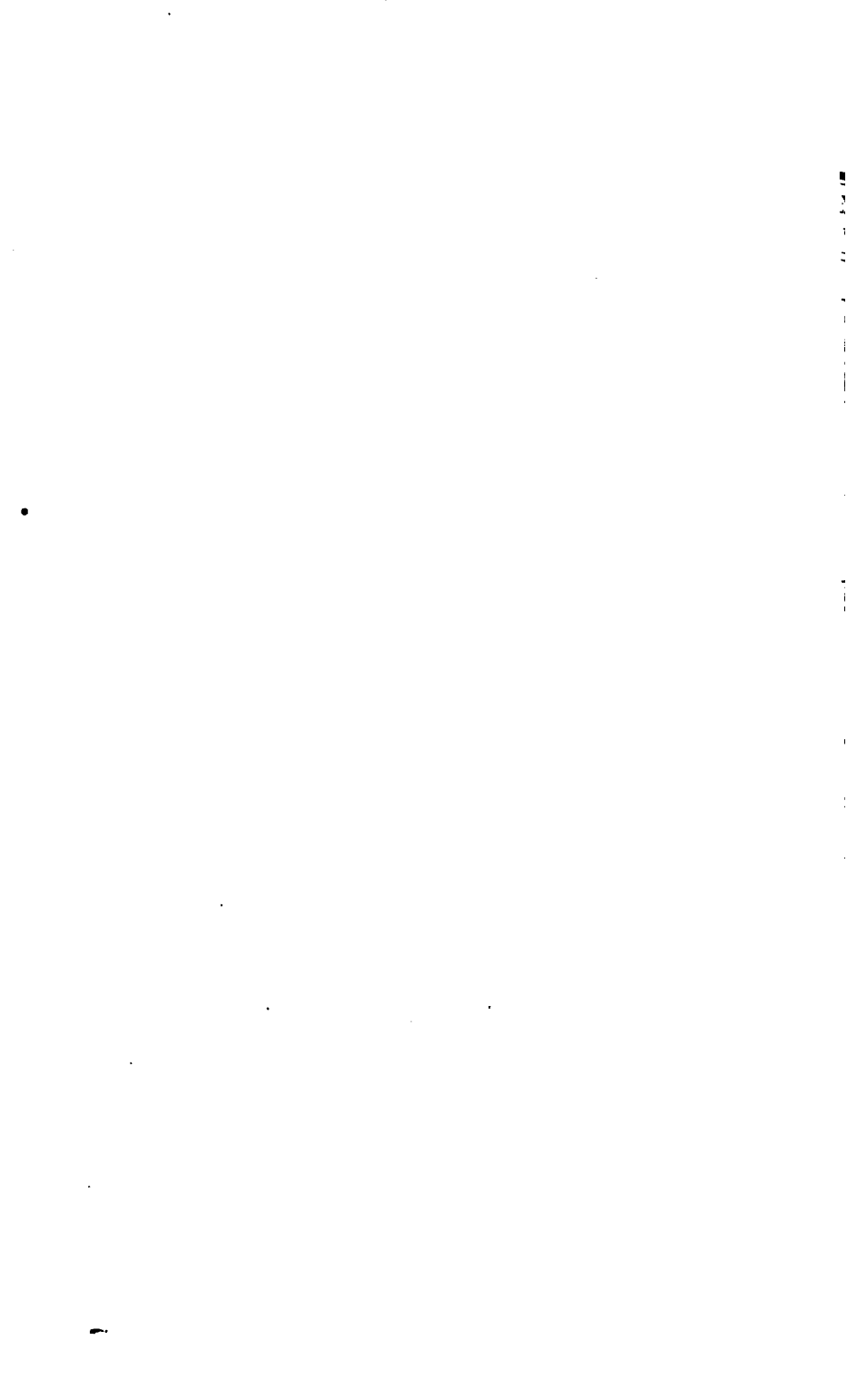
To His Excellency, Ralph P. Lowe, Gov. of Iowa:

SIR:—In pursuance of law, I have the honor of laying before you a Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury, for the two fiscal years ending on the 5th day of November, 1859.

I also append a statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the following funds, to-wit: The Five per Cent Fund, the Temporary School Fund, and the Saline Land Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. W. JONES,
State Treasurer.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

MARTIN L. MORRIS in account with the State of Iowa from
November 1st, 1857, to January 2d, 1859, inclusive.

GENERAL REVENUE.

Nov.	1	1857	To cash in State Treasury...	13,682 90	
Feb.	28	1858	To cash received during the - quarter ending this day...	55,848 47	69,531 37
CONTRA.					
Feb.	28	1858	By Aud.'s Warrants redeem'd	51,061 24	
"	"	"	By interest allowed upon same	810 68	
"	"	"	By balance to next quarter ..	17,659 45	69,531 37
March	1	1858	To balance brought forward.	17,659 45	
May	31	1858	To cash received during the quarter ending this day...	279,943 23	297,602 63
CONTRA.					
May	31	1858	By Aud.'s Warrants redeem'd	272,285 73	
"	"	"	By interest allowed upon same	9,379 18	
"	"	"	By balance to next quarter ..	15,937 77	297,602 63
June	1	1858	To balance brought forward.	15,937 77	
Aug.	31	1858	To cash received during the quarter ending this day...	62,202 18	78,139 95
CONTRA.					
Aug.	31	1858	By Aud.'s Warrants redeem'd	54,923 89	
"	"	"	By interest allowed on same.	1,543 89	
"	"	"	By balance to next quarter ..	21,672 17	78,139 95
Sept.	1	1858	To balance brought forward.	21,672 17	
Oct.	31	1858	To cash received during the quarter ending this day...	54,930 13	76,602 30
CONTRA.					
Oct.	31	1858	By Aud.'s Warrants redeem'd	39,873 60	
"	"	"	By interest allowed on same.	560 79	
"	"	"	By balance to next quarter ..	36,167 91	76,602 30

MARTIN L. MORRIS in account with the State of Iowa from
November 1st, 1857, to January 2d, 1859, inclusive.

GENERAL REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Nov.	1	1858	To balance brought forward .	36,167 91	
Jan.	2	1859	To cash received to date	36,145 50	72,313 41
CONTRA.					
Jan.	1	1859	By Aud.'s Warrants red'med	53,962 34	
"	2	"	By interest allowed on same,	397 91	
			By cash p'd successor, J. W. Jones.....	17,953 16	72,313 41
RECAPITULATION.					
			Total amount of receipts	502,752 41	
			Total am't of disbursements..	484,799 25	
			Balance (paid as above) to suc- cessor.....	17,953 16	

MARTIN L. MORRIS in account with the Five Per Cent Fund
from January 1st, 1857, to January 2d, 1859, inclusive.

Jan'y	1	1857	To am't rec'd from U. States,	185,785 32	
March	5	1857	To interest transferred & ap- portion'd as Perman't Fund Chap. 201, Laws 1857	2,238 00	
July	17	1857	" am't C. B. Waite's note, re- ceived per J. M. Beck ...	1,000 00	
Sept.	21	1857	" am't rec'd from U. States,	34,219 34	
Aug.	11	1858	" am't rec'd of J. B. Stewart on note.....	250 00	
Oct.	2	1858	" am't rec'd of United States	28,101 41	251,594 07
CONTRA.					
Jan'y	1	1857	By am't loaned State of Iowa to redeem bonds at Phil'ad'a	57,500 00	
March	5	1857	By am't distribut'd to counties	129,985 56	
June	17	1858	By a'mt loaned Medi- cal College.....	9,665 00	
Aug.	17	1858	By am't loaned Medi- cal College.....	5,335 00	15,000 00
Jan'y	2	1859	By balance paid successor, J. W. Jones.....	49,108 51	251,594 07

MARTIN L. MORRIS in account with the Temporary School Fund from Jan. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 2d, 1859, inclusive.

Jan.	1	1857	To interest received on loans made by J. D. Eads,	2,238 00	
Dec.	13	1858	To interest received on loans made by J. D. Eads,	5,794 63	8,032 63.
CONTRA.					
March	5	1857	By amount transferred to Five per cent Fund,	2,238 00	
March	25	1858	By Drafts, Supt. Public Ins. as per Apportionment,	5,273 70	
Jan.	2	1859	By am't paid successor, Jno. W. Jones,	520 93	8,032 63

MARTIN L. MORRIS in account with the Saline Land Fund
from November 1st, 1857, to January 2d, 1859, inclusive.

Nov.	1	1857	To Cash in State Treasury,.....	499 80	
Dec.	15	1857	To cash received of O. F. Temple, S. F. Commissioner, Lucas Co.,	1,292 45	
Jan.	1	1858	To cash received of H. S. Rogers, S. F. Commissioner, Wayne Co.	418 64	2,210 89
CONTEA.					
Jan.	20	1858	By Cash paid P. Saunders,.....	499 80	
Jan.	2	1859	By Cash paid successor, Jno. W. Jones,	1,711 09	2,210 89

JNO. W. JONES in account with the State of Iowa from January 3d, 1859, to November 5th, 1859, inclusive.

GENERAL REVENUE.

Jan.	3	1859	To am't rec'd of predecessor, M. L. Morris,	17,953 16	
Mar.	5	1859	To am't received during the quarter ending this day, ..	68,784 57	86,737 73
CONTRA.					
Mar.	5	1859	By Auditor's Warrants Re- deemed,	60,734 56	
"	"	"	By Int. allowed upon same,	308 34	
			By balance to next quarter,	25,694 83	86,737 73
Mar.	7	1859	To balance brought forward,	25,694 83	
June	5	1859	To am't received during the quarter ending this day, ..	104,508 51	130,203 34
CONTRA.					
June	5	1859	By Auditor's Warrants Re- deemed,	111,445 72	
"	"	1859	By Interest allowed on same,	2,128 23	
			By balance to next quarter,	16,629 39	130,203 34
June	7	1859	To balance brought forward,	16,629 39	
Sept.	3	1859	To am't received during the quarter ending this day, ..	41,244 93	57,874 32
CONTRA.					
Sept.	3	1859	By Auditor's Warrants Re- deemed,	38,741 60	
"	"	"	By Interest allowed on same,	401 07	
			By balance to next quarter,	18,731 65	57,874 32

JNO. W. JONES in account with the State of Iowa from January 3d, 1859, to November 5th, 1859, inclusive.

GENERAL REVENUE—CONTINUED.

Sept.	5	1859	To balance brought forward,	18,731 65	
Nov.	5	1859	To am't received during the quarter ending this day, ..	59,743 45	78,475 10
CONTRA.					
Nov.	5	1859	By Auditor's Warrants Redeemed,	52,811 16	
"	"	"	By Interest allowed on same,	33 20	
			By balance in Treasury,	25,630 74	78,475 10
RECAPITULATION.					
			Total amount of receipts, ...	292,234 62	
			Total am't of disbursements,	266,603 88	
			Balance in Treasury,	25,630 74	

Note—Under Chapter 153, Section 8, laws of 1853, there were Warrants issued to Counties to the amount of \$55,012 60—of which \$33,176 63 has been redeemed by the State Treasurer and cancelled at settlement. Of the excess of School Fund interest in the counties and State interest on loans, there has been paid \$50 090 43. Hence the account shows a balance in the Treasury of \$16,913 75, greater than the true Revenue balance. The amount of such Warrants and excesses will just balance when all shall be paid in, as such Warrants still in the hands of the County Treasurer, exceed the excesses the above amount, \$16,913 75.

JNO. W. JONES in account with the Five Per Cent Fund from
January 3, 1859, to November 5th, 1859, inclusive.

July	3	1859	To am't received of predecessor M. L. Morris,	49,108 51	
Aug.	9	"	To am't received of Temporary School Fund,*	194 61	49,303 12
CONTRA.					
M'ch	5	1859	By apportionment made this day and distributed to Counties as follows:		
"	9	"	Muscatine Co.	1,747 00	
"	17	"	Warren Co.	169 51	
"	18	"	Marion Co.	5,576 00	
"	22	"	Louisa Co.	410 00	
"	22	"	Scott Co.	10,502 00	
"	24	"	Lee Co.	6,747 00	
"	26	"	Fremont Co.	310 00	
April	1	"	Jefferson Co.	1,428 00	
"	2	"	Dubuque Co.	2,167 00	
"	11	"	Washington Co.	13,639 00	
"	13	"	Woodbury Co.	698 31	
"	13	"	Monona Co.	194 61	
"	16	"	Calhoun Co.	174 00	
"	18	"	Taylor Co.	1,835 00	
"	25	"	Sac Co.	466 00	
"	26	"	Woodbury Co.	1,222 69	
July	25	"	Grundy Co.	635 00	
"	25	"	Cass Co.	385 00	
Nov.	5	"	By balance in Treasury—being the am't apportioned Van Bu- ren Co. and not yet drawn...	997 00	49,303 12

* This amount was appropriated to Monona County by M. L. Morris, State Treasurer, March 5, 1857 and was not drawn by said County until after the apportionment of March 5, 1859, consequently there was a deficiency to meet the apportionment of 1859, and this amount of the apportionment of 1857 and the transfer of this amount was made from the Temporary School Fund to meet the same.

JNO. W. JONES in account with the Temporary School Fund
from January 3, 1859, to November 5, 1859, inclusive.

Jan.	3	1859	To am't rec'd from predecessor M. L. Morris,	520 98	
"	4	"	To am't received from J. B. Stewart on note,	815 28	
"	10	"	To am't received from F. M. Hosselton on note,	35 00	
"	11	"	To am't received from William Thompson on note,	210 00	
"	25	"	To am't received from E. J. Toot on note,	125 00	
"	31	"	To am't received from W. A. Thurston on note,	100 00	
July	2	"	To am't received from B. Hugel on note,	100 00	
Oct.	28	"	To am't received as interest on State Loans,	27,047 90	
Nov.	4	"	To a'mt received as interest on State Loans,	619 90	29,574 01
CONTRA.					
Oct.	28	1859	By amount included in appor- tionment of March 5, 1859, and transferred to General Revenue to reimburse the same for Auditor's Warrants issued under Chapt. 153, Sec. 8, Acts of 1858,	28,659 50	
"	31	"	By am't transferred to Five Per Cent Fund,	194 61	
Nov.	4	"	By am't transferred to General Revenue,	619 90	
"	5	"	By balance in Treasury,	100 00	29,574 01

**JNO. W. JONES in account with the Saline Land Fund from
January 3, 1859 to November 5, 1859, inclusive.**

Jan.	3	1859	To am't received from predecessor M. L. Morris,	1,711 09	
Feb.	5	"	To am't received from Ira B. Ryan, Treasurer Decatur Co.	141 08	
"	7	"	To am't received from C. Russell, Treasurer Wayne Co. ..	571 68	2,423 85
CONTRA.					
Nov.	5	1859	By balance in Treasury,		2,423 85





R E P O R T

OF THE

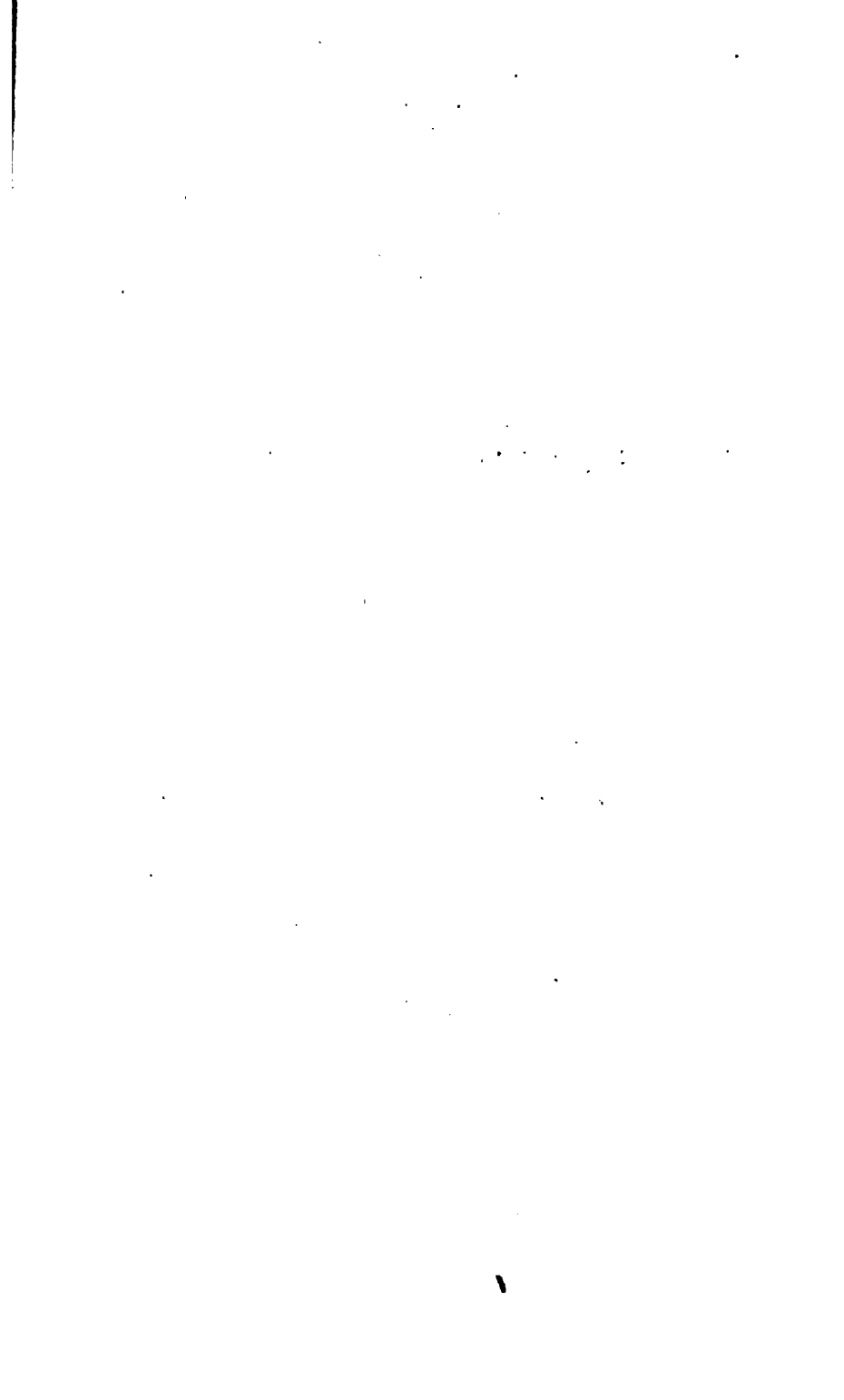
AUDITOR OF STATE,

TO THE

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

DES MOINES
JOHN TRESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1860.



REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, IOWA,)
DRE MOINES, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1859, { .

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

In compliance with law, I have the honor of submitting the following report, showing the condition of the several Funds of the State, and the doings of this office during the two fiscal years commencing November 1st, 1857, and ending Nov. 6th, 1859, inclusive, containing the following exhibits :

- 1st—Receipts and disbursements of Revenue.
- 2nd—Receipts and disbursements of Saline Fund.
- 3rd—Expenditures of the State and to what account charged.
- 4th—Warrants,—issued, redeemed, and outstanding.
- 5th—State indebtedness.
- 6th—Resources of the State.
- 7th—Estimated expenditures for the two ensuing years.
- 8th—Penitentiary.
- 9th—Institution for the Blind at Iowa City.
- 10th—Institution for the Blind at Vinton.
- 11th—Insane Asylum.
- 12th—Geological Survey.
- 13th—Disbursement of the Auditor's contingent fund.
- 14th—State Bank—Branches.
- 15th—Statement "A"—showing delinquent tax due from counties.
- 16th—Statement "B"—showing assessment and State tax for 1858.
- 17th—Statement "C"—showing assessment and State tax for 1859.
- 18th—Statement "D"—Insurance Companies which have complied with the law in relation thereto.
- 19th—Remarks on Revenue.

20th—Receipts and disbursements of School Fund.

21st—Statement "E"—Receipts of School Fund Commissioners and County Treasurers for five per cent fund.

22d—Statement "F"—Apportionment of the interest of the School Fund in March last.

23d—Statement "G"—Permanent School Fund.

24th—Statement "H"—School Fund notes filed in this office.

25th—School Fund—Remarks.

1st—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF REVENUE.

The receipts of revenue into the State Treasury, during the past two years, have been as follows:

Balance of revenue in Treasury, Nov.	
1st, 1857.....	\$13,682 90
Received from County Treasurers.....	513,189 79
Received from interest on School Fund	
as excesses in Counties and State Treas-	
urer, on loans.....	50,090 43
Received from sale of State bonds....	200,005 00
Received from Secretary of State, on	
sale of Laws.....	64 75
Received from Register State Land Of-	
fice, (fees).....	1 00
	<hr/>
	777,038 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

For redemption of Auditor's Warrants	702,663 16
For interest on Auditor's Warrants...	15,563 29
For redemption of appor'tment war'nts	33,176 68
	<hr/>
	751,403 13

Bal. revenue in S. Treasury at this date	\$25,630 74
--	-------------

In making the apportionment of School Fund interest in March last, under chap. 158, sec. 8, Acts of 1858, warrants were issued to the county treasurers, in favor of the Temporary School Fund of their respective counties, to the amount of \$55,012 60; this being the excess of School Fund interest in counties having more than their proportion, together with the amount included in the apportionment as interest on State loans of School Fund.

Of this excess, there has been paid into the State Treasury, as revenue.....	\$50,090 43
--	-------------

Warrants issued as above have been paid into the State Treasury as revenue, to the amount of.....	33,176 68
---	-----------

Leaving of said warrants outstanding, a balance over amount of excess unpaid, of.....	\$16,913 75
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The revenue account, therefore, shows a balance of \$16,913 75 greater than the true revenue balance; there being this amount of outstanding warrants, to meet which, revenue must be diverted.

2d—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SALINE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 1, 1857.....	\$499 80	
Am't received from Lucas co., Dec. 15, 1857	1,292 45	
Am't received from Wayne co., Jan. 1, 1858	418 64	
Am't received from Decatur co., Feb. 8, 1859	141 08	
Am't received from Wayne co., Feb. 8, 1859	571 68	
		<hr/> \$2,923 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid Insane Asylum in redemption of Auditor's warrant No. 8716.....	499 80
--	--------

Leaving balance of Saline Fund in Treas'y at this date \$2,423 85

3d—EXPENDITURES.

Showing the amount of warrants issued, and to what account charged, and other expenditures which have occurred during the two fiscal years just past.

Governor's salary.....	\$4,011 10
Secretary of State—salary.....	2,875 00
Auditor of State—salary.....	3,124 65
Treasurer of State—salary.....	3,125 00
Register of State Land Office—salary.....	3,042 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction—salary.....	1,800 00
Secretary of Board of Education—salary.....	1,185 00
Supreme Court—Judges' salary—Wright.....	\$3,750
Stockton.....	3,750
Woodward.....	3,700—11,200 00
Attorney General—salary.....	1,766 66
Secretary Agricultural College and Farm—salary....	1,583 32
Librarian—salary.....	700 00
Governor's Contingent Fund.....	2,000 00
Secretary of State—Contingent Fund.....	2,229 07
Auditor of State—Contingent Fund.....	2,255 33

Treasurer of State—Deputy account.....	\$1,033 33
Register State Land Office—Clerk account.....	2,082.69
Sec'y Ag'l College and Farm—Contingent Fund.....	1,803.16
Supreme Court—Contingent Fund.....	1,442.93
“ “ Expenses.....	1,336.39
Attorney General—Fees and mileage.....	679.25
Sup't Public Instruction—Contingent Fund.....	1,000.00
Sec'y of Board of Education—Contingent Fund.....	750.00
Janitor's Wages.....	1,937.40

JUDGES' SALARIES—OLD DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.....	\$2,240.00
“ “ 2.....	2,258.36
“ “ 3.....	2,000.00
“ “ 4.....	1,903.33
“ “ 5.....	2,050.00
“ “ 6.....	2,000.00
“ “ 7.....	1,949.44
“ “ 8.....	2,255.00
“ “ 9.....	2,383.00
“ “ 10.....	2,400.00
“ “ 11.....	2,000.00
“ “ 12.....	2,414.00
“ “ 13.....	2,000.00
“ “ 14.....	2,076.00—\$29,929.13

JUDGES' SALARIES—NEW DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.....	\$1,200.00
“ “ 2.....	1,200.00
“ “ 3.....	1,180.00
“ “ 4.....	1,200.00
“ “ 5.....	1,332.66
“ “ 6.....	1,167.00
“ “ 7.....	1,200.00
“ “ 8.....	1,200.00
“ “ 9.....	800.00
“ “ 10.....	1,200.00
“ “ 11.....	1,333.33—\$13,012.99

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' SALARIES.

District No. 1.....	\$600 00
“ “ 2.....	400 00
“ “ 3.....	600 00
“ “ 4.....	600 00
“ “ 5.....	600 00
“ “ 6.....	600 00
“ “ 7.....	600 00
“ “ 8.....	599 99
“ “ 9.....	400 00
“ “ 10.....	600 00
“ “ 11.....	600 00—\$6,199 99
<hr/>	
Agricultural Societies.....	\$14,942 18
“ College and Farm.....	6,065 79
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	16,000 00
“ for Blind at Iowa City.....	13,740 00
“ for Blind at Vinton.....	16,647 00
Insane Asylum.....	107,846 34
“ —Trustees expenses.....	33 80
Geological Survey.....	18,064 20
Iowa Reports.....	10,000 00
Swamp Lands.....	1,667 00
State Binding.....	5,856 81
State Printing.....	13,309 24
Military expenses—Frontier Army.....	19,800 79
Penitentiary Appropriations.....	41,729 97
“ —Officers' salaries.....	4,921 62
Fuel for State House.....	1,028 49
Expenses of Sixth General Assembly.....	194 35
“ “ Seventh “ “.....	49,064 62
Stationery.....	24,086 95
Constitutional Convention.....	187 00
Special Appropriations.....	23,326 50
Publishing Laws in newspapers.....	4,285 25
Removal of Capital.....	9,797 86
Commissioners of Revision.....	779 00
Capitol Square appropriation.....	1,500 00
Commissioners to examine State Offices.....	603 00

Teachers' Institutes.....	\$ 1,799 60
General Contingent Fund.....	1,587 40
Census of 1859.....	466 20
Postage of State Offices.....	1,156 85
Interest on State Bonds (N. Y.).....	21,315 85
" " School Fund Loan.....	27,667 80
State House expenses.....	104 25
State Bank expenses.....	600 50
Abstracts of Land Entries.....	642 32
Arrest of Fugitives.....	1,036 75
Board of Education.....	2,012 53
Legislative expenses.....	61 25
Miscellaneous disbursements....	10,117 91
Mileage (by Warrants).....	1,645 76

Total amount of Warrants issued.....	\$577,796.62
Add interest paid on redeemed Warrants.....	15,563.29
Also, mileage allowed Co. Treasurers by certificates..	2,742.84

Total expenditures.....\$596,102.75

The foregoing includes \$499.80 of Saline fund charged to account of Insane Asylum.

4TH—WARRANTS.

Amount of Warrants outstanding Nov. 1, 1857.....	\$155,003.56
Amount issued during the two years.....	577,796.62

Total.....	\$732,800.18
From which deduct am't redeemed by State Treasurer	703,162.96

Leaves now outstanding.....\$29,637.22

In the amounts of Warrants issued and Warrants redeemed is included the Warrant on Saline Fund for \$499.80 in favor of the Insane Asylum. This having been redeemed from a distinct fund is not included in the amount of Warrants redeemed as stated under the head of Disbursements of Revenue.

5TH—STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The State has made the following loans of the School Fund, to-wit:

Bonds payable May 1, 1854 (Chap. 58, Acts 1849)	\$16,442.05
“ “ Sept. 15, 1859 (Chap. 70, Acts 1849)	6,000.00
“ “ Jan. 1, 1856 (Chap. 51, Acts 1851)	2,353.70
“ “ July 15, 1861 (Res. 9, Ex. Ses. 1856)	40,000.00
Am't borrowed Jan. 1, 1857, and bonds not executed, (Chap. 3, Acts 1856)	57,500.00
Total amount borrowed of School Fund	\$122,295.75
Iowa 7 per cent Bonds payable in N. Y. 1868 (Chap. 7, Acts 1858)	200,000.00
Making total Funded debt	\$322,295.75

6TH—RESOURCES.

Balance of Revenue in State Treasury	\$25,630.74
Less am't of apportionment Warrants out.	16,913.75
	\$8,716.99
Balance due from Counties	\$293,122.10
Balance in Branches of State Bank in course of pay- ment	10,035.58
State Tax of 1859	296,734.81
Probable State Tax of 1860	250,000.00
Total	\$858,609.48

It has been customary to deduct as unavailable, a considerable sum from the amount of delinquent tax. The following statement of the increase and decrease of revenue for the past year, shows the impropriety of such deduction :

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

From interest on delinquent tax	\$6,416.19
From additional assessments	3,325.76
From Pedlers' Licenses	223.56
From sale of Laws	13.00
	<u>\$9,978.51</u>

DECREASE OF REVENUE.

From interest on Auditor's Warrants	\$8,354.48
From double and erroneous assessments	5,328.26
	<u>\$8,682.74</u>
Excess of increase	\$1,295.77

7TH—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS COMMENCING NOV. 7TH, 1859, AND
ENDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOV., 1861.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount Required	Am't Appro- priated and undrawn.	Amount of Deficiency.
Governor's salary.....	\$4,000 00	\$338 90	
do Contingent Fund.....	2,000 00		
Secretary of State—salary.....	3,000 00	125 00	*
do do —Contingent Fund.....	2,400 00	411 53	
Auditor of State—salary.....	3,000 00		124 65
do do —Contingent Fund.....	2,400 00	209 67	
Treasurer of State—salary.....	3,000 00		125 00
do do —Contingent Fund.....	1,200 00		
Reg. State Land Office—salary....	3,000 00		200 33
do do do do —Con't Fund.....	2,200 00	125 63	
Sec'y of Board of Ed't'n—salary...	3,115 00	6 67	
do do do do —Con't Fund.....	1,500 00		
Supreme Court—Judge's salary...	12,300 00	1,550 00	
do do —Contingent Fund.....	1,500 00	208 58	
do do —expenses, (mileage, per diem, etc....)	1,500 00		
Attorney General—salary.....	2,055 55	433 34	
do do —fees and mileage.....	800 00		
Sec'y Ag'l Col. & Farm—salary...	2,041 66		
do do do do —Con't Fund...	2,000 00		
Librarian—salary.....	600 00		
Janitor's Wages.....	1,500 00		
District Judges—salaries.....	19,067 32	4,520 35	
District Attorneys—salaries.....	9,866 66	2,600 01	
Agricultural Societies.....	16,000 00		
Agricultural College and Farm....	3,934 21	3,934 21	
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	16,000 00		
Institut'n for the Blind at Iowa City	15,000 00		
Insane Hospital—salaries.....	5,000 00		
Iowa Reports.....	8,000 00		
Swamp Lands.....	333 00	333 00	
State Binding.....	6,000 00		
State Printing.....	20,000 00		
Penitentiary—support.....	27,000 00		7,000 00
do —Officer's salaries....	5,508 00		
Fuel for State House.....	1,200 00		
Expenses of 8th General Assembly	50,000 00		
Stationery.....	10,000 00		
Publishing Laws in newspapers...	2,000 00		
Commissioners of Revision.....	3,000 00		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount Required	Am't Appropriated and undrawn	Amount of Deficiency.
Comm'rs to examine State Offices..	500 00		
Teachers' Institutes.....	2,000 00		
General Contingent Fund.....	10,000 00		
Census of 1859.....	300 00	4,533 80	
Postage for State Officers.....	2,000 00		
*Interest on State Bonds—N. York	35,525 00		315 35
do on School Fund loans.....	24,459 15		
do do do do due			
and unpaid.....	1,117 55	1,106 44	11 11
State Bank expenses, (Commission-			
ers per diem, &c.).....	1,200 00		
Abstract of Lands entered.....	1,200 00		
Board of Education, (two Sessions)	4,000 00	987 47	
Mileage.....	9,000 00		
Clearing up & fencing pub. grounds	800 00		
Building Gallery and other improve-			
ments now being made.....	1,400 00		
Redemption of outstanding warrants	29,637 22		
Interest on outstanding warrants..	5,000 00		
Total	\$401,160 32		

*This amount—\$35,525—is intended to provide for five payments of interest ; the last of which, becoming due Jan. 1, 1862, will require payment before the next Legislature can act upon it, although th's last payment is not properly a part of the two years expenditures.

The estimated RESOURCES of the State for the next two years, exclusive of Saline and School Funds, are.....\$858,609 48

The estimated EXPENDITURES, exclusive of appropriations for Charitable Institutions and other special purposes, are.....\$401,160 32

Add Funded Debt..... 322,295 75 723,456 07

Excess\$135,153 41

8TH—PENITENTIARY.

By Chapter 53, Sec. 1, Acts of 1858, appropriations were made to the Penitentiary, as follows :

For general support	\$10,000	;
For payment of past indebtedness.....	1,300	
For refunding borrowed money.....	4,000	
For construction of cells.....	9,000	
For construction of walls.....	12,000	
For construction of hospital, &c.....	6,000—42,300	00

On account of these appropriations, warrants have issued for the following amounts:

March 17, 1858, for past indebtedness.....	\$1,300	00
March 17, " for general support.....	2,000	00
March 17, " for refunding borrowed money.....	1,000	00
March 17, " for refunding borrowed money.....	3,000	00
April 13, " for general support.....	2,454	50
May 18, " for building wall.....	1,000	00
June 5, " for walls and cells.....	4,091	00
June 9, " for walls and cells.....	1,726	48
July 6, " for P. Inskeep, Warden—wall.....	2,482	01
July 12, " do general support.....	1,000	00
Aug. 9, " do	3,694	00
Sept. 3, " do general support.....	2,000	00
Sept. 7, " do —wall.....	2,235	80
Oct. 7, " do —cells	4,115	00
Oct. 13, " do —wall	772	00
Oct. 11, " do —wall.....	639	65
Nov. 15, " do —support.....	864	57
Nov. 15, " do —wall	494	15
Nov. 15, " do —hospital.....	491	65
Nov. 20, " do —support.....	288	84
Dec. 21, " do —bal. of gen. support.....	494	15
Jan'y. 5, 1859, do —wall and hospital...	616	71
Feb. 14, " do —cells.....	425	00
Mar. 28, " do —cells.....	175	00
July 18, " for E. A. Layton, Warden—hospital....	465	38
Aug. 12, " do —hospital.....	1,025	85
Oct. 8, " do —hospital.....	480	50
Oct. 8, " do —hospital.....	1,475	87
Oct. 8, " do —cells.....	920	86
Total.....	\$41,729	97

There has been paid to the Officers of the Penitentiary, on account of salaries and mileage, the following sums:

Inspectors—F. O. Dorr,	\$220.31	
G. Shedd,	431.00	
Babcock,	224.38	
Brewster,	79.17	
Little,	79.17	\$1,034.03
Wardens—P. Inskeep,	1,241.09	
E. A. Layton,	416.66	\$1,657.75
Deputy Wardens,		833.32
Clerk—Brown,		920.40
Chaplain,		476.12
		\$4,921.62

9TH—INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND AT IOWA CITY.

The appropriation to this Institution		
for 2 years at \$3,500 each year, is	\$7,000 00	
And \$25 per quarter for each pupil,		
amounting in the past two years to	6,740 00	\$13,740 00

CONTRA.

Warrants have issued to the amount of..... 13,740 00

10TH—INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND AT VINTON.

The appropriation made for this building, (Laws of		
1858,) was	\$15,000.00	
And \$2 per day and expenses to Commis-		
sioners, has amounted to	1,647.00	\$16,647.00

CONTRA.

Warrants have been issued as follows:

June 12, 1858, To J. W. Jones, Fees,	\$200.00
July 17, " " " " Treasurer,	2,000.00
Aug. 26, " " " " Fees,	91.00
Sept. 3, " " " " Treasurer,	3,000.00
Sept. 24, " " " " Fees,	104.00
Oct 13, " " H. W. Gray, " "	66.00
Oct. 22, " " J. W. Jones, Treasurer,	5,000.00
Oct. 22, " " J. C. Traer, Fees,	348.00
Dec. 22, " " H. W. Gray, Fees,	118.00

Feb. 8, 1959, To J. C. Traer, Fees,	\$135.00	
Feb. 14, " " J. W. Jones, Treasurer,	2,500.00	
May 10, " " " " "	2,500.00	
May 10, " " J. C. Traer, Fees,	200.00	
May 30, " " J. W. Jones, "	40.00	
June 23, " " J. C. Traer, "	100.00	
Aug. 22, " " " " "	125.00	
Oct. 22, " " " " "	120.00	\$16,647.00

11TH—INSANE ASYLUM.

The appropriation for purchasing Site, (Laws of 1855, Chap. 134, Sec. 3,) was	\$4,425.00	
Appropriation for building, by same law, was.....	50,000.00	
Appropriation of Extra Session, 1856,	50,000.00	
Saline Fund, drawn under Act of Extra Session, 1856,.....	14,130.67	
Appropriation, Laws of 1857,.....	40,000.00	
Appropriation, Laws of 1858,.....	100,000.00	\$258,555.67

CONTRA.

The aggregate amount drawn from General Revenue, and from Saline Fund, up to Nov. 7, 1859, was.....	\$253,184.74	
Leaving a balance undrawn, of.....	\$5,370.91	

12TH—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

There has been expended in making the Geological Survey, and publishing and distributing the reports thereof, the following amounts :

Previous to Nov. 1. 1856,.....	\$5,003.49	
For fiscal year, 1856-1857,.....	9,964.90	
For fiscal year, 1857-1858,.....	7,999.50	
For fiscal year, 1858-1859,.....	10,064.60	
Making a total of.....	\$33,032.59	

13TH—DISBURSEMENT OF THE AUDITOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

There has been paid out of this fund for services rendered, to various individuals, amounts as follows:

To Abel Beach,.....	\$1,245 04	
To W. H. Francis,.....	333 32	
To J. T. Tubby,.....	12 00	
To J. A. Kasson,.....	25 00	
To D. Ellyson,.....	639 97	
	<hr/>	
Total,.....		<u>\$2,255 38</u>

14TH—STATE BANK—BRANCHES.

Statement showing balances in the Branches of the State Bank, in course of payment, Nov. 7, 1859:

Branch at Muscatine,.....	\$1,119 33	
Branch at Mt. Pleasant,.....	886 20	
Branch at Des Moines,.....	7,048 85	
Branch at Washington,.....	981 20	\$10,035 58

15th—STATEMENT "A."

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DELINQUENT STATE TAX DUE FROM THE
SEVERAL COUNTIES ON THE 7TH DAY OF NOV. 1859.

COUNTIES.	Dr.	Cr.	COUNTIES.	Dr.	Cr.
Adair	1,925 31	.....	Howard	1,318 29	.....
Adams	585 84	.....	Humboldt	147 91	.....
Alaenakee	6,341 44	.....	Ida .....	.....	56 65
Appanoose	1,679 18	.....	Iowa	1,587 37	.....
Audubon	608 14	.....	Jackson	4,485 06	.....
Benton	4,289 22	.....	Jasper	6,378 51	.....
Blackhawk	2,847 44	.....	Jefferson	1,179 02	.....
Boone	1,309 71	.....	Johnson	3,649 66	.....
Bremer	2,016 65	.....	Jones	5,313 86	.....
Butler	2,779 68	.....	Keokuk	2,286 77	.....
Buchanan	6,079 20	.....	Kossuth	311 07	.....
Calhoun	346 37	.....	Lee	19,012 58	.....
Carroll .....	.....	26 37	Linn	3,353 63	.....
Cass	2,098 51	.....	Louisa	7,873 71	.....
Cedar	3,071 32	.....	Lucas	5,321 98	.....
Cerro Gordo	427 29	.....	Madison	4,535 96	.....
Cherokee	48 45	.....	Mahaska	4,246 59	.....
Chickasaw	2,042 82	.....	Marion	6,244 45	.....
Clarke	1,666 04	.....	Marshall	565 49	.....
Clayton .....	.....	599 86	Mills	3,191 09	.....
Clinton	11,458 67	.....	Mitchell	3,915 54	.....
Crawford	200 24	.....	Monona	1,515 42	.....
Dallas	2,719 72	.....	Monroe	2,439 40	.....
Davis	3,223 76	.....	Montgomery	1,966 34	.....
Decatur	2,361 45	.....	Muscataine	7,482 62	.....
Delaware	1,437 75	.....	Page	1,420 80	.....
Des Moines	10,168 33	.....	Polk	5,621 57	.....
Dubuque	37,342 86	.....	Pottawattamie	7,880 65	.....
Fayette	3,137 24	.....	Poweshiek	1,720 26	.....
Floyd	2,522 22	.....	Ringgold	1,002 55	.....
Franklin .....	.....	786 24	Scott	4,359 90	.....
Fremont	2,498 08	.....	Shelby	516 32	.....
Greene .....	.....	773 84	Story	2,048 87	.....
Grundy	1,686 10	.....	Sac	442 92	.....
Guthrie	1,949 32	.....	Tama	1,434 98	.....
Hamilton	1,996 40	.....	Taylor	2,024 19	.....
Harrison	1,529 01	.....	Union	1,399 24	.....
Hardin	1,095 06	.....	Van Buren	5,197 78	.....
Hancock	506 48	.....	Wapello	2,682 83	.....
Henry	9,737 61	.....	Warren	3,060 45	.....

STATEMENT "A."—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dr.	Cr.	COUNTIES.	Dr.	Cr.
Washington....	3,723 62	.....	Woodbury.....	3,867 84	.....
Wayne	2,553 82	.....	Wright	842 76	.....
Webster	1,950 34	.....	Winnebago	631 05	.....
Winnesheik ...	3,271 18	.....	Worth	712 95	.....
Total				\$ 293,122 10	

Most of the counties whose balance is on the credit side, have not been charged with the tax for 1858. No abstracts of the valuation or State tax for that year having been received at this office. If the tax for that year were charged up, the balance would be on the other side.

10TH--STATEMENT "B."

Showing the number of acres of land assessed, the average value per acre, and the aggregate valuation after equalization. Also the aggregate value of town property and personal property, the total valuation of taxable property and State tax in each County, for the year 1858.

COUNTIES.		Area of land.	Value per acre.	Value of Lands.	Town Property.	Personal property	Total Valuation.	State tax at 1 1/2 Mills.
Adair.....	333,039	4 07	\$1,354,713	\$13,722	\$29,610	\$1,398,045	\$2,097 07	
Adams.....	170,816	5 48	915,989	17,156	97,591	1,030,736	1,546 10	
Alamakee.....	404,124	6 80	2,751,958	116,587	403,187	3,271,682	4,907 52	
Appanoose.....	280,970	5 95	1,674,447	80,778	.....	.....	.....
Audubon.....	75,735	3 33	252,527	297	19,351	272,175	408 26	
Benton.....	455,787	7 08	3,229,349	136,293	429,323	3,794,967	5,692 35	
Black Hawk.....	348,178	5 72	1,991,401	465,855	417,419	2,874,675	4,312 01	
Boone.....	330,650	4 90	1,620,674	98,066	103,078	1,911,818	2,867 72	
Bremer.....	258,224	4 87	1,258,017	67,717	.....	1,588,682	2,383 00
Butler.....	362,813	4 31	1,563,127	63,836	168,859	1,795,824	2,693 74	
Buchanan.....	360,236	7 02	2,528,829	281,955	325,149	3,136,086	4,704 13	
Calhoun.....	94,613	3 04	287,389	4,308	8,530	300,227	450 84	
Carroll.....	73,364	3 33	244,884	2,392	9,613	256,869	385 33	
Cass.....	163,463	3 99	652,278	62,482	104,095	818,855	1,228 28	
Cedar.....	360,707	9 69	3,496,000	294,903	563,185	4,308,088	6,462 13	
Cerro Gordo.....	333,800	3 00	998,632	14,748	87,165	1,039,941	1,559 91	
Cherokee.....	45,742	2 02	92,356	3,710	1,754	97,820	146 73	
Chickasaw.....	290,212	4 61	1,339,126	38,388	124,452	1,501,966	2,252 95	
Clarke.....	265,334	5 00	1,326,072	102,394	340,007	1,768,473	2,652 71	
Clayton.....	467,973	7 30	3,416,184	500,600	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	414,769	9 90	4,109,032	1,404,945	883,075	6,397,052	9,595 58	

STATEMENT "B."—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	Value per Acre.	Value of Lands.	Town Property.	Personal property	Total Valuation.	State tax at 1½ Mills.
Crawford.....	52,895	3 03	\$ 160,639	.....	\$ 19,511	\$ 180,150	\$ 290 14
Dallas.....	299,666	7 02	2,103,950	\$ 44,735	277,808	2,426,493	3,639 74
Davis.....	311,478	8 19	2,552,616	167,352	884,325	3,603,293	5,404 94
Decatur.....	302,550	5 02	1,519,897	72,608	288,733	1,882,238	2,823 36
Delaware.....	366,034	5 43	1,987,656	109,677	401,646	2,498,979	3,738 47
Des Moines.....	260,070	13 39	3,484,019	2,855,194	1,525,930	7,168,339	10,645 71
Dubuque.....	379,392	13 02	4,940,520	5,144,495	4,038,055	14,123,070	21,184 61
Fayette.....	440,342	4 83	2,128,336	128,065	.....	2,873,534	4,310 30
Floyd.....	315,802	8 41	1,077,754	146,970	161,876	1,386,600	2,079 90
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	274,322	3 00	821,392	39,968	328,503	1,189,862	2,632 71
Greene.....	294,897	3 00	883,867	12,949	.....	.....	.....
Grundy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guthrie.....	299,008	3 73	1,118,000	25,902	.....	.....	1,448 40
Hancock.....	266,113	2 00	532,227	.....	.....	.....	2,042 91
Hamilton.....	283,620	3 98	1,131,036	93,400	68,660	1,293,096	1,376 08
Harrison.....	194,380	3 92	764,452	22,456	.....	1,063,721	1,939 64
Hardin.....	279,731	4 00	1,118,505	135,640	.....	.....	1,595 58
Henry.....	272,698	9 98	2,723,547	770,356	.....	4,809,225	2,409 86
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873,922	7,213 90
Humboldt.....	49,605	3 00	148,819	.....	17,388	166,205	1,332 93
Ia.....	48,612	2 03	98,968	.....	883	.....	249 31
Iowa.....	345,667	7 08	2,450,540	87,016	.....	2,920,760	4,381 14
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,019,584	7,529 88

Charged to Woodbury County

Jasper.....	450,676	6 18	2,785,691	240,673	604,387	3,630,751	5,446 13
Jefferson.....	275,058	8 04	2,212, 14	270,418	743,621	3,226,853	4,840 28
Johnson.....	367,703	8 29	3,061,151	951,245	.....	.....	8,014 86
Jones.....	360,584	7 08	2,535,881	100,592	.....	.....	4,528 60
Keokuk.....	369,122	8 07	2,979,961	117,594	.....	.....	3,840 15
Kossuth.....	2,852	3 00	8,541	23,782	.....	.....	456 02
Lee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,477 18
Linn.....	453,726	9 00	4,086,310	963,161	.....	4,647,725	6,971 58
Louisa.....	249,134	9 92	2,474,618	485,694	.....	3,811,873	5,717 81
Lucas.....	367,986	4 04	1,488,694	86,856	248,919	1,824,469	2,736 97
Madison.....	336,640	5 45	1,836,315	120,406	326,277	2,282,998	4,524 50
Mahaska.....	356,200	8 32	2,964,516	382,149	880,761	4,227,426	6,341 14
Marion.....	342,834	6 03	2,067,788	368,618	916,478	3,352,884	5,029 33
Marshall.....	351,988	4 35	1,533,530	115,623	306,873	1,956,026	2,934 04
Mills.....	220,417	5 21	1,148,851	186,149	305,565	1,640,565	2,460 85
Mitchell.....	291,418	4 49	1,309,868	123,482	.....	1,596,140	2,397 21
Monona.....	133,240	3 72	486,682	14,270	62,710	563,662	845 49
Monroe.....	253,408	5 99	1,517,759	110,492	397,294	2,025,545	3,038 32
Montgomery.....	147,470	3 77	557,088	3,978	.....	721,968	1,082 97
Muscatine.....	265,887	10 05	2,672,929	933,540	.....	5,056,043	7,584 06
Page.....	135,128	4 69	634,141	21,260	226,440	881,841	1,322 76
Palo Alto.....	20,759	2 01	41,775	.....	.....	.....	Charged to Webster County.
Polk.....	344,621	7 97	2,749,560	2,398,629	.....	41,775	6,692 01
Pocahontas.....	461	2 00	922	.....	.....	922	Charged to Webster County.
Pottawattamie.....	346,128	6 00	2,077,272	1,392,557	451,289	3,921,118	5,881 68
Poweshiek.....	365,652	6 61	2,416,576	115,299	346,637	2,878,512	4,317 77
Ringgold.....	242,991	3 88	943,024	9,432	91,772	1,044,228	1,566 34
Scott.....	275,486	14 13	3,892,463	2,255,474	3,500,830	9,948,767	14,923 15

STATEMENT "B."—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	Value per acre	Value of Lands.	Town Property.	Personal Property	Total Valuation.	State Tax at 1¢ Mills.
Shelby.....	148,601	4 31	640,252	1,301	29,926	671,479	1,007 20
Story.....	856,106	3 85	1,369,183	33,456	.....	1,497,068	2,245 60
Sac.....	74,780	3 22	241,331	14,120	10,842	266,093	399 14
Sioux.....	150,120	2 00	300,600	.....	.....	300,600	Charged to Woodbury County.
Tama.....	453,339	5 23	2,372,803	65,215	141,128	2,579,141	3,868 71
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,641 32
Union.....	247,907	5 05	1,253,447	27,262	66,763	1,346,472	2,019 71
Van Buren.....	291,538	10 00	2,917,276	300,099	804,447	4,021,882	6,032 82
Wapello.....	278,675	7 43	2,072,878	554,885	1,071,091	3,648,711	5,427 07
Warren.....	358,689	6 01	2,157,169	215,457	669,855	3,042,481	4,563 72
Washington.....	357,552	7 80	2,791,393	457,276	1,051,770	4,300,439	6,450 66
Wayne.....	327,529	5 01	1,642,712	40,746	349,597	2,033,055	3,049 58
Webster.....	260,428	3 89	1,013,440	163,342	132,440	1,309,222	2,027 87
Winneshiek.....	433,878	4 94	2,143,567	115,258	397,534	2,656,353	3,984 53
Woodbury.....	178,722	4 03	720,428	472,840	.....	.....	3,890 42
Wright.....	288,750	3 00	712,555	47,720	21,398	781,673	1,172 51
Winnebago.....	213,908	2 05	437,978	.....	6,831	444,809	667 21
Worth.....	190,610	3 00	572,448	.....	30,524	602,972	904 46
Total	23,116,127		140,693,903	27,883,280	26,662,553	179,827,614	321,938 60

17TH—STATEMENT "C."

Showing the number of acres of land assessed, the average value per acre, and the aggregate valuation, after equalization; also the aggregate value of town property, and of personal property, and the total valuation of taxable property, and the State tax thereon, in each County, for the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	Value per-acre.	Value of Land.	Town Property.		Personal Property		Total Valuation.	Tax at 1½ mills.
Adair.....	343,792	2 75	944,784	13,347	29,762	987,843	1,481 76		
Adams.....	220,054	3 68	810,263	63,392	90,093	963,748	1,445 62		
Alamakee.....	390,986	3 79	1,483,008	146,970	387,921	1,967,899	2,951 84		
Appanoose.....	302,828	4 73	1,432,526	143,605	508,161	2,084,292	3,126 43		
Audubon.....	108,522	3 06	332,823	6,903	83,620	373,346	560 01		
Benton.....	453,764	5 13	2,327,974	160,187	388,456	2,876,617	4,314 92		
Black Hawk.....	330,584	5 04	1,667,348	385,256	262,061	2,264,665	3,997 00		
Boone.....	336,921	3 61	1,218,409	85,039	184,532	1,487,980	2,231 97		
Bremer.....	253,579	4 34	1,102,047	98,111	339,420	1,539,578	2,309 36		
Butler.....	365,849	5 25	1,396,181	87,131	137,862	1,621,174	2,431 76		
Buchanan.....	358,845	4 91	1,760,937	381,104	280,799	2,372,840	3,559 26		
Buena Vista.....	11,802	2 98	35,208	.....	4,290	39,498	59 24	
Calhoun.....	160,841	3 13	503,368	2,323	5,456	511,147	766 72		
Carroll.....	.....	.....	899,247	.....	12,702	411,949	617 92
Cass.....	290,223	3 14	911,050	37,359	104,109	1,052,518	1,578 78		
Cedar.....	360,103	6 55	2,361,238	244,976	575,267	3,181,481	4,772 22		
Cerro Gordo.....	352,730	2 72	958,586	83,639	35,412	1,027,637	1,541 45		
Cherokee.....	62,233	2 59	161,240	3,700	3,153	168,093	252 14		
Chickasaw.....	313,714	3 12	978,476	108,248	117,752	1,204,476	1,806 71		
Clarke.....	271,372	4 32	1,174,598	90,373	248,338	1,513,309	2,269 96		
Clayton.....	474,298	5 18	2,456,818	537,731	772,963	3,767,512	5,651 26		

STATEMENT "C."—Continued.

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COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	Value per Acre.	Value of Land.	Town Property.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Tax at 1 1/2 Mills.
Clinton.....	426,571	8 35	3,562,057	1,481,807	1,036,135	6,079,999	9,120 00
Crawford.....	187,588	2 72	511,343	10,432	20,867	542,642	813 96
Clay.....	111,662	3 86	431,160	11,600	1,904	444,664	666 99
Dallas.....	354,604	5 08	1,768,667	62,575	257,095	2,078,337	3,117 50
Davis.....	304,830	6 12	1,884,668	140,102	794,305	2,819,075	4,228 61
Decatur.....	319,312	4 04	1,294,672	90,463	295,790	1,680,925	2,521 38
Delaware.....	358,709	5 15	1,849,900	143,309	385,642	2,378,851	3,568 27
Des Moines.....	245,223	12 06	2,959,003	2,222,150	1,173,912	6,355,065	9,532 60
Dickinson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,931	23,931	35 99
Dubuque.....	380,956	11 20	4,368,434	3,629,091	1,818,904	9,816,429	14,724 64
Fayette.....	455,008	3 72	1,693,883	170,979	389,976	2,254,838	3,382 25
Floyd.....	317,369	3 14	997,979	137,356	132,587	1,267,922	1,902 88
Franklin.....	353,459	3 13	1,107,630	26,448	41,050	1,175,128	1,762 69
Fremont.....	233,531	3 94	920,753	319,190	286,717	1,526,660	2,289 99
Green.....	304,837	3 00	914,176	19,600	67,538	1,001,314	1,501 97
Grundy.....	317,254	2 78	881,084	2,365	35,600	919,049	1,378 57
Guthrie.....	346,180	3 17	1,098,052	27,254	140,352	1,265,658	1,898 48
Hamilton.....	302,592	3 29	997,075	94,052	73,274	1,164,401	1,746 00
Harrison.....	278,713	2 98	831,757	27,153	156,811	1,015,721	1,523 58
Hardin.....	337,125	3 78	1,275,529	161,121	214,643	1,651,293	2,476 94
Henry.....	268,842	8 30	2,232,630	689,655	1,098,473	4,020,758	6,031 13
Howard.....	299,480	2 69	806,779	26,666	87,820	921,265	1,381 90
Illunboldt.....	160,481	2 92	468,831	7,028	20,793	496,652	744 97
Hancock.....	357,000	2 64	942,831	.....	4,704	947,536	1,421 30

Ida,	58,329	291	170,126	586	170,712	256 07
Iowa,	363,795	537	1,952,865	362,735	2,428,771	3,643 15
Jackson,	398,353	760	3,026,989	644,842	4,083,189	6,124 78
* Jasper,	444,059	5 09	2,261,263	554,441	2,986,080	4,479 12
Jefferson,	268,893	7 81	2,095,739	730,702	3,147,568	4,721 35
Johnson,	382,990	7 30	2,797,024	979,172	4,766,630	7,149 94
Jones,	358,676	5 32	1,908,754	495,387	2,563,359	3,845 04
Kookenk,	369,446	5 80	2,144,743	621,530	2,927,195	4,390 79
Kosuth,	114,326	2 74	313,531	24,437	365,410	548 11
Lee,	313,036	12 04	3,769,526	1,766,387	8,899,953	13,349 93
Linn,	449,393	7 51	3,375,960	1,027,474	5,216,497	7,824 74
Lonisa,	228,768	7 86	1,789,829	562,107	2,646,796	3,970 19
Lucas,	262,375	3 96	1,042,217	239,690	1,421,237	2,131 85
Madison,	354,802	5 10	1,809,821	340,813	2,295,113	3,442 67
Malaska,	347,083	6 22	2,171,618	782,866	3,393,402	5,090 10
Marion,	347,771	6 14	2,138,470	764,463	3,299,509	4,949 26
Marshall,	364,816	4 55	1,660,833	295,385	2,133,927	3,199 84
Mills,	213,900	3 97	854,443	296,199	1,385,682	2,078 52
Mitchell,	279,258	3 16	883,248	139,029	1,146,725	1,720 08
Monroe,	255,662	5 18	1,324,886	356,331	1,771,071	2,656 60
Monona,	209,435	2 62	549,877	42,762	629,959	944 94
Montgomery,	168,809	3 18	537,941	69,709	628,095	942 14
Muscatine,	265,888	11 27	2,998,315	1,044,432	5,388,099	8,082 14
Page,	274,852	3 26	896,441	191,224	1,158,345	1,737 51
Plymouth,	42,567	3 00	127,701	5,011	149,083	223 62
Polk,	339,507	7 06	2,399,271	816,445	5,141,749	7,712 62
Pottawattamie,	480,133	4 34	2,083,463	284,755	3,086,899	4,630 34
Palo Alto,	21,457	3 00	64,371	5,670	70,041	105 06

STATEMENT "C."—Continued.

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COUNTIES.		Acres of Land.	Value per Acre.	Value of Land.	Town Property.	Personal property.	Total Valuation.	Tax at 11 Mills
Poweshiek.....	268,821	5 15	1,380,018	126,142	269,463	1,779,623	2,669 43	
Pecahontas.....	57,369	3 00	172,106		2,341	174,447	261 67	
Ringgold.....	338,755	3 12	1,057,540	21,157	91,327	1,170,024	1,755 03	
Scott.....	262,397	11 91	3,126,913	3,516,320	1,473,832	8,117,065	12,175 60	
Shelby.....	199,411	3 04	607,406	8,394	38,975	654,775	982 16	
Story.....	340,411	2 97	1,010,147	50,358	122,651	1,183,156	1,774 73	
Sac.....	95,261	2 97	283,498	20,641	10,398	314,537	471 80	
Tama.....	456,052	3 58	1,632,556	86,456	166,911	1,885,923	2,828 88	
Taylor.....	327,164	3 21	1,049,770	35,160	171,187	1,256,117	1,884 17	
Union.....	269,854	3 35	905,213	46,230	81,082	1,032,525	1,548 79	
Van Buren.....	298,556	7 54	2,252,490	378,616	852,475	3,483,581	5,225 37	
Wapello.....	209,397	8 68	1,817,875	743,295	866,719	3,427,889	5,141 83	
Warren.....	351,455	6 02	2,117,024	183,786	555,100	2,855,910	4,283 86	
Washington.....	355,107	7 93	2,818,581	355,225	945,243	4,119,049	6,178 57	
Wayne.....	333,447	4 38	1,461,832	68,455	312,412	1,842,699	2,764 04	
Webster.....	313,592	3 23	1,014,491	92,872	101,979	1,209,342	1,814 01	
Winnebake.....	450,067	4 10	1,844,970	185,845	464,933	2,495,748	3,743 62	
Winnebago.....	174,854	1 86	325,945			325,945		
Woodbury.....	227,848	3 12	711,331	643,529	119,310	1,474,170	3,003 45	
O'Brien.....	112,362	1 80	202,252			202,252		
Wright.....	305,531	2 94	899,759	49,719	22,112	971,590	1,457 38	
Winnebago.....	220,630	2 92	645,506	5,868	4,812	656,186	984 28	
Worth.....	227,785	2 61	594,434	4,760	25,483	624,686	937 03	
Total.....	26,949,871		\$133,283,903	\$31,359,165	\$33,174,282	\$197,823,350	\$296,734 81	

18th—STATEMENT "D."

Showing the Insurance Companies which have complied with the laws in relation thereto, their Capital Stock, Liabilities, etc., for the year 1859.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	LOCATION.	DATE OF STATEMENT.	CAPITAL.	CAPITAL PAID IN.	TOTAL ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company.....	Providence, R.I.	Dec. 31, 1858	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 239,140 64	\$11,400 00
Ætna Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Ct....	Jan. 1, 1859	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,867,920 98	110,976 54
Atlantic Fire Ins. Comp....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1858	150,000	150,000	258,707 63	19,939 23
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co....	Hartford, Ct....	Mar. 1, 1859	200,000	182,550	229,672 73	3,000 00
City Fire Ins. Co.....	N. Haven, Ct....	Jan. 1, 1859	500,000	150,000	259,755 90	2,562 00
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Ct....	Jan. 1, 1859	200,000	300,000	341,556 98	11,957 00
City Fire Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Ct....	Jan. 1, 1859	250,000	250,000	308,231 48	16,465 11
Continental Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y....	Jan. 1, 1859	500,000	500,000	835,927 59	16,745 71
Consolidated Ins. Co.....	Philad'a Pa....	Jan. 1, 1859	300,000	170,900	185,743 16	7,926 50
Fireman's Fund Ins. Co....	City of N. Y....	May 1, 1859	150,000	150,000	173,884 60	none.
Farmers' Union Ins. Co....	Athens, Pa....	Dec. 31, 1858	200,000	200,000	248,980 30	31,241 89
Fulton Fire Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y....	Mar. 31, 1859	150,000	150,000	238,878 08	6,791 93
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....	Philad'a, Pa....	Dec. 31, 1858	200,000	200,000	284,789 73	none.
Great Western Insu'ce. and Trust Co.....	Philad'a, Pa....	Dec. 31, 1858	500,000	223,300	282,027 49	43,914 11
Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y....	Jan. 1, 1859	200,000	200,000	226,010 44	2,500 00

STATEMENT "D."—Continued.

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NAMES OF COMPANIES.	LOCATION.	DATE OF STATEMENT.	CAPITAL.	CAPITAL PAID IN.	TOTAL ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Ct.....	Jan. 1, 1859	500,000	500,000	798,632 23	68,909 96
Home Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1859	600,000	600,000	1,077,980 40	35,558 68
Humboldt Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y.....	Jan. 1, 1859	200,000	200,000	280,061 44	none.
Hampden Fire Ins. Co....	Springfield, Mas.	Jan. 1, 1859	150,000	150,000	222,480 18	15,855 27
Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 1, 1859	150,000	150,000	173,010 49	5,000 00
Liverpool & London F. and L. Ins. Co. N. Y. branch.	City of N. Y. . .	Dec. 31, 1858	10,000,000	5,232,000	781,130 76	25,000 00
Lamar Fire Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y. . .	Jan. 1, 1859	200,000	200,000	259,069 33	none.
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y. . .	May 17, 1859	200,000	200,000	262,298 76	3,200 00
Metropolitan Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y. . .	May 1, 1859	300,000	300,000	390,278 88	13,000 00
Muscatine Fire Ins. Co....	Muscatine, Iowa	July 1, 1859	40,000	40,000	.....	.....
Missouri State Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	St. Louis, Mo. . .	Jan. 1, 1859	.....	.....	269,658 65	5,726 00
Merchants Ins. Co.	Hartford, Ct. . .	Dec. 31, 1858	200,000	200,000	239,079 83	8,700 00
Montauk Fire Ins. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y. .	Jan. 1, 1859	150,000	150,000	189,888 26	none.
N. America Fire Ins. Co..	City of N. Y. . .	Dec. 31, 1858	250,000	250,000	311,648 46	5,000 00
N. Western Fire Ins. Co..	Oswego, N. Y. . .	Dec. 31, 1858	150,000	150,000	367,537 74	39,848 80
N. America Fire Ins. Co..	Hartford, Ct. . .	Jan. 1, 1859	300,000	300,000	365,860 06	12,550 00
New England Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Hartford, Ct. . .	Jan. 1, 1859	200,000	200,000	206,295 69	none.
Phoenix Ins. Co.	Hartford, Ct. . .	Dec. 31, 1858	200,000	200,000	419,084 66	31,343 00
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Co.	Peoria, Ill. . . .	Jan. 1, 1859	500,000	300,000	347,267 04	19,641 92

Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 31, 1858	200,000	290,914 77	8,050 00
Quaker City Ins. Co.....	Philad'a, Pa.... Jan. 4, 1859	500,000	324,351 42	39,350 00
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.....	Springfield, Mas. Jan. 1, 1859	150,000	445,754 85	22,716 42
State Fire Ins. Co.....	New Haven, Ct. Dec. 31, 1858	200,000	228,220 95	2,738 00
Security Ins. Co.....	City of N. Y.... Oct. 1, 1859	500,000	544,891 89	none.
Unity Fire Ins. Association	London, Eng.... Dec. 31, 1858	£2,000,000	£947,304,8,2	£10,712,2,5
Western Mass. Ins. Co.....	Pittsfield, Mass. Jan. 15, 1859	\$ 150,000	\$ 198,830 54	\$7,835 86
Western World Insur. and Trust Co.....	Chicago, Ill.... Aug. 4, 1859	250,000	263,361 52	10,350 48

19TH—REMARKS ON REVENUE.

The appropriation made at the last session of the General Assembly, for payment of Six Thousand Dollars due the School Fund, Sept. 15th, 1859, has not been drawn and applied to that purpose. The State Treasurer at that time had no unapportioned principal of 5 per cent Fund in his hands, and the \$6,000 00 being too small a sum to justify his making of an apportionment, there being, too, some expense to the Fund, incurred in distributing it, and there being a considerable amount of Warrants unpaid, and drawing interest, it was thought advisable to delay the payment to the Fund until the meeting of the legislature; or, until such time as the Treasurer should receive such further sum from the U. S. as would make the amount sufficiently large to justify an apportionment.

The Law of 1848, Chapter 63, requires the Auditor to procure every year, successively, abstracts of the lands entered in the State the preceding year, and file them in his office; it also requires him to make copies for each county separately, of the entries in such county, and furnish it therewith. The Law of 1857, Chap. 111, requires the Recorder of each County, also to procure the Abstracts of lands entered in the County. This leads to unnecessary expense. The statement of expenditures shows that these abstracts for the year 1859, cost the State \$642 32, and it doubtless costs each County proportionally as much. My predecessor procured the necessary books, and commenced the work of recording these abstracts, but as there was a doubt as to the legal authority for such an expense, and as the appropriation for Clerk hire in this office was insufficient to carry on this work, it was stopped in January last. If it is thought advisable to continue to obtain these abstracts for this office, and to have them recorded, a sufficient sum should be appropriated to meet the expense, as an additional Clerk will be required for the duty. In this case, the law requiring the counties to incur the expense of obtaining these abstracts should be repealed. Otherwise, if it is not deemed necessary to have them on file or recorded in this office, the law requiring the Auditor to obtain them should be repealed, and that requiring County Recorders to procure them should remain in force.

The legislature has made no appropriation for a General Contingent Fund since 1855. That Fund is now overdrawn to the

amount of \$231.71. The estimated amount necessary for this fund for the coming two years, is intended to meet expenses of storage for the Stationery of the State, either by the erection of a warehouse or the renting of one—to pay expenses of necessary repairs and furniture for the Legislative Halls and State Officers and House—and to defray such other expenses as have heretofore been charged to Miscellaneous Disbursements and General Contingent Fund. This Fund should be made payable upon the approval of the Census Board, and only as needed to meet such expenses.

The custom has been, I believe, from the organization of the State, to pay officers' salaries quarterly, in advance, and to reckon no shorter time than a quarter. In conformity to this precedent, the Auditor, Treasurer, Register and Sup't Pub. Instruction, drew in December last, \$375 each, which paid their respective salaries as follows: the Auditors's and Treasurer's to March 1; the Register's to Feb. 18th, and that of the Sup't of Public Instruction to March 9th, 1859. As the incoming officers were entitled to pay for the time of actual service, the appropriations are found to be each overdrawn. There can be no propriety in paying salaries or other appropriations in advance. Such practice is liable at any time to lead to improper expense to the State. In making appropriations, whether for compensation of officers or for other purposes, the law should be so worded that the funds can only be drawn as needed for the specific purposes for which they were intended.

The present Revenue Law requires some amendment. County Clerks should be required to certify to this office the aggregate valuation of lands—of real property in towns, and personal property, and the total amount of taxable property, and the State tax thereon, each year, as the same appears on the tax book when the same is completed. Under the present law, Counties are frequently charged with the State tax as reckoned from the original abstracts of assessment, and subsequent corrections often cause a difference between the books of this office and those of the county officers.

The settlements of the County Treasurers with the County Judge, should be had at the first of some month, that they may date with the monthly reports of the Treasurer. The 15th of January is so busy a time that it is quite impracticable to effect a set-

tlement then, so that it would probably be better to have the semi-annual settlements on the 1st Mondays of January and July. Of these dates, one would then coincide with the commencement of the terms of office of county officers, and the other with the time at which a statement of expenditures is required to be made annually by the County Judge. Thus the labor of the county officers would be materially lessened.

The system of duplicate tax receipts, while adding considerably to the labor of the County Treasurer's office, does not work well in practice. Tax-payers carry away enough of the duplicates to destroy in a great measure the check intended by the law, and County Judges themselves, in some counties, practically render the system valueless by endorsing the tax receipts in blank, and depositing them with the Co. Treasurer, who keeps the duplicates till some subsequent day, or till the time of settlement with the County Judge. In some instances, too, it causes County Judges to keep no amount charged to the Treasurers, except the amount on duplicates filed, while they should have a revenue account with the Treasurer, in which the latter should be charged with each year's tax and all addition thereto, whether from additional assessments, interest collected, pedlers' licenses or sale of laws; and credited by unavailable tax, double and erroneous assessments, other decrease of revenue and State Treasurer's receipts. In addition to the above, he should keep a cash account with the Treasurer.

It is a question worthy of consideration, whether it would not be better so to amend the law as to require the County Treasurer to number his receipts consecutively, from January 1st to Dec. 31st, inclusive, of each year, and report each week to the County Judge, giving the number and date of each receipt, for what years' tax, the name of the tax-payer, the amount of each description of tax, and the interest on the same. The Judge should be required at settlement, or at other times, to compare these reports with the Treasurer's books, and charge him accordingly in the cash account before mentioned. This system would consume less time and labor, and be a more effectual check than the duplicate receipt is, in practice.

The present penalty for non-payment of taxes, I am assured by numerous county officers, is not sufficiently heavy to secure promptness of payment. Doubtless, much of the large portion of

delinquent tax is attributable to financial embarrassments. But there are many instances in which persons do not pay taxes because they think they can so use their funds as to lose nothing by paying the 25 per cent. interest required by the law. It would probably secure more promptness to increase the penalty, and to add the per centage—say three per cent.—monthly, on the first of each month after the tax becomes delinquent, as now provided for the non-payment of interest on School Fund, and provide that real property shall be sold for tax delinquent over one year, instead of two years, as now provided.

In several of the counties, the per cent. of State tax levied for the year 1857, was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills, while the rate first fixed by the Board of Equalization, was two mills on the dollar. In other counties a tax of three mills was levied. This is unequal. These errors were not discovered in time for correction upon the tax-book of that year. Those counties which levied too small a per centage, should be required by special enactment, to add the omitted per cent. to their levy for 1860. Those having levied too much, should be authorized to divert the overplus to county purposes, and the past levy in each case should be legalized by a curative act.

Some action should be taken to provide for the care and preservation of the Standard Weights and Measures, belonging to the State. They are now in the building provided for them, at Iowa City, and under the care of the Secretary of State; and he has given them, while attending to the duties of his office, at such a distance from them, as much care as practicable. They require more frequent examination and attention, to protect them from damage, from dampness and rust, than can be given them by any person so far removed from them. They should for these reasons either be removed to the Capital, or some one residing near them be authorized to take charge of them and keep them from injury.

The two tracts of land at the Capital, belonging to the State, should be fenced and properly cleared up. In their present condition, it is impossible to prevent trespass and waste by the cutting of the growth of young timber, to the injury of the value and appearance of the property. The estimated expense of this work, though small, is thought amply sufficient, and the appropriation therefor, as in all such cases, should be for such sum, or so much thereof, as may be actually necessary.

The fiscal year of the State should be made to correspond with the calendar year. This would make the reports of the several officers date near the time of the meeting of the Legislature—would prevent confusion as to the time to which appropriations are to run, and would make the fiscal year correspond very nearly with the tenure of office of the several State officers. In that case, the law requiring the State officers to have their reports in the hands of the State Printer two months previous to the meeting of the Legislature, should be repealed. The reports could, however, be in readiness in a few days after the first of January, and ready for the Legislature before the expiration of one month of the session. This would be in season for any action required to be had upon them. Should it be thought advisable to make such change in the fiscal year, it will be proper to make the appropriations in reference thereto, and to extend to the 31st Dec., 1861. The estimate embodied in this report being made for just two years, would in that case need to be somewhat increased.

The revenues of the State demand continued care and consideration, and it is important that the system for their collection should be as effectual and work as smoothly as possible, and that all laws for their disbursement should be in such guarded language as to preclude all doubt as to their proper construction and protect the State against any improper expenditure of money.

It will be seen, that notwithstanding the large amounts appropriated for charitable institutions and other special purposes, the amount of outstanding warrants has been reduced in the past two years from \$155,003.56 to \$29,637.22. But for the stringency of the times, resulting from the failure of crops and other causes, and the consequent uncommonly large amount of delinquent tax, there would have been at this time probably, no outstanding, unpaid Auditor's warrants. Should usual prosperity return and produce ordinary promptness in payment of taxes, and should the Legislature not appropriate too largely for special purposes, for which no estimate is made, I have no doubt that the receipts of the coming two years will meet the ordinary expenses of the government, pay off all outstanding warrants, and leave a balance to be applied in liquidation of a portion of the State indebtedness to the School Fund.

In pursuance of section 73, chapter 152, of the acts of 1858, the treasurers of those counties in proximity to the several branches

of the State Bank, have been directed to make their payments of State revenue through the banks, and by arrangement the several banks receive as a compensation, for receiving and transmitting the funds, one half of one per cent on the amount so paid. The respective county treasurers have been allowed mileage for travel in making such payments, as provided by section 513 of the Code. This arrangement saves a considerable sum, which would otherwise be paid County Treasurers as mileage, and at the same time, in many cases, accommodates them; as the amount allowed by the Code is scarcely sufficient to meet traveling expenses, and it is frequently the case that treasurers cannot conveniently be from home long enough to visit the Capitol.

This office is in receipt of the monthly reports of the several Branches of the State Bank, as provided by Chapter 87, Section 35 of the Acts of 1858.

20TH—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL FUND.

State Treasurer, (M. L. Morris) in acc't with 5 per cent Fund, Dr.			
Jan. 1, 1857, To amount received from U. S. to this			
date	\$185,785 32		
March 5, 1857, to amount received as interest and apportioned as principal or permanent fund under Chap. 201, Laws of 1857	2,238 00		
July 17, 1857, to amount of C. B. Waite's note, received per J. M. Beck.....	1,000 00		
Sept. 21, 1857, to amount received from U. S. on sales of 1856.....	34,219 34		
Aug. 11, 1858, to amount received of J. B. Stewart on his note.....	250 00		
Oct. 2, 1858, to amount received from U. S. on sales of land.....	28,161 41	251,594 07	
		Cr.	
Jan. 1, 1857, by amount loaned State of Iowa, to redeem bonds at Philadelphia, Chapter 3, Laws 1857	\$57,500 00		
Mar. 5, '57, by am't distributed to counties	129,985 56		

June 17, 1858, by am't loaned Medical College	\$9,665 00	
Aug. 17, 1858, do do	5,335 00	15,000 00
Jan. 3, 1859, by balance paid to his successor, J. W. Jones	49,108 51	\$251,594 07

State Treasurer, (M. L. Morris,) in account with Interest on 5 per cent Fund..... Dr.

Jan. 1, 1857, To amount of interest received on loans made by Eads.....	\$2,238 00	
Dec. 13, 1858, to amount of interest received on loans made by Eads.....	5,794 63	\$8,032 63

Cr.

Mar. 5, 1857, by amount transferred to principal and distributed.....	\$2,238 00	
Mar. 25, 1858, by amount of drafts Sup. Pub. Inst. as per apportionment....	5,273 70	
Jan. 3, 1859, by balance paid successor, (J. W. Jones).....	520 93	\$8,032 63

State Treasurer, (J. W. Jones) in acc't with 5 per cent Fund, Dr.

Jan. 3, 1859, to amount received from M. L. Morris, ex-Treasurer	\$49,108 51	
Oct. 31, 1859, to amount of interest transferred to principal*.....	194 61	\$49,303 12

Cr.

Mar. 1859, by am't distributed to Counties,	\$48,306 12	
Nov. 7, 1859, by am't on hand apportioned to Van Buren Co., and yet undrawn	997 00	\$49,303 12

State Treasurer (J. W. Jones) in account with interest on 5 per cent Fund..... Dr.

Jan. 3, 1859, To am't received from M. L. Morris, Ex-Treasurer.....	\$520 93	
Jan. 4, 1859, to amount received from J. B. Stewart, on his note	815 28	

*This amount was transferred to principal or Permanent Fund, and paid to Monona County, as amount apportioned to said County by Morris, but not drawn till after J. W. Jones, as State Treasurer, had made an apportionment of all the principal of the 5 per cent Fund in his hands, and notified the several Counties of the amount apportioned to each.

Jan. 10, 1859, to amount received from F. M. Hosselton, on his note.....	\$35.00	
Jan. 11, 1859, to amount received from Wm. Thompson, on his note.....	210.00	
Jan. 25, 1859, to amount received from E. J. Toof, on his note.....	125.00	
Jan. 31, 1859, to amount received from W. A. Thurston, on his note.....	100.00	
July 2, 1859, to amount rec'd from B. Hugel, on his note,.....	100.00	
Oct. 28, 1859, to amount received as interest on State loans.....	27,047.90	
Nov. 4, 1859, to amount received as interest on State loans.....	619.90	\$29,574.01
		CR.
Oct. 28, 1859, by amount included in apportionment of March last, and transferred to Revenue to reimburse the same for Warrants issued under Chap. 158, Sec. 8, Acts of 1858.....	\$28,659.50	
Oct. 31, 1859, by amount transferred to principal.....	194.61	
Nov. 4, by amount transferred to Revenue, as above.....	619.90	
Nov. 7, 1859, by am't on hand to balance...	100.00	\$29,574.01

21st—STATEMENT "E."

Showing receipts of School Fund Commissioners and County Treasurers of the several counties, filed in this office, for Five per cent Fund distributed by the State Treasurer.

COUNTIES.	S. F. Commissioners.	Date of Receipt	Amount.
Adair.....	Jas. C. Gibbs.....	April 26, 1857	\$ 281 11
Alamakee....	W. F. Ross.....	July 22, 1857	3,109 52
Audubon.....	Amherst Heath.....	April 14, 1857	120 09
Appanoose....	Dan'l P. Sparks.....	April 29, 1857	2,357 68
Adams.....	Benj. Neal.....	June 11, 1857	432 94
Black Hawk..	John Kerr.....	April 23, 1857	2,348 11
Benton.....	J. S. Hunt.....	March 20, 1857	1,494 30
Bremer.....	Thos. Downing.....	April 15, 1857	1,368 67
Boone.....	A. Z. Speer.....	April 22, 1857	1,367 38
Buchanan.....	Wm. Logan.....	April 10, 1857	2,032 71
Butler.....	J. H. Morton.....	April 11, 1857	907 99
Cerro Gordo..	A. B. Miller.....	April 30, 1857	267 97
Calhoun.....	Roma Maranville.....	July 6, 1858	50 45
Carroll.....	S. L. Loomis.....	May 8, 1857	106 43
Cedar.....	J. R. Snyder.....	March 24, 1858	3,503 50
Chickasaw...	W. F. Wright.....	April 26, 1858	1,124 13
Clayton.....	Isaac Matthews.....	May 12, 1858	5,761 91
Clarke.....	Martin Hood.....	March 30, 1858	1,656 67
Clinton.....	Edward Graham.....	No date.	4,807 17
Crawford.....	I. B. Goodrich.....	Sept. 14, 1857	99 64
Cass.....	Oliver Mills.....	No date.	345 56
Davis.....	Stephen Greenleaf....	April 8, 1857	2,804 92
Decatur.....	John Jordon.....	March 31, 1857	2,493 82
Dubuque.....	A. Mathews.....	March 24, 1857	7,748 62
Delaware.....	John Hefner.....	April 14, 1857	3,102 02
Dallas.....	S. K. Scovell.....	May 7, 1857	1,549 85
Fayette.....	Jos. W. Foster.....	April 1, 1857	3,436 37
Fremon.....	Alex. Leitch.....	May 7, 1857	1,323 03
Floyd.....	David Wiltse.....	April 24, 1857	1,036 26
Greene.....	A. J. Hoisington.....	March 28, 1857	461 73
Guthrie.....	B. T. Hook.....	April 14, 1857	870 73
Grundy.....	L. Cole.....	May 8, 1857	184 44
Howard.....	J. S. Burdick.....	April 7, 1857	188 26
Hardin.....	S. R. Edgington.....	April 10, 1857	1,710 00
Harrison.....	J. H. Rice.....	June 2, 1857	805 60
Jasper.....	J. G. Meek.....	March 23, 1857	381 84
Jackson.....	W. Y. Earle.....	April 16, 1857	4,128 55
Jones.....	C. L. D. Crockwell...	April 23, 1857	3,110 22
Iowa.....	Martin Ballard.....	April 17, 1857	1,412 95
Kossuth.....	W. B. Moore.....	Jan'y 13, 1858	168 33

STATEMENT "E."—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	S. F. Commissioners.	Date of Receipt	Amount.
Keokuk	W. H. Brunt	March 27, 1857	2,881 41
Louisa	O. A. Taylor	March 24, 1857	1,541 00
Lucas	C. F. Temple	July 20, 1857	1,244 10
Linn	Alpheus Brown	April 17, 1857	4,833 65
Montgomery ..	W. C. Means	July 16, 1857	368 73
Madison	M. Glazebrook	No date.	2,072 27
Mitchell	J. C. Bishop	May 11, 1857	806 03
Marshall	Thomas J. Wilson	April 18, 1857	1,276 65
Muscatine	Asa Gregg	March 24, 1857	3,060 25
Mills	James Lewis	April 9, 1857	1,241 25
Monroe	Calvin Kelsey	March 20, 1857	2,339 35
Marion	E. W. Ridlen	March 31, 1857	4,301 44
Mahaska	H. H. Prine	March 25, 1857	3,769 56
Poweshiek	J. M. Tallett	March 21, 1857	1,881 04
Pottawattamie ..	S. Eggleston	April 29, 1858	918 15
Polk	W. L. Montgomery	April 6, 1857	1,987 23
Page	B. B. Hutton	May 13, 1857	777 74
Ringgold	Wendell Poor	July 20, 1857	624 13
Story	John J. Bell	April 22, 1857	1,216 03
Scott	W. Van Tuyl	March 16, 1857	6,779 26
Sac	W. Tool	May 29, 1857	106 43
Shelby	W. W. Reed	March 28, 1857	193 34
Taylor	David Baker	Sept. 1, 1857	846 49
Tama	L. S. Frederick	April 16, 1857	1,487 48
Union	Reuben Riggs	Sept. 14, 1857	841 74
Warren	S. Haworth	May 23, 1857	3,444 77
Wayne	H. S. Rogers	May 25, 1857	1,201 59
Wright	H. W. Montgomery ..	April 13, 1858	180 94
Woodbury	George Weare	June 2, 1857	403 00
Webster	John Tolman	May 30, 1857	1,309 31
Washington	T. E. Cowles	March 17, 1857	2,993 72
Winnesheik	J. E. B. Morgan	April 7, 1857	3,096 01
Total, distributed by M. L. Morris			\$129,985 56

STATEMENT "E."—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	County Treasurers.	Date of Receipt	Amount.
Calhoun	Charles Amy	April 11, 1859	\$174 00
Cass	I. Dickerson	April, 1859	385 00
Dubuque	D. A. Mahony	March 15, 1859	2,167 00
Fremont	G. J. Biggs	March 22, 1859	310 00
Grundy	William Lane	May 16, 1859	635 00
Jefferson	J. A. McKemey	April 1, 1859	1,428 00
Lee	R. McFarland	March 19, 1859	6,747 00
Louisa	W. A. Colton	March 14, 1859	410 00
Marion	W. J. Ellis	March 18, 1859	5,576 00
Monona	William Burton	April 8, 1859	194 61
Muscatine	J. W. Lucas	March 9, 1859	1,747 00
Sac	D. C. Early	April 25, 1859	466 00
Scott	Jas. McCosh	March 22, 1859	10,502 00
Taylor	D. E. Jones	April 14, 1859	1,835 00
Washington	S. M. Cox	April 11, 1859	13,639 00
Warren	Asahel Ward	March 17, 1859	169 51
Woodbury	Charles E. Hedges	April 14, 1859	1,921 00
Total distributed by J. W. Jones			\$48,306 12

22D—STATEMENT "F."

SHOWING THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE INTEREST OF THE SCHOOL FUND, AS MADE ON THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1859.

6

COUNTIES.

	Amount Reported	Am't Delinquent	Number of Children.	Amount Apportioned.	Am't of Warrants on State Revenue	Excess payable into State Treasury.
Adair.....	\$ 250 87	\$ 267 28	349	\$ 216 38	.....	\$ 34 49
Adams.....	432 16	52 00	457	283 34	.....	148 82
Alamakee.....	6,945 15	8,109 69	3,639	2,256 18	.....	4,688 97
Appanoose.....	1,758 16	729 78	4,707	2,928 34	1,160 18	.....
Audubon.....	198 68	.....	119	73 78	.....	124 90
Benton.....	1,275 94	5,054 37	3,098	1,920 76	644 82	.....
Black Hawk.....	1,885 92	1,983 93	2,392	1,483 04	.....	402 88
Boone.....	811 14	802 67	1,617	1,008 54	191 40	.....
Bremer.....	2,920 47	2,290 14	1,417	878 54	.....	2,041 93
Butler.....	575 53	785 02	1,140	706 80	131 27	.....
Buchanan.....	1,089 84	614 72	2,445	1,515 90	426 06	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	47	29 14	29 14	.....
Carroll.....	67 00	39 64	103	63 86	.....	3 14
Cass.....	43 29	53 18	376	233 12	189 83	.....
Cedar.....	3,829 14	1,560 57	4,612	2,859 44	.....	969 70
Cerro Gordo.....	.....	.....	297	171 74	171 74	.....
Chickasaw.....	106 56	1,490 00	1,167	724 78	618 22	.....
Clarke.....	2,608 17	1,540 73	1,963	1,217 06	.....	1,391 11
Clayton.....	1,918 28	2,930 75	6,442	3,994 04	2,075 76	.....
Clinton.....	2,063 23	1,761 12	5,596	3,469 52	1,406 29	.....
Crawford.....	541 36	313 63	129	79 98	.....	461 38
Dallas.....	2,654 04	1,532 56	1,894	1,174 28	.....	1,479 76

STATEMENT "F."—CONTINUED.

SHOWING THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE INTEREST OF THE SCHOOL FUND, AS MADE ON THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1859.

COUNTIES.	Amount Reported.	Am't Delinquent.	Number of Children.	Amount Apportioned.	Am't of Warrants on State Revenue.	Excess payable into State Treasury.
Davis.....	\$1,779 15	\$ 896 27	5,780	\$3,583 60	\$ 1,804 45	.....
Decatur.....	4,190 64	3,236 57	3,214	1,992 68	.....	2,197 96
Delaware.....	2,436 86	1,907 62	3,551	2,201 62	.....	285 24
Des Moines.....	2,850 81	1,677 15	7,030	4,358 60	1,507 79	.....
Dubuque.....	2,755 77	.....	11,340	7,030 80	4,275 03	.....
Fayette.....	3,473 12	3,692 99	4,343	2,692 66	.....	780 46
Floyd.....	.....	.....	1,152	714 24	714 24	.....
Fremont.....	206 37	294 38	1,524	944 88	738 51	.....
Franklin.....	242 14	323 03	397	246 14	4 00	.....
Greene.....	324 37	237 89	515	319 30	.....	5 07
Grundy.....	18 44	.....	247	153 14	134 70	.....
Guthrie.....	674 85	161 55	1,020	632 40	.....	42 45
Hamilton.....	342 20	1,867 56	570	353 40	11 20	.....
Harrison.....	266 29	389 84	954	591 48	331 19	.....
Hardin.....	1,171 31	330 84	1,894	1,174 28	2 97	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	47	29 14	29 14	.....
Henry.....	2,580 87	1,728 22	5,858	3,631 96	1,051 09	.....
Howard.....	1,530 22	1,540 62	1,013	628 06	.....	902 16
Humboldt.....	18 97	124 43	133	82 46	63 49	.....
Iowa.....	3,766 86	1,386 68	2,387	1,479 94	.....	2,286 92
Jackson.....	1,925 25	678 74	6,990	4,338 80	2,408 55	.....
Jasper.....	998 16	1,433 47	3,460	2,145 20	1,147 04	.....

Jefferson.....	1,993 37	400 00	6,142	3,789 44	1,796 07	.....
Johnson.....	1,643 47	1,798 62	6,009	3,725 58	2,082 11	.....
Jones.....	2,811 83	2,969 88	4,665	2,892 30	80 47	.....
Keokuk.....	1,797 13	330 96	4,970	3,081 40	1,284 27	.....
Kosuth.....	477 85	644 48	188	116 56	.....	361 29
Lee.....	2,342 79	2,074 61	10,007	6,204 34	3,861 55	.....
Linn.....	2,193 42	2,249 71	6,844	4,243 28	2,049 86	.....
Louisa.....	1,320 42	1,823 72	3,974	2,463 88	1,143 46	.....
Lucas.....	781 82	1,430 35	1,971	1,222 02	440 20	.....
Madison.....	1,600 47	704 68	2,805	1,739 10	138 63	.....
Manaska.....	2,042 81	1,639 95	5,744	3,561 28	1,518 47	.....
Marion.....	1,521 72	908 84	6,551	4,061 62	2,539 90	.....
Marshall.....	1,444 91	616 24	1,981	1,228 22	.....	216 69
Mills.....	887 20	749 85	1,464	967 68	20 48	.....
Mitchell.....	.....	.....	1,101	632 62	632 62	.....
Monona.....	.....	.....	240	148 80	148 80	.....
Montgomery.....	464 73	451 78	433	268 46	.....	196 27
Monroe.....	709 65	847 81	3,610	2,238 20	1,528 55	.....
Muscatine.....	1,082 30	891 24	5,168	3,204 16	2,121 86	.....
Page.....	1,298 68	1,214 70	1,311	812 82	.....	485 86
Polk.....	2,068 49	1,366 64	4,047	2,509 14	440 65	.....
Pottawattamie.....	.....	.....	1,525	945 50	945 50	.....
Poweshiek.....	2,781 58	3,409 96	1,866	1,156 92	.....	1,624 66
Ringgold.....	1,608 74	894 92	858	531 96	.....	1,076 78
Scott.....	1,964 15	609 50	7,638	4,735 56	2,771 41	.....
Shelby.....	.....	.....	248	153 76	153 76	.....
Story.....	1,059 11	1,405 35	1,363	845 06	.....	214 05
Sac.....	.....	.....	138	85 56	85 56	.....
Tama.....	2,361 25	2,547 50	1,850	1,147 00	.....	1,214 25

STATEMENT "F."—CONTINUED.

SHOWING THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE INTEREST OF THE SCHOOL FUND, AS MADE ON THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1859.

COUNTIES.	Amount Reported.	Amt Delinquent.	Number of Children.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount of Warrants Excess payable into	
					on State Revenue.	State Treasury.
Taylor	151 36	55 65	1,234	765 08	613 72	.....
Union	615 13	814 74	724	448 88	.....	166 25
Van Buren	2,260 54	719 79	7,098	4,400 76	2,140 22	.....
Wapello	1,987 80	480 73	6,087	3,773 94	1,786 14	.....
Warren	1,633 74	701 56	3,590	2,225 80	592 06	.....
Washington	1,258 76	564 77	5,173	3,207 26	1,948 50	.....
Wayne	2,245 93	1,686 08	2,163	1,341 06	.....	904 87
Webster	1,213 14	1,442 66	1,094	634 88	.....	578 26
Winnebago	3,026 69	2,619 30	4,114	2,550 68	.....	476 01
Woodbury	63 02	76 25	248	153 76	90 74	.....
Wright	139 66	272 28	192	119 04	.....	20 62
Worth .....	.....	.....	148	91 76	91 76	.....
Winnebago .....	.....	.....	44	27 28	27 28	.....
Total reported from counties.....	116,375 24	95,294 74				
Interest on five per cent Fund loans, by Eads	1,611 60	26,490 24	.....	.....	.....	1,611 60
Interest on State loans	27,047 90		.....	.....	.....	27,047 90
Totals	\$145,034 74	\$121,784 98	233,927	\$145,034 74	\$54,392 70	54,392 70

In addition to the foregoing, there were warrants issued in lieu of warrants of Superintendent Public Instruction, not redeemed by the counties on which drawn, and returned to this office and cancelled, as follows :

To Marion County.....	\$576 59
To Franklin County.....	43 31

Making.....	<u>\$619 90</u>
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The amount of interest due the School Fund on State loans, January 1st, 1859, was.....\$28,785 35

Of which there was included in apportion-

ment in March last.....\$27,047 90

Add amount to Marion and Franklin coun-

ties, drawn as above.....619 90

—————	27,667 80
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Leaving a balance undrawn.....	<u>\$1,117 55</u>
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23D—STATEMENT "G."

Showing the aggregate Permanent School Fund of the State, and how distributed on the 31st day of October, 1859.

COUNTIES.	AM'T OF FUND.	COUNTIES.	AM'T OF FUND.
Adair.....	\$ 5,471 63	Harrison... ..	\$13,129 47
Adams.....	5,337 69	Hardin.....	15,042 10
Alamakee.....	103,590 87	Henry.....	29,524 84
Appanoose.....	20,031 30	Howard.....	26,711 47
Audubon.....	4,981 83	Humboldt.....	1,432 37
Benton.....	41,533 98	Iowa.....	66,386 50
Blackhawk.....	39,589 18	Jackson.....	29,102 43
Boone.....	15,663 08	Jasper.. ..	20,465 89
Bremer.....	42,777 95	Jefferson.....	25,046 91
Butler.....	13,422 81	Johnson.....	32,808 90
Buchanan.....	15,496 22	Jones.....	57,738 13
Calhoun.....	224 45	Keokuk.....	21,235 04
Carroll.....	1,436 43	Kossuth.....	10,753 88
Cass.....	1,534 00	Lee.....	51,275 86
Cedar.....	48,265 43	Linn.....	41,916 15
Cerro Gordo.....	6,725 59	Louisa.....	18,011 25
Chickasaw.....	18,509 39	Lucas.....	18,450 79
Clarke.....	29,840 28	Madison.....	24,931 90
Clayton.....	52,674 91	Mahaska.....	32,838 01
Clinton.....	44,284 10	Marion.....	26,653 20
Crawford.....	7,502 44	Marshall.....	21,779 78
Dallas.....	31,706 49	Mills.....	17,028 10
Davis.....	26,985 28	Mitchell.....	12,855 70
Decatur.....	69,486 58	Monona.....	194 61
Delaware.....	31,882 29	Monroe.....	14,975 68
Des Moines.....	not reported.	Montgomery.....	9,965 16
Dubuque.....	48,721 17	Muscataine.....	24,661 89
Fayette.....	71,478 50	Page.....	24,701 55
Floyd.....	25,829 02	Polk.....	28,839 42
Franklin.....	2,806 22	Pottawattamie....	4,999 67
Fremont.....	6,257 30	Poweshiek.....	59,850 50
Greene.....	6,042 78	Ringgold.....	24,274 15
Grundy.....	819 44	Scott	40,504 00
Guthrie.....	8,514 08	Shelby.....	1,723 16
Hamilton.....	19,301 38	Sac.....	572 43

STATEMENT "G."—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	AM'T OF FUND.	COUNTIES.	AM'T OF FUND.
Story	22,951 21	Washington.....	33,163 00
Tama.....	42,414 80	Wayne	53,862 50
Taylor	3,913 50	Webster.....	24,836 53
Union.....	14,289 39	Winnesheik.....	51,345 20
Van Buren	28,973 81	Woodbury	8,761 05
Wapello	26,485 31	Wright.....	5,030 15
Warren	18,547 75		
State Loans			122,295 75
Notes filed in this office.....			152,703 87
Balance in State Treasury apportioned to Van Buren county.....			997 00
Total.....			\$2,308,675 80

24th—STATEMENT “H.”

Showing the makers' names, dates, and amounts unpaid, of notes filed in this office, belonging to the School Fund, with the amount of interest on each note, since given, and amount still delinquent on each.

MAKERS.	DATE.	TIME.	AM'T OF NOTE.	INT' ST PAID.	INT. DELINQ
James D. Eads.....	Aug. 19, 1856	5 years	20,000 00	.....	4,738 88
A. T. Walling & Co.....	Oct. 8, 1856	5 years	2,000 00	46 12	400 00
A. T. Walling.....	April 4, 1856	5 years	4,900 00	} 1,666 49	1,021 32
A. T. Walling.....	May 12, 1856	5 years	5,100 00		
L. J. Zwart and B. Zwart.....	July 19, 1856	5 years	4,000 00	180 00	800 00
S. Boyles, B. Hngle and H. F. Stempel.....	Nov. 19, 1856	10 years	4,000 00	45 57	800 00
E. C. Crawford, W. G. Crawford and James McCorkle.....	Aug. 13, 1856	5 years	800 00	100 89	80 00
W. A. Thurston.....	Aug. 6, 1856	5 years	1,000 00	240 55	.....
F. M. Hosselton.....	April 12, 1856	1 year	500 00	135 00	83
J. A. Williamson and W. A. Scott.	June 26, 1856	5 years	8,300 00	422 00	1,665 04
T. J. Cannon.....	Oct. 15, 1856	5½ mos	1,000 00	} 27 70	1,484 63
T. J. Cannon.....	Dec. 16, 1856	4 years	6,318 87		
J. M. Griffith and J. D. Cavenor.....	June 26, 1856	5 years	8,250 00	421 50	1,652 50
J. S. Hamilton and J. M. Anderson.....	July 8, 1856	5 years	1,200 00	.....	297 34
R. W. Rothrock.....	Nov. 19, 1856	10 years	2,000 00	.....	422 67
Wm. Thompson and P. C. Tiffany.....	June 16, 1856	5 years	1,000 00	265 82	.....
J. M. Anderson and S. J. Reid.....	July 12, 1856	5 years	640 00	39 22	127 65
J. A. Goodrich.....	Nov. 21, 1856	5 years	1,125 00	.....	237 20
Jester Hedge and Jas. D. Cavenor.....	July 1, 1856	5 years	1,000 00	100 00	150 00
Jos. B. Dorr and Jos. Dorr.....	Aug. 28, 1856	5 years	4,000 00	136 65	800 00
Laurin Dewey.....	July 11, 1856	5 years	2,000 00	94 46	400 00

J. K. Hornish and J. M. Fiatt	July 18, 1856	5 years	2,000 00	92 00	400 00
Jos. B. Stewart and T. A. Walker	July 1, 1856	5 years	8,000 00	2,052 78	.....
W. A. Scott and J. A. Williamson	June 26, 1856	5 years	8,300 00	426 37	1,660 00
J. D. Cavenor and J. M. Griffith	June 26, 1856	5 years	4,125 00	211 98	825 00
J. D. Cavenor and J. M. Griffith	June 26, 1856	5 years	4,125 00	211 92	825 05
J. H. Stanton and Alex. Shaw	June 27, 1856	5 years	2,000 00	101 66	400 55
Alex. Shaw and J. H. Stanton	June 27, 1856	5 years	3,000 00	152 50	600 83
S. J. Reid and H. T. Reid	July 12, 1856	5 years	680 00	100 10	68 00
J. M. Anderson and S. J. Reid	July 12, 1856	5 years	640 00	94 23	64 00
J. M. Reid and H. T. Reid	July 8, 1856	5 years	10,000 00	980 55	1,497 98
Jairus E. Neal	July 12, 1856	5 years	5,000 00	1,234 75	.....
Thos. K. Brooks and J. A. Williamson	June 27, 1856	5 years	4,000 00	200 44	804 00
E. J. Toof	Aug. 20, 1856	5 years	800 00	295 71	.....
E. J. Toof	Aug. 20, 1856	5 years	450 00	.....	.....
B. Hugel	Nov. 18, 1856	5 years	1,000 00	211 94	601 67
W. H. Leech and Robert McFarland	Nov. 19, 1856	10 years	3,000 00	33 33	.....
W. H. Leech	Nov. 20, 1856	10 years	3,000 00	33 33	600 83
George S. Hampton	July 12, 1856	5 years	5,000 00	.....	1,234 68
Sylvester, Harrison and Bro.	Oct. 17, 1856	5 years	2,100 00	44 25	418 90
Geo. Andrews and R. H. Kelley	May 8, 1856	1 year	1,250 00	.....	330 89
W. J. Gilbert	May 6, 1856	2 years	600 00	.....	159 00
W. H. White	June 17, 1856	1 year	500 00	50 00	77 50
H. T. King and W. White	June 18, 1856	1 year	500 00	50 00	77 50
E. W. Lake, to D. Gillis	Nov. 5, 1855	5 mon's	1,000 00	.....	266 67
Thomas Snyder	Jan. 2, 1857	4 years	1,500 00	.....	299 18
Benj. Grossman and J. E. Marsell	June 3, 1857	4 1/2 years	1,000 00	Interest from January 1857.	200 00
Totals			\$ 152,703 87	\$ 10,409 81	\$ 26,490 24

25TH—SCHOOL FUND—REMARKS.

Statement "G" shows the amount of principal of this fund in each county, as nearly as can be determined from the settlement sheets received at this office. Some of these sheets are explicit, and when such is the case, the amounts are doubtless correct; but, in many cases, the sheets are of such a character as to leave doubts as to whether items are a part of the Permanent or the Temporary Fund. In some instances the amount of 5 per cent Fund reported does not agree with the amount received by the county, as shown by the receipts filed in this office. This difference may arise in some cases from the payment of salaries and contingent expenses of School Fund Commissioners, out of this Fund, to the amount of \$7,032.24 during Mr. Benton's term of office as Superintendent of Public Instruction. (See his printed Report of June, 1854.) Some of these balance sheets show credits for money stolen or robbed from the office, and other credits of doubtful character. Others do not show a proper balance, or do not show the balance at settlement to have been delivered to the County Treasurer; while in other cases the sheets show a balance due the Ex-Commissioner.

County Judges should be by law required to certify to this office, at each settlement with the County Treasurer, all additions to the Permanent School Fund of the county arising from sale of School Lands or other sources, specifying from what source (except the 5 per cent fund distributed by the State Treasurer, for which this office receives a voucher from him.) This would enable this office to keep the proper sum charged up to the Treasurer of each county, and show the amount of permanent fund belonging to the State.

The law of 1858, providing for a settlement with the School Fund Commissioners, does not definitely determine what office or officers shall fix their compensation for salary from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1858. In some instances these allowances were made by the District Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, and Sheriff of the county, and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and retained by the Commissioner at settlement. In others such action was not had, and the Commissioner did not so retain his compensation; and his salary for the six months remains unpaid. It is questionable whether after the passage of the law of 1858, the county officers above mentioned, together with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, were authorized to fix such salaries as pro-

vided by the Code; or whether, under the Constitution and said law, that duty did not devolve upon this office. As they had exercised such authority, and it was approved by the Attorney General, I have not taken any action in the matter, believing that if the authority is by law in this office, it is here by virtue of the Constitution and Acts of 1858; and that it dates from the taking effect of the latter, and not from any action of the Board of Education at a subsequent day. Consequently, if the Auditor had authority over the subject subsequently to the action of the Board of Education, he had such authority previously thereto, and not the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that therefore the allowances made by the latter would in that case require re-examination and approval. Otherwise, if the Superintendent of Public Instruction had authority over the matter prior to the action of the Board, such authority must, by its action, have passed to the Secretary of said Board, or have passed beyond the jurisdiction of any State officer. The Auditor's authority being quite doubtful, and the amounts allowed and retained by the Commissioners, and the claims for salary remaining unpaid being many of them apparently too large, it was thought better to await the action of the Legislature upon the subject.

In several counties the principal or permanent fund needs some examination, and it would probably be well to authorize some officer or officers to settle and adjust all the matters in relation to this fund, both permanent and temporary; and also the matter of salaries in the several counties where necessary. I would suggest, as a suitable officer for this duty, the Secretary of the Board of Education. The duties of his position require him to visit different portions of the State, and this work can only be properly executed by visiting the counties and a thorough examination of their books, and comparison of them with the books and documents of the several State Officers relative to the subject.

Statement "F" shows the apportionment of interest in March last. It will be seen from this table that a very large proportion of the interest on the funds loaned out is delinquent. This may be in part accounted for by the unusual stringency of the times for the past two years, embarrassing so many, and rendering it difficult for them to meet their pecuniary engagements. It is, however, worthy of consideration, whether the penalty of the law is sufficient to induce promptness in this matter in ordinary times.

Individuals borrowing the fund should consider it a sacred duty to be prompt in payment of interest thereon; as a few days' delay after the time required by law for such payment, deprives the youth of the State of the benefit of said fund to the amount so unpaid. If the law should make the penalty for non-payment even more severe than it now is, there could be no just cause for complaint, and it should certainly be heavy enough to induce promptness.

The mode provided by law for apportioning the interest on the School Fund will, when officers fully understand it, operate smoothly, and be attended with much less expense than the old system of drawing on one county in favor of another in distributing as apportioned.

At the time of making the apportionment in March last, there was an accumulated interest on the State loans due the School Fund of \$28,785 35, arising from the fact that no interest on said loans had been included in the apportionments of either 1857 or 1858; and as the Commissioners' salaries as heretofore mentioned were not all paid, and it being considered probable that some of these unpaid Commissioners would have their claims adjudicated by the Courts, and that a fund would be required to meet such unpaid salaries when legally adjusted, it was thought advisable to retain in the State Treasury a sum for that purpose. The apportionment was made on the basis of 62 cents to each youth reported, which left for the purpose above mentioned, the sum of \$3,084 07. A large part of this sum was subsequently applied as follows:

In correction of error of Scott county, upon subsequent report from the County Judge	\$5,588 42
Same in Marion county	220 00
Same in Bremer county	538 20
Paid to Marion county in lieu of warrants issued by Superintendent of Public Instruction, in apportionment of 1858, on Commissioner of Clark county, which said warrant was returned to this office and cancelled.	576 59
Same to Franklin county, on like order, on Commissioner of Chickasaw county	43 31
Leaving a balance of money so retained as interest unpaid on State loans	1,117 55

\$8,084 07

These corrections will account for the discrepancies between the statement "F," and those sent to the counties in March last.

As heretofore stated, \$7,032 24 of the principal or permanent School Fund, has been applied to the payment of Commissioners' salaries, and contingent expenses. From the books, it appears that the State Treasurer, in pursuance of Chap. 201, Sec. 4, Laws of 1857, apportioned interest or temporary fund to the counties, as permanent fund, to the amount of \$2,238 00; thus replacing a portion of the \$7,032 24. The difference, \$4,794 24, it would be proper to add to the permanent fund, by including that amount of interest or temporary fund, in the next apportionment of permanent fund among the counties.

There should be some officer or officers, or agent of the State, having authority to look after the interest of the State in the matter of School Fund loaned, the notes and mortgages for which are on file in this office. Circumstances may arise, making it expedient, and for the interest of the fund, to release the present mortgages, and take new ones on their property. Or, it may become necessary in some cases, to commence suit to prevent absolute loss to the State.

I would suggest that authority be given to some one of the State officers, to transmit such business, under the approval of the Census Board.

Several of those having School Funds borrowed, and their notes being in this office, have applied to me, as Auditor of State, to have the property under mortgage released, with a view to give other property as security. In some such instances, I have been assured that the change asked would make the security more reliable. Upon consulting with the Attorney General, he gave the opinion that the Auditor did not possess the requisite authority to act in the premises, and hence nothing was done with the applications.

The State is required to re-imburse the School Fund for all losses thereto, whether from defaulting officers or other causes. These several counties now have portions of this Fund in their hands, and under the control of their officers. These officers are selected or elected by the people of the county, and the counties should be made liable to the Fund for any loss thereto from defalcation or mismanagement of the funds on the part of their officers. This principal was applied to the revenue in the Acts of the last session,

and appears to be a good one; and its application would have a tendency to induce care in the selection of capable and honest officers, by the people of the respective counties.

Chapter 158, section 16, of Acts of 1858, provides, that if interest on School Fund is not paid at the end of six months after it becomes due, it shall be the duty of the County Treasurer to report the name of the delinquent to the District Attorney, who shall immediately commence suit for the collection of the said interest. Under this provision, and others requiring suits to be commenced against delinquents and defaulters to the School Fund, costs accrue, for the payment of which the law does not provide. These costs will ultimately be paid by the defendants; but in case of non-residents, and consequent order for publication of notice, and in some other cases, it is necessary to advance fees, or that they be paid before the termination of the suit, to secure progress in the same. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to provide by law, that such expenses, as are required to be advanced, be paid from the temporary School Fund in the hands of the County Treasurer, and that upon the termination of the case and collection of the judgment, the said fund be reimbursed from the fees collected from the defendants.

It would induce greater promptness in the payment of interest on School Fund, if the law were so amended that the mortgages taken to secure the same, could be foreclosed, and both principal and interest collected upon failure to pay either at the time it becomes due, or within a given time thereafter; and a provision of similar effect in regard to contracts on sales of School lands.

In view of the large proportion of interest delinquent, and the unsatisfactory, and in some instances, insecure and unsettled condition of the Fund; it is very desirable that some measures should be adopted to secure more promptness in the payment of interest, and more safety and certainty as to security of the principal.

J. W. CATTELL,

Auditor of State.



REPORT

OF THE

Secretary of the Board of Education,

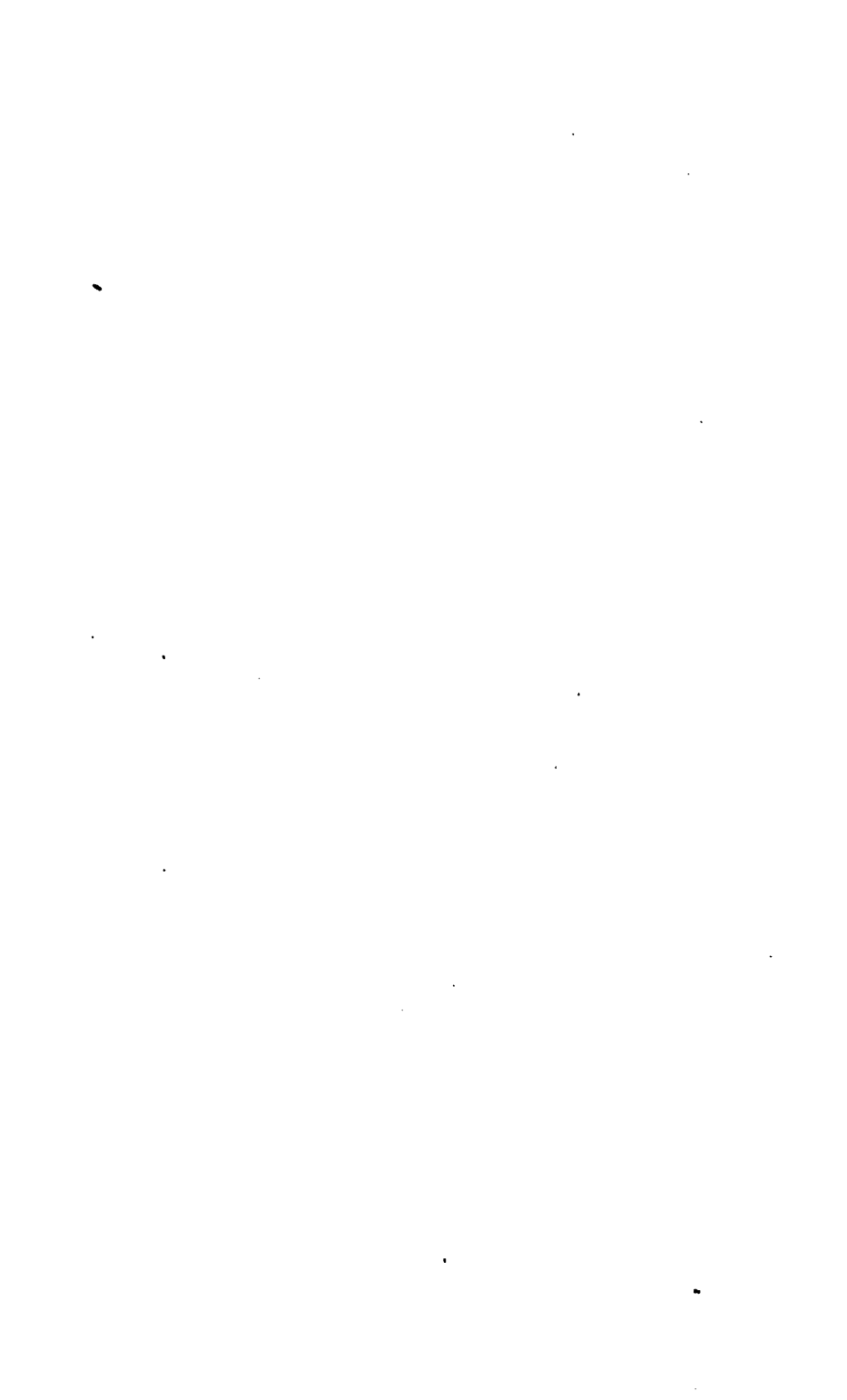
TO THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

AND THE

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1859.



Office of Secretary of the Board of Education, }
Des MOINES, IOWA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1859. }

*Gentlemen of the Board of Education
and of the General Assembly :*

In conformity with an act of the Board of Education, entitled "An act to provide for the election and to define the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Education," I beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

On the 14th day of January, 1859, I filed my Bond with the Secretary of State, and entered upon my official duties. With as little delay as possible, I had the Acts and the Journal of the Board of Education printed and distributed as required by law,—ten thousand copies of the former and five hundred copies of the latter. There are about one hundred and sixty copies of the Acts, and seventy-five copies of the Journals still on hand in this office. I also had two thousand five hundred copies of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Board of Education, at their first regular Session, printed as provided by a resolution of the Board.

It is scarcely necessary that I allude to the embarrassments under which our school system labored during the early portion of the present year, in consequence of the failure of the Act of the General Assembly of March 12th, 1858, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Suffice it to say, that the people were uniformly disposed to conform to the surrounding circumstances, and to do the best that could be done in view of the impediments growing out of the decision of the Supreme Court, relative to the leading features of the act in question. But for this highly commendable spirit of concession, our educational interests would have suffered great inconvenience, and the progress of our schools would have been seriously retarded. Since the Acts of the Board of Educa-

tion have taken effect, the confusion resulting from the causes above named has gradually disappeared, and I feel warranted in saying that our schools are now in as prosperous a condition as could reasonably be expected, in view of the heavy financial pressure that has overshadowed all the interests of the country for the past two years.

I visited the Judicial Districts of the State in the following order :

The third District, August 17th, 1859, at Quincy, in the county of Adams. The following County Superintendents were present :

Edmund Homan, of Adams County.

James W. McDill, of Union County.

Wendell Poor, of Ringgold County.

E. D. Bulen, of Taylor County.

B. B. Hutton, of Page County.

Wm. C. Means, of Montgomery County.

James W. Brown, of Cass County.

Mr. Rue, of Pottawattamie, Mr. Bell, of Fremont, and Mr. Scott, of Clarke, were reported sick.

The fourth District, August 25th, 1859, at Dennison, in the County of Crawford. Superintendents present,

Thomas Dobson, of Crawford County.

Charles Amy, of Calhoun County.

The eighth District, October 1st, 1859, at Marion, in the County of Linn. Superintendents present,

Albert Manson, of Linn County.

H. W. Lathrop, of Johnson County.

The ninth District, October 4th, 1859, at Independence, in the County of Buchanan. Superintendents present,

O. H. P. Roszell, of Buchanan County.

Truman Steed, of Black Hawk County.

The tenth District, October 6th, 1859, at West Union, in the County of Fayette. Superintendents present,

S. W. Cole, of Fayette County.

J. C. Strong, of Chickasaw County.

Alonzo Brown, Clayton County.

The seventh District, October 13th, 1859, at Davenport, in the County of Scott. Superintendents present,

A. S. Kissell, of Scott County.

J. Van Antwerp, of Clinton County.

The first District, October 15th, 1859, at Burlington, in the County of Des Moines. Superintendents present,

R. J. Graff, of Des Moines County.

John A. Nunn, of Lee County.

E. W. Gray, of Henry County.

The sixth District, October 18th, 1859, at Oskaloosa, in the County of Mahaska. Superintendents present,

J. M. Loughridge, of Mahaska County.

The second District, October 20th, 1859, at Albia, in the County of Monroe. Superintendents present,

E. M. Bills, of Monroe County.

John Anderson, of Lucas County.

The eleventh District, November 4th, 1859, at Webster City, in the County of Hamilton. Superintendents present,

E. H. Blair, of Hamilton County.

Jacob Davidson, of Wright County.

W. N. Davidson, of Franklin County.

J. M. Comstock, of Hardin County.

The fifth District, November 24th, 1859, at Adel, in the County of Dallas. Superintendents present,

Joseph R. Reed, of Dallas County.

Geo. S. Walton, of Greene County.

I am unable to assign any reason why the attendance at these meetings was so extremely limited, especially in the older portions of the State, where the facilities for traveling are much better than they are in the new and partially settled Counties. I think, however, that it may be attributed to various causes, and among the most prominent is probably the fact that no provision is made for defraying the expenses of the Superintendents in going to and from the place of meeting. It is also true, that many of these officers either expected to be, or actually had been superseded at the regular election in October, and were therefore less inclined to incur the expenses of the trip, without some remuneration. In a large number of the Counties the salary of the Superintendent is merely nominal, and in some cases scarcely sufficient to defray his expenses while engaged in the legitimate duties of his office in the County. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to conclude that some of them were actually pecuniarily unable to attend the meetings appointed by the Secretary of the Board. Others doubtless failed to attend from sheer neglect, or indifference. Notwith-

standing my disappointment in meeting so limited a number of them at my regular appointments, I had the pleasure of conferring, personally, with many of them in my travels through the State, and of eliciting much information relative to the workings of our school system, under the present law. In these interviews, I endeavored to avail myself of the result of their personal observation, in ascertaining what really were the leading objections to the law. On this point I found quite a diversity of sentiment. Some were of opinion that the law in the main was a good one, susceptible, however, of improvement in some of its less important provisions, yet they doubted the practicability of making any amendments, lest any attempt at legislation might prove detrimental to certain features which they regarded essential. Hence they preferred that no changes should be made. Others, again, were favorable to its general provisions, but considered additional legislation essentially necessary, to render it efficient and acceptable to the people. A third class, limited in number, however, regarded all its leading features as objectionable, and were therefore in favor of its repeal, and the substitution of an entirely different system. The views of these officers, as far as my observation has extended, constitute a sort of index to the sentiments of the people. In order to get information in a tangible form, I requested the Superintendents to furnish me, in connection with their annual report, a brief statement of their views, relative to the operations of the law, and also suggestive of any amendments they might deem necessary. I have appended these statements in full, to this report, and beg leave to refer you to them for a more complete exposition of the opinions of the Superintendents.

There seem to be but three objections of any note to the law :

First—That the system is too expensive.

Second—The district organization is too intricate.

Third—The office of County Superintendent is inexpedient or superfluous.

I propose very briefly to notice these objections in the order above stated. And first as to the expense of the system. The objection is not founded in truth, and is doubtless the result of hasty impressions, rather than of correct information. In proof of this, let us contrast the expense incurred under our present and former systems in one of the older counties:—take, for example, the county of Cedar, which contains, according to the recent State

Census, a population of 12,175. The expenses of a certain school district in that county for the year commencing April 1st, 1857, and ending March 31st, 1858, under the old law, were as follows:

Amount paid Secretaries for collecting School-house tax	\$ 179 79
Amount paid Secretaries for collecting Rate Bills...	158 65
Amount paid Secretaries for Incidental Expenses ..	24 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$ 362 44

For the year commencing April 1st, 1858, and ending March 31st, 1859,—under the new law,—they were, for salary of Secretary, \$ 40 00.

Thus showing a decrease in the annual expenditures of the district, under the operation of the new law, of \$ 322 44.

The expenses of the County for the period first named, were as follows:

Amount paid School Fund Commissioner for salary and contingent expenses.....	\$ 365 00
Amount paid Secretaries for collecting School-house Tax.....	429 79
Amount paid Secretaries for collecting Rate Bills..	575 09
Amount paid Secretaries for salaries	359 00
<hr/>	
Total amount	\$1,728 88

The expenses of the county for the period last named, were,

For salary of County Superintendent	\$ 450 00
For salary of District Secretaries	275 00
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Total amount.....	\$ 725 00
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Showing a decrease in the annual expenditures of the county, for school purposes, under the new law, of \$ 1,003 88.

Again: suppose two-thirds of the annual expenditures of Cedar county, under the old law, to be an average of the annual expenditures of the eighty-one counties from which we had reports for the year, from which our figures are taken, and we then have as a total annual expenditure of the State, \$ 93,359 52, of which \$ 29,204 21 was paid for the salaries of School Fund Commissioners, and the remainder, \$ 64,155 31, for the compensation and

fees of District Secretaries. Take also the same average under the new law, for the eighty-six counties, from which we had reports for the year, from which our figures are taken, and we have \$41,566 77 as the total annual expenditures of the State. Deduct from the foregoing amount the sum paid County Superintendents for salary, which, in the absence of authentic information, we assume to be \$25,000, (believed from the partial data in our possession to be very nearly correct,) and we have \$16,566 77 as the amount paid for the annual compensation of District Secretaries, showing a decrease in the annual expenditures of the districts under the new law, of \$47,588 54, and of \$51,792 75, in the annual expenditures of the State.

Take another test, which varies the amounts a little, but shows very nearly the same proportion between the old and new laws. For the respective years from which our estimates are taken, the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, reported under the old law were, for the State, 203,408, and for the county of Cedar, 4,534; and the number reported under the new law were, for the State, 233,927, and for the county of Cedar, 4,612. As before stated, the annual expenditures of this county, under the old law, were \$1,728 88, and under the new law, \$725. Now, divide the annual expenditures of the county, under the old law, by 4,534, the number of pupils reported, and it shows the annual expense of the old system to be thirty-eight cents and one mill for each pupil, or \$77,498 45 for the whole number of pupils reported in the State under the old law. By the same process, taking the annual expenditures of the county under the new law, as a basis, it will appear that sixteen cents is the annual expense for each pupil, or \$37,428 32 for the whole number of pupils reported under the new law; showing under the new law a decrease in the annual expenditures of the State, of \$40,070 13, although the population between the ages of five and twenty-one had meanwhile increased fifteen per cent.

I will also present another case from a different county. The annual expenses of five adjoining districts, as organized under the old law, for compensation and fees of District Secretaries, were \$91 50. Under the new law, the five districts are embraced in one, and the amount paid the Secretary for the year was \$15; and this was the sum total of the expenses incurred, showing a decrease in the annual expenditures under the new law, of \$76 50,

or \$15 30 for each district as formerly organized. There were seventy-nine districts in the county under the old organization, and there are nineteen under the present. Assuming the districts named to be a fair average, (and their locality warrants this assumption, they being in a remote part of the county,) it will appear that the decrease in the annual expenditures of the county, under the new law, is \$1,208 70, equal to the compensation of the County Superintendent for two years.

It is not pretended that the foregoing estimates are strictly accurate, but they approximate the truth, and show clearly that our present system is more economical than our former one; and if the facts could be fully given, it is believed that they would present a statement more favorable to the operations of the new law than our estimates do. It will be perceived that the decrease in expenditures arises chiefly from our present district organization, and this will not appear strange when we become acquainted with the fact that under the old law we had 3,265 districts, and only 932 under the new one, as shown by the reports of the late State Superintendent. It is also worthy of note that the whole amount paid for the salaries of School Fund Commissioners and the fees of District Secretaries for the collection of taxes and rate bills, was taken directly from the funds that would otherwise have accrued to the districts for school purposes, amounting at a low estimate to \$61,281 86, so that they get just that much more for school purposes, under the present law, than they did under the former one. For it will be remembered that the salaries of School Fund Commissioners were paid from the interest of the School Fund, and the fees of the District Secretaries, by far the heaviest item of expense to the districts under our former law, from the funds which they collected.

The next head under consideration, is the intricacy of our present district organization; and there is a degree of plausibility in the objections urged against it. I am satisfied, however, that much of the dissatisfaction has arisen from a partial misapprehension of the law on this point, and the temporary inconvenience produced in the older counties, by the change from the old to the new system. The construction of that portion of the law is quite different in different parts of the State. The only objection of any force that I have heard urged against the present district system, is relative to the construction of school houses. Some one or

two sub-districts frequently want school houses, when the township district is unwilling to incur the expense of building them. The sub-districts, therefore, ask that they be invested with the power to build when they desire to do so, and at their own expense, without consulting the township district. Whether this change would be politic, is exceedingly questionable, and certainly would not be as equitable as the present provision. The people of the more densely populated portions of the township district, being already provided with school houses, are disposed to be a little arbitrary, and perhaps rather selfish also, in providing for the more isolated and thinly settled sub-districts. Hence the objection, so far as the construction of school houses is concerned, is not in reality the fault of the law, but of those who administer it, or rather who fail to administer it. The same difficulty occurs in the establishment of schools. Sub-districts, having no school houses, are consequently left without schools, and the money drawn by the enumeration of their children, and designed by the law to be used for their special benefit, is applied elsewhere. This is all attributable to the delinquency of the township district and its authorities, and not to the law, as the law provides for the erection of the houses and the establishment of the schools. This state of things, therefore, only shows that the law may be evaded, and rather indicates the necessity of more stringent provisions.

The provision for varying the per centum of the tax voted by the district meeting for school house purposes, is somewhat ambiguous, and has created much prejudice against the present district system. For the construction given it by the undersigned, you are respectfully referred to my letter, of April 1st, 1859, to T. O. Bishop, Esq., of Fairview, Jones County, presented herewith. My impression is, that if this feature of the law was correctly understood and faithfully administered, much of the trouble growing out of a misconstruction of it, would be removed. There is evidently sufficient indefiniteness about it to render a correct construction very difficult, and it is proper to add that the complaint against it is very general, and I believe that a large proportion of the people are in favor of its repeal, and the substitution of some other system. I think it desirable to avoid radical changes, unless they are essentially necessary, as every new provision involves a series of difficulties arising from misapprehension and misconstruction. Hence I am not fully persuaded that any material change

in the present case would be productive of good, and I am quite at a loss, in the event an alteration is made, to determine what should be substituted. To remodel and simplify the 17th clause of section 27 (the provision under consideration), and empower each sub-district to determine by a vote the question of building a school house, and if they decide in favor of it, make it the duty of the Board of Directors to levy a tax on the taxable property of the township district, and construct the house without any further vote by the township district, may partially if not wholly remove the difficulty.

Sub-districts already provided with school houses, object to being taxed for the construction of school houses in other sub-districts, but our present law, if properly understood and strictly complied with, works no injury to the older sub-districts; for the time will soon come when they will have to substitute new houses for those they now have, and they will then have the reciprocal aid of the new sub districts in doing it. This feature of reciprocal aid is also applicable to all repairs made on school houses built under our former organization. The formation of school districts is the chief source of trouble in the establishment of a school system, and hence the most mature deliberation is necessary in the enactment of any provision for that purpose. As I shall have occasion to allude to the subject again, I shall dismiss it for the present.

Next and last in order is the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. The principal argument against it is, that it is attended with too much expense, and is therefore impracticable for the present. With the view of testing this objection, I requested the Superintendents to report the amount received for salary from the first Monday in April, 1858, to the first Monday in April, 1859, but many of them have failed to do so. The following is a list of the counties that have reported, showing in addition to the salaries of County Superintendents, the salaries of School Fund Commissioners for the year ending March 31st, 1858, and the present population of the counties:

COUNTIES.	Salary of County Superintendents.	Salary and Contingent expenses of Fund Comm'rs.	Population.
Adair.....	\$50.00	\$215.00	1,011
Adams.....	88.00	85.00	1,413
Alamakee.....	500.00	735.00	10,843
Audubon.....	45.83	118.50	365
Boone.....	350.00	400.00	4,018
Bremer.....	400.00	420.00	4,336
Butler.....	300.00	325.00	3,504
Carroll.....	65.66	46.80	250
Cedar.....	450.00	365.00	12,175
Cerro Gordo.....	250.00	420.68	855
Chickasaw.....	300.00	450.00	3,816
Clarke.....	400.00	410.00	5,006
Crawford.....	25.00	335.20	429
Decatur.....	440.00	624.00	8,238
Des Moines.....	850.00	375.00	20,781
Dubuque.....	1,300.00	490.00	30,581
Franklin.....	75.00	250.00	1,159
Fremont.....	412.50	340.00	4,327
Greene.....	100.00	194.40	1,424
Grundy.....	56.25	120.00	680
Guthrie.....	179.16	175.00	2,754
Hardin.....	500.00	608.00	3,323
Henry.....	900.00	500.00	16,299
Humboldt.....	50.00	340.00	519
Jasper.....	637.50	265.00	9,195
Jefferson.....	475.00	356.50	14,478
Jones.....	700.00	500.00	13,475
Kossuth.....	50.00	190.00	310
Lee.....	1,200.00	600.00	31,242
Linn.....	900.00	540.00	17,720
Marion.....	750.00	385.00	16,167
Mills.....	300.00	325.00	4,381
Page.....	200.00	434.77	3,674
Polk.....	425.00	385.00	11,238
Ringgold.....	125.00	365.00	2,507
Tama.....	300.00	301.00	5,346
Taylor.....	215.00	162.70	3,468
Webster.....	200.00	570.00	2,596
Winnesheik.....	500.00	420.00	12,211
Wright.....	42.00	115.00	632
Total.....	\$15,106.90	\$14,257.55	286,748

Thus it will be seen that in forty Counties, including three of the largest in the State, and at least ten of the second class, the annual compensation of the County Superintendents, under the new law, exceeds the annual compensation of the Fund Commissioners under the old law, only \$849.35. This is the only credit which the old system has against \$51,792.75, saved in the annual expenditures of the State under the new. The Superintendent of Dubuque County, informs me that his compensation has been reduced the present year from \$1,300, as it appears in the foregoing statement, to \$800. Similar reductions are reported from other Counties. But while the expense incident to the office of County Superintendent, under the new law, seems to be greater than that pertaining to the office of Fund Commissioner, it is really less, owing to the fact that the former, *as required by law*, was paid in *specie*, and the latter in County Warrants, which in many of the Counties are subject to a considerable depreciation. In order, therefore, to institute a fair comparison, it is proper to reduce these County Warrants to a specie basis. Their specie value ranges, in the several Counties, from twenty-five to ninety cents on the dollar. In the County of Pottawattamie, I learned, incidentally, that the compensation of the Superintendent (a man well qualified for the position, by the way) for the past year, was \$200, equivalent to about \$60 in cash. From another County, I learned that the salary was \$100, equivalent to \$25 in cash. I might present many similar cases, but those already given are sufficient for my purpose. Assuming, then, that the average depreciation of County Warrants is twenty per cent, (and any one familiar with the financial condition of the several Counties, must admit that it is a low estimate,) we reduce the aggregate amount paid County Superintendents in the 40 Counties above named to \$12,085.52, thus making it \$2,172.03 less than the aggregate amount paid Fund Commissioners. This method of reasoning may be met with the reply, that the County pays the whole amount, and hence the deduction for depreciation is unwarranted. Our rejoinder is, that it pays it in *depreciated* paper, and if it was paid in *cash*, a much less sum would answer the purpose. The people in their corporate capacity, constitute the County, and pay their taxes with this depreciated paper *at par*, while the actual amount they pay into the County Treasury in *specie*, is twenty per cent less than the amount of their

taxes, and hence the amount paid County Superintendents is really twenty per cent less than than it purports to be.

From the facts gathered from the 40 counties that have reported, it is evident that the sum paid for the salaries of all the County Superintendents in the State, does not exceed \$29,204.21, (it is very doubtful whether it is equal to it,) the amount paid for salaries of Fund Commissioners, from which deduct the twenty per cent, and we have \$23,363.37, as the total amount paid the Superintendents under the new law, or \$5,840.84 less than that paid the Fund Commissioners under the old law. We are unable therefore to see the force of the objection against the County Superintendency on the score of expense. If the office is necessary, a reasonable expenditure for its support constitutes no valid objection to it. That it or some similar office is necessary, cannot be denied, and in case it is abolished, I am unable to suggest a substitute for it, that will cost less, and at the same time be productive of as much good. If it is well filled, and its duties faithfully administered, I consider it the life and soul of the system. At the same time, I am satisfied that it is unpopular with the people, yet I believe that with some modifications and a few years' experience, it will be regarded with as much favor, as it now is with distrust. Some of the Superintendents themselves advocate its discontinuance. Many of them, however, regard its continuance essential to our educational interests; and it is proper to add that this opinion has been as freely expressed by those who have retired from it, as by the present incumbents. I do not believe that any of them have been actuated by sinister motives, but have expressed their views frankly and candidly for or against it. To render our school system efficient, it must have some representative head in the Counties. The experiments of other States confirm this assertion. Pennsylvania, after many years' experience, adheres to her County Superintendency. New York instituted and then abolished it, and has subsequently restored it—or what is substantially the same thing, a Superintendent for each Assembly District, making in some cases two or three officers for one County. The new Counties of our State have some cause of dissatisfaction. They are really unable to compensate a competent and efficient officer, and if they elect one, he is unable to devote his time to his official duties without compensation. In this way the office becomes merely nominal, and at least fails to enlist the

sympathies and co-operation of the people, if it does not really incur their opposition. But the settlement of the country will gradually remedy this difficulty.

I trust it will not be inferred, from the facts and estimates I have presented, that my design has been to make a sort of special plea in favor of our school system, as now constituted. Such is not the fact. I have simply endeavored to contrast our former, with our present organization, in order that we may determine whether we have advanced or receded, and my investigations fully satisfy me that the latter is true. Still, there is room for improvement, and I am fully persuaded that the Board of Education and the General Assembly will exercise the soundest discretion in their deliberations, and suffer no opportunity of advancing our educational interests to pass unimproved. I am wedded to no particular system of education, but wish to secure that which is the most efficient, and costs the least.

A great variety of questions concerning the administration of the school law, have been presented in the course of the year, all of which I have endeavored to answer in accordance with the strict letter of the law. Many of them have necessarily been answered during my absence, by Mr. Josiah T. Tubby, formerly Secretary pro tem of the Board of Education, whose services I engaged as clerk when I took charge of the office. His familiarity with the law and the discussions attending its enactment, has enabled him to do so with despatch and accuracy. All difficult questions, however, were submitted for our mutual consultation. I have issued but three circulars during the year, copies of which are presented herewith, as they contain my answers to some of the inquiries propounded. I have found that it gave better satisfaction to answer these questions by special correspondence, than by general circulars, and have therefore adopted the former method, with the exceptions above named. I have frequently been requested to exercise the semi-legislative authority conferred upon me by section 50, of act 8, of the Board of Education, but, lest I might transcend it, I have declined doing so, except in a few unimportant cases. A case of much interest to those concerned was presented which seemed to demand some intervention, but after a full examination, and a consultation with several members of the Board of Education, I became satisfied that the provisions of section 50 were not applicable, as they are limited to defects which

are "evidently the result of oversight." I allude to a village in the western part of the State, located on the boundary line of two adjoining counties. Under the old law the village and a portion of the adjoining territory, from each of the respective counties, constituted a school district. They levied a tax and built a neat and substantial school house. Under the new law, school districts cannot extend beyond the limits of the county in which they are created, and in consequence of this restriction nearly half the inhabitants were excluded from the old district, and thrown into a new organization in the county in which they resided, and were taxed for the construction of a school house some two miles distant, and at the same time deprived of the privilege of sending their children to one within a few rods of their doors, for the erection of which they had previously been taxed. There are several other cases in the State somewhat similar, and I think provisions should be made for their relief. I would much prefer that school districts should not extend beyond the county limits, but in a few cases necessity seems to require a departure from this general rule.

Table "A" in the appendix to this report, contains an abstract of the reports of County Superintendents. From this abstract it appears that there are in the State 993 organized township school districts, 4,574 sub-districts, 240,531 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, (125,144 males, and 115,387 females) 4,243 schools, 142,849 pupils attending school, with an average attendance of 79,411, and 2,901 male and 2,364 female teachers. The average compensation of teachers per week is, for males \$6.92, and for females \$4.29. The average cost of tuition per week for each pupil is, for summer term 25 cents, and for winter term 30 cents. The aggregate amount paid teachers is \$383,589.29, and the amount of teachers fund in the hands of district treasurers is \$53,967.11. There are 2,620 district school houses, to-wit: 230 brick, 65 stone, 1,481 frame, and 844 log, valued at \$1,049,707.41. From this item we may infer that 1,623 of our public schools are taught in rented houses; but the next item seems to indicate at least the partial removal of this defect. The amount of tax levied in school districts during the year is, for the erection of school houses \$163,747.53, for teachers fund \$160,511.74, for contingent expenses \$67,241.43, and for district libraries \$570.35. The amount of public money received from the county treasury is \$361,265.59.

This item refers to the interest of the school fund and the county school tax, which by law is paid into the county treasury, and apportioned annually to the districts by the County Judge. The number of volumes in district libraries is 627, and the value of apparatus is \$2,484.90.

These estimates in some cases are not strictly reliable. For instance, under the head of "amount raised in the district during the year by tax, &c.," in some districts the *per cent* simply is stated, and hence in all such cases the amount raised does not appear in the respective columns under the above head. It is also uncertain whether the amount *collected* during the year is given, or the amount *levied*. I presume as a general thing the latter is true. In reporting the "aggregate number of days the schools of the district have been taught," some districts have given only the *average*, while others have given the *aggregate*, as the law contemplates. It is impossible, therefore, to derive any satisfactory information from the figures given under this head.

There is an item embraced in the abstract to which, from its intimate connection with any contemplated changes in our district organization, I desire to call special attention. I refer to the 4,574 sub-districts. These sub-districts are a fair representation in size and population of our regular school districts under the old law. The report of the Sup't of Pub. Instruction, of November, 1857, the last made under the old law, shows that we then had 3,265 organized districts, and the abstract before us shows that we now have 993. The increase of population, and the constant necessity for creating new school districts, would have increased the number, if the old law had continued in force, to 4,574 at the present time. Now suppose the average annual compensation of the Secretary and Treasurer of each of these districts to be \$10, (\$5 each,) we have \$45,740, as the annual compensation of these officers for the State. The compensation of similar officers under the new law, does not vary very materially from that of their predecessors under the old law. But suppose the average for the State under the new law to be fifty per cent greater than it was under the old—say \$15—(\$7.50 for Secretary and \$7.50 for Treasurer) and we have as the total amount for the State \$14,875, or \$30,845 less than the sum required under the old law—being more than the total annual compensation of County Superintendents. This estimate is confined to the amount paid for the *salaries* of Secretary and Treasurer, and

does not include the collection fees, of from five to ten per cent on the amount collected, paid them under the old law.

Table "B" is a statement of the annual apportionment of the interest of the permanent school fund among the several counties, made by the Auditor of State on the 17th day of March, 1859. Its connection with our educational history, is deemed a sufficient reason for inserting it in this report. The number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years is 233,927, and the amount apportioned is \$145,034.74, being 62 cents for each person. A large proportion of the persons reported do not avail themselves of the privilege of attending school. Our statistics show only 142,849 in regular attendance, so that we have really about one dollar for each pupil. The interest added to the county school tax, gives \$361,265.59 as the total amount of public money apportioned in the State, being about \$2.52 for each pupil attending school. The balance required for the support of the schools is raised by district tax.

By section 56 of "An act for the public instruction of the State of Iowa," of March 12th, 1858, the sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated annually to aid in defraying the expenses of Teachers' Institutes. Fifty dollars of the sum appropriated for the present year was applied for the benefit of an Institute in Bremer County, on an application made in the latter part of 1858, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I have appointed 14 Institutes under the above provision, and have appropriated the sum of \$50 for each, to wit:

Van Buren County,	at Keosauqua, April 4, 1859,	\$50,00
Buchanan	" at Independence, May 9, "	50,00
Polk	" at Des Moines, August 22, "	50,00
Benton	" at Vinton, August 29, "	50,00
Marion	" at Knoxville, " " "	50,00
Black Hawk	" at Waterloo, " " "	50,00
Mahaaska	" at Oskaloosa, Sept. 12, "	50,00
Hardin	" at Iowa Falls, " " "	50,00
Madison	" at Winterset, " 19, "	50,00
Decatur	" at Leon, " " "	50,00
Jasper	" at Newton, " 26, "	50,00
Marshall	" at Marshall, " " "	50,00
Wayne	" at Olio, October 3, "	50,00
Cedar	" at Tipton, " 24, "	50,00
Total amount,		\$700,00

This leaves a balance of the appropriation, not yet drawn, of \$250,00, for which applications are already on file. It is to be regretted that the appropriation is not sufficient to admit of a greater number of these meetings. They are a source of much information to the teachers, and exercise a very salutary influence upon the people. I am satisfied that we cannot rely upon other States for a supply of teachers. We must educate and train them at home. The truth is, the success of our school system depends in a great measure upon the efficiency of our teachers. A few well qualified and energetic teachers in each county, who have become permanently identified in feeling and interest with the people, will do more for the cause of education than any other influence we can apply, with double the expenditure of means. Hence, if we are actuated by no higher motives, self-interest alone should prompt us to aid and encourage them in every manner possible. If the profession of teaching were as lucrative as it is laborious, then our aid would be uncalled for. In no profession do we witness so much patient endurance and self-sacrifice, for so small a remuneration, as in that of teaching. I would therefore beg leave to suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation, and of making it the duty of the County Judge of each county in which the meetings are held, to furnish a room for the purpose at the expense of the county.

It is proper to add that I appointed an Institute in Jackson County, at Bellevue, on the 26th of September, 1859, and forwarded a warrant for \$50,00, but owing to the protracted illness of the County Superintendent, it was not held, and the warrant has since been returned, and is included in the above balance.

During my absence last fall, a communication was received from the Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, under date of September 8th, 1859, formally tendering to the Secretary and to the Board of Education the use of the columns of the Literary Advertiser and Public School Advocate, upon certain conditions, as a permanent medium of official communication with the several school officers and school districts in the State. Not feeling authorized to act upon such a proposition, I have deemed it proper to present the matter for your consideration.

Allow me, in conclusion, to add a few suggestions relative to amendments. As before stated, I am averse to radical changes, unless they are regarded indispensable, and I very much doubt

the expediency of any such changes at present. Were it not for this conviction, my recommendations would assume an entirely different character. Under existing circumstances, I would recommend the continuance of the office of County Superintendent, with such modifications as will probably obviate some of the objections to it. The salary should be definitely fixed, and not left in part subject to the action of the presidents of school districts as at present. It is also my impression that it will be better to elect the County Superintendent at the time of electing school district officers.

I concur fully with the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Fisher, in regard to large districts. He recommended the township system with some hesitation, not because he doubted its utility, but because he foresaw the temporary inconvenience that must necessarily arise from the change from an old to a new system; and in this particular I can fully appreciate his feelings. Large districts give us a much more efficient and less expensive organization. Indeed, if each county were constituted a school district, they would be none too large, if the people were prepared for what would now be deemed so ultra a measure. It is to be regretted that the early educators and legislators of the county ever incorporated the feature of small districts into their common school systems. The precedent established by them, has obtained so firm a hold on the public mind, that none of those who have succeeded them are willing to assume the responsibility of departing materially from it. But the organization of districts and sub-districts under the present law, and the connection existing between them, does not entirely meet my approval. It is too complicated to be readily understood and administered, and consequently leads first to confusion and discord, and ultimately to neglect and indifference among the people of the district.

If it were deemed advisable to re-recognize the entire district system, I should without hesitation recommend that each Congressional township be created a permanent School District, and that the Sub-Districts be abolished. This general rule would require some special provisions for the fractional townships, and those traversed by the larger streams, and for the formation of districts from parts of two or more adjoining townships; and in extreme cases, from parts of two or more adjoining counties. Each town or village, with a restricted portion of the adjoining territory,

should constitute a separate School District, subject to somewhat different regulations, and the remainder of the township should be erected into one or two districts, as might best subserve the interests of the inhabitants. Then let each district be divided into not less than nine election precincts, for the election of one director from each, who together should constitute the Board of Directors for the district, with power to elect a president from their own number, and a secretary and treasurer of the district, (the secretary of the district to act in the same capacity for the Board of Directors,) from the district at large. Divide the Board of Directors into three classes, to be determined by lot among themselves, the first class to continue in office for one, the second for two, and the third for three years, and their successors to be chosen annually thereafter, for a term of three years. Give them power to levy taxes (not exceeding a certain per cent. for each year,) build school houses, and establish schools at such points in the districts as the convenience of the people might require, and make it their duty to do so upon the written application of a certain number of legal voters in any settlement in the district not provided with a school. Make it their duty, before levying any tax for school house purposes, to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount of district tax for that purpose, heretofore paid by each property holder in the district as now formed, under former district organizations, within a stated period, and then authorize them to exempt such persons, annually, from a certain per centage of the tax levied until they are fully reimbursed after which time all the property in the district would pay an *equal* per cent. of the taxes levied.

Such are the outlines of a plan for the organization of school districts that my past experience and observation induce me to consider best adapted to our wants; but it is perhaps unwise to attempt its introduction at present. It is in many respects similar to our present system, and is presented more with a view to some modification of this particular feature of our present law, than to its adoption. The idea relative to an equalization of the school house tax, it is believed would be a judicious change in the provisions of our present law for varying the tax.

My only preference for the Congressional over the Civil Township organization is, that through the former we secure *permanency and uniformity* (two important features) of district limits, while

under the latter, our district boundaries are subject to perpetual changes. If the present system is continued, it is hoped that the General Assembly will remedy this defect. Every change made in the boundaries of a civil township by the County Judge, affects the boundaries of our districts and sub-districts, and is attended with much inconvenience, and often great injustice to our schools. *Permanency, simplicity and efficiency*, are the three essential ends to be attained in the formation of school districts; and indeed I may add, in the establishment of a school system. Prudence seems to dictate that our only safe policy is, to amend the present law with these ends in view; and in doing so, to make as few changes as possible in order to render it acceptable and useful to the people.

It is at once my duty and my pleasure to co-operate with you in your arduous labors. I am confidently assured that you clearly comprehend the full scope of the vital interests entrusted to your care, and humbly trust that Divine Wisdom may guide you in your deliberations, and that your efforts may be crowned with the most permanent and salutary results.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON, JR.,

Secretary of the Board.

APPENDIX.

My original intention was to present the written Reports of the County Superintendents *entire*, but finding it impracticable to do so, I have simply given such extracts as refer more particularly to the operations of the law.

SEC'Y OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ADAIR COUNTY.

I think the schools of this county are in as flourishing condition as could be expected in a newly settled county. There is a great scarcity of Text Books throughout the county, or rather there are too many kinds. We have had excellent teachers this last year.

GEORGE W. WHITE, Co. Sup't.

A D A M S.

In my view, the present school system is well adapted to the advancement of the interests of Education in our State, though susceptible still of great improvement. I also think that it is rapidly growing into favor with the people of this county. The schools of the county, though not what they should be, or what we hope soon to see them, exhibit decided evidence of labor on the part of teachers and pupils; consequently our schools are in a better condition than at the time of our last annual report.

There have been taxes levied and school houses built during the past year, but a number of houses are still needed in the county.

I would suggest as an amendment to the law, either that the District Board of Directors be authorized to levy tax for building purposes without a vote, or that each sub-district be empowered to levy its own tax and build its own house. The above, I think perhaps would save some trouble, and cause some more houses to be

built than otherwise will be erected soon. In the majority of the schools all the branches required by law in a teacher's certificate are taught, and few of them have gone beyond this.

EDMOND HOMAN, Co. Sup't.

BENTON.

I would suggest the following changes in the law now in force :

1st—That the civil townships, in all cases, be made school districts, and that the property held by districts formed out of two townships, be appraised and sold for the benefit of the sub-districts from which the money was raised by tax to purchase the same.

2d—That the Township Board of Directors be constituted of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and that all the business for the entire township be transacted by these officers, who shall be paid for their services a reasonable compensation.

3d—That the sub-district system be abolished.

4th—That a Teachers' Institute, at the expense of the county, be held in each county in Iowa annually.

5th—That the salary of the County Superintendent be fixed at the same as that of the Clerk of the District Court, and be paid out of the school tax.

6th—That he shall not be compelled to visit the schools in his county more than once per annum, and that in making his tour of visitation he be directed to deliver a lecture explanatory of the law, and in favor of the Common School system in each county.

JOSEPH DYSART, Co. Sup't.

BOONE.

The machinery of the present school system, is too cumbersome and expensive. The District Board system never will work well nor give the people any satisfaction. The sub-districts ought to have power to hire their teachers, and levy taxes for all purposes. Money ought not to pass into the hands of District Treasurers, nor sub-directors, but be paid out by the county financial officer, who has control of the general school fund, (who in my opinion, ought to be the County Superintendent,) to be paid out semi-

annually, say the first Mondays in April and October, to accommodate both summer and winter schools, thereby doing away with a fruitful source of contention in school districts. The basis of distribution to be, one half in proportion to the children between five and twenty-one years resident in each township; the other half in proportion to the scholars sent, and days kept, in each school, as shown by the Teacher's register, which, when signed by the proper officer, should be his or her warrant for drawing from the county officer, his share of the funds, when deposited in proper time. By this change in the law, all would see the propriety of keeping schools in session as long as practicable, in order to entitle them to a greater share of the funds so distributed.

The schools of this county are not in as prosperous condition as I would wish to see them, owing in part to the want of money to build proper school houses and hire a better class of teachers, and also the want of interest manifested by district officers, parents, and guardians, in carrying out the provisions of the school law.

JAMES PHELAN, Co. Sup't.

BLACK HAWK.

First, nine tenths of all the difficulties we have in this county, grow out of the sub-district system, which might be obviated, if not entirely avoided, had we the Pennsylvania township system. Second, I understand it to have been the design of those who framed the Constitution, to remove the educational interests from the arena of politics, which would be approximated, were our County Superintendents elected when the other school officers are, and *not* at the General Elections. I would, therefore, ask your honor, for and in behalf of our children, to use your influence to have this (as far as may be) removed from demagogues. Third, we would be at *least* six montes in advance of our present position, were our school taxes collected as our road taxes are at present. Fourth, we of this county, hold that it is not required of the District Treasurers to present a draft to the County Treasurers for *any* moneys, except that levied by the County Judge, and interest derived from permanent school fund; from the fact that these are the only moneys "apportioned" by said judge. If

we are correct, it, is impossible for the District Secretary to keep account with the District Treasurer, seeing the latter can draw money from the County Treasurers, without the knowledge of the former. I have condensed these remarks as much as possible, as doubtless you will have your attention called by many others. Yet I *do* regard these as not wholly unimportant.

TRUMAN STEED, Co. Sup't

BREMER.

The school law operates badly in Bremer county. 1st. The greatest objection urged against the law is the size of the districts. If each sub-district had full powers and were entirely independent of the balance of the township it would remedy that objection, and also remedy likewise, No. 2, which is the number of officers created in each township, under the present system. Their duties might be performed by the present sub-directors, and thereby save the expense of a Township Board. No. 3. In the blindness of the law, (if I may use that expression,) and the consequent variety of interpretations put upon different portions of it.

The above are the main objections, and in my opinion, four-fifths of the inhabitants of this county would prefer the old school law, with all its defects, to the present one. Had we a law with the free school system of the present, without its cumbersome details, it would give satisfaction in this county.

W. W. NORRIS, Co. Sup't.

BUTLER.

I would suggest that the township District Secretary be elected at a different time, or that the time of reporting to the County Superintendents be so changed that they shall not be compelled to report matters that have been transacted some six months previous to the election, and also that the headings of the blanks for the secretaries' reports correspond with the blanks for the County Superintendents' reports; also, that the sub-directors be empowered to vote a tax for building school houses, and for teachers' fund.

without the aid of their neighboring sub-districts; also that when the township districts neglect or refuse to vote a tax for incidental expenses, that the board shall levy a tax for that purpose.

D. W. MASON, Co. Sup't.

CARROLL.

I think the School Law will work very well after the people get used to it. We get along very well in our county, and have not had any trouble. All of our houses are in pretty good order, and I think we will have schools in them this winter.

W. H. PRICE, Co. Snp't.

CEDAR.

I have no suggestions to offer in relation to the School law, except to allow it to remain as it is. The greatest difficulty experienced in getting the present law in operation, lies mainly in the repugnance of communities to adapt themselves to a new state of things. I earnestly hope the law will remain unchanged.

JOSHUA MAYNARD, Co. Sup't.

CERRO GORDO.

That the present School law has its excellencies no one who has carefully examined it will deny. It tends to diffuse through the county and through the State all the wisdom possessed by our best educators; it renders it more difficult for sub-districts to do themselves injury by employing unskilful teachers. But these seem to me to be nearly counterbalanced by the difficulties interposed in the way of *special* effort on the part of the sub-districts themselves. *Reform, progress*, generally commences with individuals, and with the smaller bodies. Any modification of the law that would increase the power of sub-districts to advance their own schools, and thus furnish the appropriate stimulus to action, would, in my view, operate beneficially. Sec. 2 will undoubtedly be made explicit; if it be its meaning *that a Township District*

may in all cases draw public money, provided a school is taught in some one of its Sub-Districts for twelve weeks, once in two years. I think the penalty is althgether inadequate. I think two public examinations of Teachers annually, say last Saturday in April, and last in October, with provision for special cases, would be better than having one each month. There is great advantage in bringing the teachers in the county together, in order that they may see each others' standing. If any are rejected, the cause of their rejection will be apparent.

THOMAS TENNEY, Co. Sup't.

OHICKASAW.

You wish a brief statement of my views relative to the operation of the School Law. I admire the main features of the School Law. I am decidedly of the opinion that the property of the State ought to educate the children. The schools of the county under the new law have made a decided advancement. In some respects, I think the School Law could be modified so as to be better adapted to work in the county.

J. C. STRONG, Co. Sup't.

CLARKE.

Owing to the uncertain condition of our present school system, and in view of the fact that the General Assembly may materially alter it the coming session, I do not deem it necessary to make many general remarks upon it. As I view it, under the constitutional provision, it will be an utter impossibility for us to have a permanent school law; or rather it will be impossible to make a law providing for an efficient system of Public Schools, as neither the Board nor the Legislature alone have the power to do so. The only remedy we have, is to get along by common consent, until the Constitutional difficulty is got over, or that feature in the Constitution is abrogated. Hence all suggestions in regard to our school laws, from me, I deem would be mostly, if not entirely, superfluous.

However, I would say that I decidedly approve of all the main

features of our school system as organized by the present law. It is based upon the only correct principles upon which a good system of Public Schools can be based. I am clearly in favor of the Township District feature; but would suggest a few alterations in some of its details. It has always been my opinion, and my experience in this county strongly confirms me in it, that the power to levy taxes for the erection of school houses and contingent expenses, should be put into the hands of the Board of Directors, under proper restrictions. I shall not trouble you with my reasons for it, as I deem it must by this time be obvious to a large majority of the County Superintendents in the State.

I also think that the money should not be apportioned to the sub-districts in proportion to the number of youths of lawful school age in each; as this is retaining one of the most reprehensible features in the old system. It gives the strong sub-districts the benefit of much the larger share of the public fund, and an undue advantage by this means over the weaker ones. One of the strongest objections urged against the new school system, was, that it would give towns, villages and densely populated neighborhoods a decided advantage in sharing the public fund; but had the distribution of said fund been left to the discretion of the Boards of Directors, as I think was the intention of the framers of the law, this might have been entirely obviated, and perhaps would generally have been done.

The duty of the respective Boards of Directors in relation to the transfer of scholars from one District Township to another, and the manner of paying over the money to the district to which they are transferred, do not seem to be sufficiently plain in the law.

I would suggest the propriety of the law fixing the minimum number of scholars, as nearly as possible, that each sub-district should contain. It would prevent the Boards of Directors from sub-dividing the districts into two small sub-districts, as some of them seem inclined to do; and I would suggest that no sub-district should contain less than forty or sixty youths of lawful age, unless circumstances were such that this could not be done. I am of the opinion that, as a general thing, each township district should be sub-divided into not more than four sub-districts. The greatest fault in our old "independent district system," was, perhaps, the tendency to cut the territory up into too small districts, and our

present system does not guard sufficiently against this danger, or injurious consequence.

I am in favor of the County Superintendency feature; but would urge the propriety of the law fixing the whole salary of that officer, and not leaving any portion of it to the Boards of Presidents—it is too uncertain and capricious. When a person enters upon the duties of that office he has no assurance whether he will get a full salary or not, hence he does not know whether to devote all his time and energies to their discharge. His efforts and zeal must necessarily be crippled. The consequence is, that we cannot receive the full benefits designed by the creation of that office, nor can we get the men to take the office who would be competent to give us that benefit.

When the act of March 12, 1858, was passed, establishing our present system of Common Schools, that system met with the cordial approval of a large majority of the citizens of this county; but the decision of the Supreme Court threw a damper upon us, and created an impression that the system was insecure and uncertain—that it is of no use to do anything, as the Legislature or Supreme Court would more than likely undo all we might attempt to do, &c. —and this state of uncertainty in the public mind has been very fatal to anything like rapid or healthy progress in school matters. This state of feeling will continue until the whole matter becomes permanently settled, and the people become satisfied that what they may do this year, will not be undone the next year. Therefore, the interests of our system of Public Instruction, the interests of the hundreds of thousands of the youth of Iowa, demand that this whole matter be speedily adjusted, and our system of Common Schools be placed in proper condition, and upon a permanent basis, just as soon as possible.

J. H. L. SCOTT, Co. Sup't.

DECATUR.

There is so strong an opposition to the school system, in its present form, among all classes, that it is impossible to get any one man to perform the duties of his office, as required by the law. A statement of my views, relative to the operation of the school

law, can be given in a few words; that is, repeal the whole system, and give us one more easily understood, and abolish the office of County Superintendent.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Co. Sup't.

DES MOINES.

I feel justified in saying, that the schools of our county have been much improved since our present school law went into operation.

Schools would have been kept open longer in our city, and in several of the District Townships, if the money which was voted and levied last fall, had been collected and returned to the districts last spring.

There is yet considerable opposition to the present School Law, in our county. The people have been made to believe that it is very much more expensive than the old law. The office of County Superintendent is particularly objected to, on account of the salary.

I have visited the schools of the county twice, and many of them oftener, since the date of my last report.

We have organized a County Teacher's Association, which I think has greatly benefitted our teachers. The regular meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month. We propose holding an institute this fall or winter.

I think, if the money could be apportioned to the Districts on the first Monday in March, instead of the first Monday in April, it would be better. Many of our teachers close their winter terms about that time, and consequently have to wait, according to present arrangements, several weeks for their wages.

Dividing the money among the Sub-Districts, according to the number of persons between five and twenty-one years, does not work well in our county, as it enables some Sub-Districts to have school very much longer than others. I think the District Board should have the privilege of using the money to keep schools in each Sub District about the same length of time.

R. J. GRAFF, Co. Sup't.

FAYETTE.

The townships have generally kept up schools where they had houses. There are several townships without good school houses, and that will not vote to build any under the present law. The masses are opposed to the present Township-District system, and ask for the power to vote to build houses and manage their own affairs. They are in favor of the free school law, the County Superintendency and the law generally, but they want it fixed so they can vote, and build houses, and not be governed by the townships.

S. W. COLE, Co. Sup't.

FLOYD.

In regard to the School Law of Iowa, the prevailing opinion in our county is, that it generally lacks finish; that it has none of the working gear of law; that points are made but there left; there appears to be no working power to it; and the opinion is with us, that the law is generally defective in this particular. My opinion is that the law embodies none of the characteristics of a law; that one set of men may work it one way, and another set work it another, and either be right or wrong, or both.

The general condition of our schools is good, taking into consideration the hard times, &c.

L. L. HUNTLY, Co. Sup't.

FRANKLIN.

The School Law works satisfactorily in most respects, in this county. It would, perhaps, be better if the sub-director of a sub-district had no power to act on the Board in relation to matters in which his sub-district has no interest; such as the question, whether or not more than one school shall be taught in a sub-district named—hiring a teacher, &c. The County Superintendent should have some notice given him of the commencement of particular schools, the location of school house sites, the intention to build school houses, &c. In my opinion, also, the law in

relation to appeals to the Superintendent from decisions of District Boards should be so altered as to regulate the time within which such appeals may be taken, and the general mode of procedure. The County Superintendent should have the management of the School Lands and Fund. The present arrangement has rendered the duties of County Treasurers too multifarious and liable to confusion. Some method should be distinctly pointed out by which contingent expenses may be paid out of the School Fund, as by warrants of the County Judge for surveys of the Sixteenth Sections, &c.

The schools of the county are in a flourishing condition, having increased from 12 to 16 since my former report, while the school houses in process of erection will cost in the aggregate, \$4,000.00
W. N. DAVIDSON, Co. Sup't.

GREENE.

I have no suggestions to make with regard to the law, only that I would not wish to see the system materially changed at present, or till it is thoroughly tried. Some slight amendments might, however, be of advantage.

JACKSON ORR, Co. Sup't.

GRUNDY.

I think there is a deficiency in the School Law in regard to the manner of borrowing money from the School Fund by the Districts. They should give the County security for the same. Sub-districts should have the privilege of levying their own school house tax, or else the sub-districts should be abolished, and the whole matter be left with the townships. As a whole, I think our people will be as well suited with our present school system, when slightly amended, as with any that could be passed.

ELIAS MAOY, Co. Sup't.

HARDIN.

Even the casual observer must acknowledge that our school

system, in this county, has been a *positive success*. If we had good school houses, our schools would soon vie with any in the State. Our schools have made rapid strides toward perfection, under the pressure of many clogs and weights.

During the past year, nearly every child in the county has had an opportunity to attend school. School houses have been better arranged, more ample and eligible sites have been secured, upon which school houses are to be erected. The physical wants of pupils have been more cared for. Our schools have been better classified, by securing greater uniformity in text books.

Teachers have been better qualified, and have manifested a strong desire to improve themselves. While the population have remained nearly stationary, since 1857, as shown by the enumeration of scholars, the aggregate number of months of school taught in the last year, is at least four times greater than it was in 1857. Public-opinion has responded to the sentiment, "we must educate."

Our present system is constantly gaining friends, though I think the law of Pennsylvania, which gives to the District Board the power to levy taxes is more *efficient* than ours. Were each sub-district permitted to build its own school house, we might perhaps secure houses sooner in some localities, but I am satisfied that we should have poorer ones.

I think the county superintendency a *very important lever* in the system.

EDWIN FULLER, Co. Sup't.

HARRISON.

I have, during my term of office, done all in my power to assist and promote the cause of education; and I can safely say, that the new school law, as passed by the Legislature, and remodelled by the Board of Education, is working like a charm. Few find fault with it in any respect, and were the same more efficiently put into effect, and more zeal manifested for the cause by each individual, its design and benefits would shine forth with greater luster.

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Co. Sup't.

HENRY.

I think our school system will never be satisfactory, or meet the wants of the people, whilst the sub-district plan is continued, and discriminating power is given to the several boards of directors. I would abolish all sub-districts, and give the Township Boards powers sufficient to meet all exigencies created thereby.

SAMUEL L. HOWE, Co. Sup't.

HOWARD.

As a general thing, the people would like to have the law so altered, that each sub-district may levy and collect taxes, and manage its own affairs. The free school feature of the law, and the county superintendency, the people are well pleased with.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Co. Sup't.

HUMBOLDT.

The School Law of the State operates well in this county, and I do not now see how it could be amended to advantage.

GEORGE W. MANN, Co. Sup't.

IOWA.

There has been, in this county, a strong opposition to the present School Law.

C. S. JENNIS, Co. Sup't.

JACKSON.

I will only suggest one or two amendments to our School Law, which I consider important. In my opinion the law should be so amended as to empower a Sub-District to levy a tax for building, or repairing, when a majority of the voters of such sub-district

shall so determine, even though the *district* might determine otherwise.

I would also suggest that, as the County Superintendent is made the medium of communication between yourself and the District Boards, returns should be made to him, of the election of district officers.

But I should rather discourage than encourage amendments *at present*. The law is doubtless imperfect, and needs slight amendments; but I do sincerely hope its main features will be permitted to remain undisturbed until there shall be an opportunity of judging of its *merits* by its *effects*. It is impossible that these should be apparent in a year or two. Having full confidence in the ability and integrity of our worthy Secretary and Board of Education, I will await your action, hoping you will be guided in your deliberations upon this important subject, so as to rejoice the hearts of all true lovers of education, and tend in the highest degree, to place the principle of *free schools* upon a firm basis in our young and growing Iowa. *Don't change the principles of our present law.*

J. P. EDIE. Co. Sup't.

JEFFERSON.

1st. The schools in this county have very much improved during the year past. Our teachers have labored with great enthusiasm and fidelity. No *interest* (political excepted) is more cared for among teachers and pupils than Education.

2d. I would respectfully suggest the following alterations in the school law: (a) That the beginning and ending of the school year be fixed by law. (b) Also, that the number of days which make a school month be specified, and that the number be twenty. (c) That the school law specify where fractions of townships included in the sub-districts of other townships, shall be enumerated and taxed, and where the voters in such fractions shall vote in school matters.

I would also suggest as a very important amendment to that portion of the law defining the duties of the County Superintendent, that he be required to hold an Institute, or school, exclusively for the teachers of his county, at least two weeks in each year.

Also, that certificates for a definite limited time be given to teachers. Also, the County Superintendent shall examine teachers by proxy only in case of sickness on his part. As the law now reads a man totally incompetent, can hold the office and perform its duties by a deputy, and a certificate may be for any number of years, even twenty. There are other points in the law which need alteration, but which, no doubt, being the result of haste in making it, will naturally be remedied next winter.

KEED WILKINSON, Co. Sup't.

JOHNSON.

There are but few subjects connected with the administration of the school law, on which I have anything to say more than was contained in my report to your predecessor, made one year ago. Many of the reports of the Secretaries are defective, in consequence of a failure of teachers to file with the proper officer a report of the schools taught by them. In many cases the teachers, on the close of their schools, have drawn their pay and gone from the district, thus putting it out of the power of the Secretaries to obtain from their registers, which they have lost or taken away with them, the desired information. There should be some provision of law requiring the teacher to file with the Secretary of the District, the Register required by the 31st section of Act No. 8, of the Board of Education, and a prohibition against drawing his pay until such Register is filed.

In several portions of the county great difficulty has arisen in consequence of sub-districts, as they existed prior to March 12th, 1858, being divided by township lines; in some of these sub-districts school houses had been erected, and in some they had not. I am of the opinion that the District Boards should have the power to change the boundaries of their districts by concurrent action, in such a manner as will obviate the difficulties that now exist, and accommodate settlements in regard to the location and building of school houses.

In my examination of teachers during the first six months of my term, I found them generally so ignorant of the elementary sounds of the English language, that I purchased four dozen of Page's Normal Charts, and furnished them to the districts of the county

at cost price, which was \$1.65 each, and I find their use has become very popular, and highly beneficial. There should be one in every school room in the State.

H. W. LATHROP, Co. Sup't.

JONES.

By comparing the statistical report herewith submitted with the one of the preceding year, we elicit the following results: The number of youths between five and twenty-one years has increased from 4,665 to 5,009, or $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent; consequently, other things being equal, our school accommodations and expenditures should increase in the same ratio. We find, however, that our school interests have advanced in a much greater ratio. The number of schools have increased from 61 to 88, or 44 per cent. The average attendance from 1,352 to 2,184, or $61\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The number of teachers from 81 to 167, or 106 per cent. The average number of days' school has been taught from $86\frac{1}{2}$ to 114, or 34 per cent. The aggregate number of days school has been taught from 5,163 to 10,089, or 94 per cent. The number of school houses from 53 to 64, or $20\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The value of school houses from \$10,739.00 to \$15,854.50, or 47 8-5 per cent. The amount raised the present year for the erection of school houses is \$6,244.61, or 58 per cent on the value of our school houses one year ago. The average pay of male teachers per week has been increased from \$4.89 to \$5.35, and that of females from \$2.48 to \$2.75.

As requested, I will present a brief statement of my views relative to the operation of the school law. My observations have been confined chiefly to this county; but judging from what I have seen of its operations, I am a decided favorite of the law. Notwithstanding the machinery is new, and needs some time to work smoothly, yet I can perceive that it has already accomplished much, and I should deem it one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall our Educational interests, to have it repealed and the old law revived. A wonderful stimulus has been given to the cause of education since its inauguration. The law may, without doubt, be amended in some particulars.

I will suggest the following:

For Section 2, Act 8, passed by the Board of Education, I would substitute Section 2 of the Act passed by the General Assembly, substituting therein "twenty-four weeks" for "sixteen weeks."

I think that Sections 35, 36 and 37 of Act 8, need some amendment. First, by limiting the validity of certificates given to teachers to one year, as provided for in the Act passed by the General Assembly. Second, by requiring the County Superintendent, in all his examinations, to call to his aid two or more assistants.

The 12th sub-division of the 27th Sec. of Act 8, which requires the District Board to visit schools, &c., is almost altogether neglected, although one of the most important provisions of the school law. If possible, some amendment should be made which would remedy this evil. I would suggest that it be made the especial duty of the several District Secretaries to have a particular oversight of the several schools in their respective districts; to visit each school monthly, in addition to the commencement and close; to see that the teachers keep a full and correct register of the school, as required by law—to examine into the branches taught, text books used, and all other matters connected with the interests of the school, and to make a full report of each school to the Co. Superintendent; in short, to act as the County Superintendent's deputy for his respective district. The Secretaries of each district could attend to these duties, and at much less inconvenience and expense than the County Superintendent. But in order to insure the faithful performance of them, he should receive a fair compensation, graded by the number of schools in his district. By this arrangement, the County Superintendent might be required to visit each school once only during the year, unless particular circumstances should require otherwise; and I would recommend that he be required to meet the citizens of each district in his county, twice at least, in the course of the year, and to lecture on such subjects as shall best promote its educational interests; at which every teacher and school officer at least in the district, would be expected to be present. I think that the salary of the County Superintendent should be definitely fixed by law, as that of other county officers, instead of depending, in part, on the discretionary pay which he receives at present.

BARRETT WHITETMORE, Co. Sup't.

LEE.

Considerable efforts have been made during the past year to improve the schools in this county, and I am glad to say, with

considerable success. Much interest has been taken in the cause of education, and in many districts they have had excellent schools, and have made much progress.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of the Sub-Directors taking the census of their sub-district, and report the same to District Secretary. Living in the immediate neighborhood, they will always possess better means of obtaining a correct report than the District Secretary, who may often be a comparative stranger to many Sub-Districts.

I would also suggest the propriety of an equal division of the public money due to each Township District among the several Sub-Districts of the same, instead of the present division *pro rata*; thus a weak Sub-District would be assisted by the stronger ones. At present, it is a difficult matter for the weak Sub-Districts to carry out the law of having four or six month's school without laying a very heavy special tax. One or more of the Township Districts have acted on this plan of equality and thus assisted each other.

I would also suggest that the Board of Education definitely fix the salary of County Superintendents. By the present method, it is likely to be influenced by electioneering movements.

JOHN A. NUNN, Co. Sup't.

to

LINN.

Under the present law the schools have greatly improved. The system is cheaper and better than the old; yet the present act is deficient in many respects, and is unpopular. The office of County Superintendent must be abolished, or it will be at half pay and disregarded; not that the office is unnecessary or useless, but because it has a *salary*. Very many of the voters of this county will put down any thing in the shape of a tax, however useful.

A. MANSON, Co. Sup't.

LUCAS.

The schools of this county are in a much more prosperous condition than ever they have been. Nearly every district has voted

a tax the present year, for building purposes, Teachers' Fund, and contingent expenses. *If political feeling would let it alone, it would be soon an efficient law.*

JOHN ANDERSON, Co. Sup't.

MARION.

I would suggest a remodeling of our School Law almost entire. I am in favor of Sub-Districts being entirely independent, and have the power to manage the building of school houses and conducting schools, by a board in their own district. I am also in favor of levying a certain tax, throughout the entire county, for school purposes, say, four or five mills to the dollar, and no other; and that this tax, with the interest from the permanent School Fund, be apportioned to every child in the county, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and held sacred for the use of such child a certain length of time, and if not used in that certain time, then let it be re-apportioned and held sacred again for a time. Let the County Superintendent be the general presiding officer of the county, to visit schools, form districts, grant changes, in fact, enlarge his duties; keep him in the field every day, and pay him a salary that will justify him to stay there and work. Let him have a list of every child's name, and how much money it has on hand for its own special benefit.

CLAIBORNE HALL, Co. Sup't.

MILLS.

The schools in this county are improving. Better teachers are employed than formerly. Considerable improvement has been made in school houses, and more attention is paid to the cause of education generally.

Very little complaint is heard against the new School Law.

J. W. DANIELS, Co. Sup't.

MUSCATINE.

The decision of the Supreme Court, in regard to the validity of the School Law, interrupted the schools of this county for a season.

The uncertainty of legislation, and doubts as to the power of the Township Districts to levy taxes have had a bad effect, and seriously impaired the efficiency of the system. This last difficulty is, however, only temporary, and can be removed by the ensuing Legislature. In this county, public opinion strongly favors the abolition of the Township District system. It is in favor of each sub-district being entirely independent in the control and management of its schools.

WM. F. BRANNAN, Co. Sup't.

POWESHIEK.

It becomes my duty as well as privilege, to communicate to you a few facts, which are not embraced in my accompanying statistical report.

1—OUR SCHOOLS.

The improvement in our schools during the year and a half of the operation of the "free school system," has been so marked as to preclude all cavil. During the winter of 1857-58, we had only twenty public schools, but during the first winter after a common school education was offered to every child, "without money and without price," there were thirty-one schools, being an increase in the number of schools, of *fifty-five per cent.*, while the number of pupils was increased, probably, not less than *one hundred per cent.*

2—SCHOOL HOUSES.

These are few compared with our wants. Those built during the past year are more commodious, better built and better furnished than their predecessors; while those planned for the ensuing year will not indicate less taste or be less comfortable.

3—TEACHERS.

Sometimes one is employed who "will do for us," but those who propose to engage in the business of training the Dauphins of our country, are generally "live teachers." Nearly every one who has been examined for the second time has made decided progress during the interval of teaching; while some have vacated the chair of the teacher to occupy that of the pupil. Knowledge is considered essential, but our teachers are beginning to consider the ability to impart it, as well as the power to govern no less so.

Most of them are determined to "amount to something," either *in* the profession or *out* of it. Our drones have nearly all retired to more private life.

4—THE SCHOOL LAW.

Neither the wisdom nor the good fortune of our law-makers has ever suggested a law more popular with us than that which makes education as free to every pupil, as our common sun-light. The old "Rate Bill" scheme excluded many of the children of poverty from our schools, and, had that system been in operation during the last year and a half, no one supposes that one half of the "average attendance" which we now exhibit could have been shown.

But, while the main provisions of the law are exceedingly popular, there are some portions which the people would be glad to have changed.

1. A provision to enable a sub-district to build its own house by tax upon itself, even if the majority of the township should be opposed to it.

2. That no land should be liable to taxation for building school houses in several different sub-districts in as many successive years, when such sub-district is required by the Board of Directors, to build its own house, and to be thus liable to double and triple taxation by a mere change of sub-district lines.

3. The permission by express enactment, to send to school in any sub-district in the township under such regulations as the Board of Directors may adopt.

4. Some modification of the provision for Teachers' Institutes which will enable a county containing so few teachers as this, to receive some aid from it.

5. Some legislation in favor of those who wish to prepare themselves for teaching and which will be of service to them, without attending the State University.

L. F. PARKER, Co. Sup't.

POLK.

In regard to the operation of the School Law, I would suggest the propriety of so amending it as to take it entirely out of the hands of the County Judges, and have the duties now pertaining to his office devolve upon the County Superintendents. So far as the provisions of the law have been fully executed, I am not aware

that there are any serious objections urged against it; the loudest complaints are for want of more thorough execution of it; the people desire stability in the institutions of the county more than anything else, and for this reason I would not advise any changes unless glaring defects are apparent.

Amongst the numerous improvements witnessed under the provisions of the present school system, none seems to be of greater public utility than that in relation to Teachers' Institutes. We have had the honor of holding the first one in this county, in August last, and although it was but sparsely attended, I feel confident it has been worth more than it cost. Such Associations, when properly conducted, are the surest basis for forming correct systems of the manner of teaching. It is therefore hoped that this important link in the educational interests of the State will not be overlooked by the legislative authorities of the State.

There is one other matter which I neglected to mention in its proper place; it is this: A great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to single districts as against township districts. I am decidedly in favor of the township district system, for reasons obtained by practical observation. The following are amongst many which might be adduced:

1st—I have observed in thinly settled portions of the county, that if the government of the single districts were in the power of the residents therein, in many cases their school houses would be located so as to deprive a portion of the children of all the benefits of school, entirely.

2d—That in almost every sub-district there is some relative who would likely be forced upon them as a teacher, to the prejudice of persons better qualified if the matter was submitted to the unbiased judgment of a Township Board.

3d—That in many sparsely settled portions of the county, there are not a sufficient number of youth to justify the employment of a teacher, notwithstanding that district may, and probably does, contribute the largest amount in the shape of taxes, towards the common school fund.

SAMUEL BELL, Co. Sup't.

RINGGOLD.

As a whole, the School Law has exceeded our expectations, and

given more general satisfaction than the most sanguine anticipated ; and the people have commenced in good earnest to use it as it is ; making the best of its provisions, confidently believing that such amendments as are necessary to perfect the system, will promptly be made by the law making power.

That there are amendments necessary, I presume will not be denied. Some of these I will endeavor to point out :

First—So amend the law defining the boundary of districts as that each Congressional Township shall form a school district ; providing for the alteration of such boundary in extreme cases, such as towns, cities and county lines, or streams of water, &c., &c., and let those lines remain permanent.

Second—Let the Board of Directors be elected as is now provided by law, and their duties be extended to the entire business of the Township District.

Third—Repeal the law establishing Sub-Districts, and Sub-Directors, and empower the District Board to build such numbers of school houses, and at such times, as their judgment may suggest, and the wants of the district require.

Fourth—To define the length of time school districts may borrow money for building school houses and procuring sites, as provided in the 5th Article of Section 8 of School Law, and also the manner by which said loan is to be secured, and the amount and kind of security required.

Fifth—To change the time for the apportionment of the county school tax and permanent fund by the County Judge, to the first Monday in March, instead of April, in each year, as provided in Section 29 of Act 8 ; thereby securing a sufficiency of time for the notice required of the Judge, to be made to the Board of Directors, as set forth in the 17th clause of the 27th Section of Act 8 of the School Law.

WENDELL POOR, Co. Sup't.

STORY.

The schools throughout the county are in as flourishing condition as could be expected, from the short time they have been conducted under the new law ; which, from its ambiguity in regard to taxation, the division and jurisdiction of districts, leads to many misunderstandings and collisions between the members of the dif-

ferent Boards, and consequently destroys that harmony of action so desirable in all matters pertaining to school government. It is to be hoped that, as the school officers become better acquainted with the law, its practical operation will justify the expectations of its best friends.

WM. H. GRAFTON, Co. Sup't.

TAMA.

The number of schools is about ten per cent over last year, and their condition shows much ground for encouragement. One of the most gratifying signs is the quality of school houses built and building, few of which are here put down. The School Law has grown in favor with our people, until scarce a growl of the old feeling is heard. I have not answered more than one twentieth of the questions concerning the law, that beset me last year, the best possible proof that it only needs to be understood and appreciated, to insure a favorable consideration. There is a far deeper and livelier interest in schools among all classes, and a correspondingly increased watchfulness.

W. HELM, Co. Sup't.

TAYLOR.

In regard to the present law, there is no great amount of dissatisfaction at present, though many prefer the old one. The greatest trouble is in building school houses. Our non-residents not being compelled to pay their taxes only once in three years, it is hard to collect school house tax where they are willing to build houses. If each district could build its own house, I think it would be more satisfactory to the people.

E. D. BULEN, Co. Sup't.

WINNESHEIK.

My ideas relative to the School Law are, that it would hardly be possible to enact a law that would be less adapted to the wants of the people, or that would be more unpopular.

H. C. BULLIS, Co. Sup't.

ERRATA.

On page fifteen, tenth line, read *former* instead of latter.

TABLE R.

STATEMENT OF APPORTIONMENT OF THE INTEREST OF THE SCHOOL FUND, AS MADE ON THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1859, BY THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

COUNTIES.	Am't Rep'ted	Am't Delin'qt	No. of Children.	Am't Appr'd	Amount of Warrants on State Revenue.	Excess payable into State Treasury.
Adair.....	250 87	267 28	349	216 38	.....	34 49
Adams.....	432 16	52 00	457	283 34	.....	148 82
Alamakee.....	6,945 15	8,109 69	3,639	2,256 18	.....	4,688 97
Appanoose.....	1,758 16	729 78	4,707	2,918 34	1,160 18	.....
Audubon.....	198 68	.....	119	73 78	.....	124 90
Benton.....	1,275 94	5,054 37	3,098	1,920 76	644 82	.....
Black Hawk.....	1,885 92	1,983 93	2,392	1,483 04	.....	402 88
Boone.....	811 14	802 67	1,617	1,002 54	191 40	.....
Bremer.....	2,920 47	2,290 14	1,417	878 54	.....	2,041 93
Butler.....	575 53	785 02	1,140	706 80	131 27	.....
Buchanan.....	1,089 84	614 72	2,445	1,515 90	426 06	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	47	29 14	29 14	.....
Carroll.....	67 00	39 64	103	63 86	.....	3 14
Cass.....	43 29	53 18	376	233 12	189 83	.....
Cedar.....	3,829 14	1,560 57	4,612	2,859 44	.....	969 70
Cerro Gordo.....	.....	.....	297	171 74	171 74	.....
Chickasaw.....	106 56	1,490 00	1,167	724 78	618 22	.....
Clarke.....	2,608 17	1,540 73	1,963	1,217 06	.....	1,391 11
Clayton.....	1,918 28	2,930 75	6,442	3,994 04	2,075 76	.....
Clinton.....	2,063 23	1,761 12	5,596	3,469 52	1,406 29	.....
Crawford.....	541 36	313 63	129	79 98	.....	461 38
Dallas.....	2,654 04	1,532 56	1,894	1,174 28	.....	1,479 76

T A B L E B—*Continued.*
Statement of the Apportionment of the Interest of the School Fund, as made on the 17th day of March,
1859, by the Auditor of State.

COUNTIES.	Am't Rep'ted.	Am't Delin'qt	N ^o . of Children.	Am't Appr'd	Amount of Warrants on State Revenue.	Excess payable into State Treasury.
Davis.....	1,779 15	896 27	5,780	3,583 60	1,804 45	.....
Decatur.....	4,190 64	3,236 57	3,214	1,992 68	.....	2,197 96
Delaware.....	2,436 86	1,907 62	3,551	2,201 62	.....	235 24
Des Moines.....	2,850 81	1,677 15	7,030	4,358 60	1,507 79	.....
Dubuque.....	2,755 77	.....	11,340	7,030 80	4,275 03	.....
Fayette.....	3,473 12	3,692 99	4,343	2,692 66	.....	780 46
Floyd.....	.....	.....	1,152	714 24	714 24	.....
Fremont.....	206 37	294 38	1,524	944 88	738 51	.....
Franklin.....	242 14	323 03	397	246 14	4 00	.....
Greene.....	324 37	237 89	515	319 30	.....	5 07
Grundy.....	18 44	.....	247	153 14	134 70	.....
Guthrie.....	674 85	161 55	1,020	632 40	.....	42 45
Hamilton.....	342 20	1,867 56	570	353 40	11 20	.....
Harrison.....	260 29	389 84	954	591 48	331 19	.....
Hardin.....	1,171 31	330 84	1,894	1,174 28	2 97	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	47	29 14	29 14	—
Henry.....	2,580 87	1,728 22	5,858	3,631 96	1,051 09	.....
Howard.....	1,530 22	1,540 62	1,013	628 06	.....	902 16
Humboldt.....	18 97	124 43	133	82 46	63 49	.....
Iowa.....	3,766 86	1,386 68	2,387	1,479 94	.....	2,286 92
Jackson.....	1,925 25	678 74	6,990	4,333 80	2,408 55	.....
Jasper.....	998 16	1,433 47	3,460	2,145 20	1,147 04	.....

Jefferson	1,993 37	400 00	6,142	3,789 44	1,796 07	.....
Johnson	1,643 47	1,798 62	6,009	3,725 58	2,082 11	.....
Jones	2,811 83	2,969 88	4,665	2,892 30	80 47	.....
Keokuk	1,797 13	330 96	4,970	3,081 40	1,284 27	.....
Kossuth	477 85	644 48	188	116 56	.....	361 29
Lee	2,342 79	2,074 61	10,007	6,204 34	3,861 55	.....
Linn	2,193 42	2,249 71	6,844	4,243 28	2,049 86	.....
Louisa	1,320 42	1,823 72	3,974	2,463 88	1,143 46	.....
Lucas	781 82	1,490 35	1,971	1,222 02	440 20	.....
Madison	1,600 47	704 68	2,805	1,739 10	138 63	.....
Mahaska	2,042 81	1,639 95	5,744	3,561 28	1,518 47	.....
Marion	1,521 72	908 84	6,551	4,061 62	2,539 90	.....
Marshall	1,444 91	616 24	1,981	1,228 22	.....	216 69
Mills	887 20	749 85	1,464	907 68	20 48	.....
Mitchell	.....	.....	1,101	682 62	682 62	.....
Monona	.....	.....	240	148 80	148 80	.....
Montgomery	464 73	451 78	433	268 46	.....	196 27
Monroe	709 65	847 81	3,610	2,238 20	1,528 55	.....
Muscatine	1,082 30	891 24	5,168	3,204 16	2,121 86	.....
Page	1,298 68	1,214 70	1,311	812 82	.....	485 86
Polk	2,068 49	1,366 64	4,047	2,509 14	440 65	.....
Pottawattmie	.....	.....	1,525	945 50	945 50	.....
Poweshiek	2,781 58	3,409 96	1,866	1,156 92	.....	1,624 66
Ringgold	1,608 74	894 93	858	531 96	.....	1,076 78
Scott	1,964 15	609 50	7,638	4,735 56	2,771 41	.....
Shelby	.....	.....	248	153 76	153 76	.....
Story	1,059 11	1,405 35	1,363	845 06	.....	214 05
Sac	.....	.....	138	85 56	85 56	.....
Tama	2,361 25	2,547 50	1,850	1,147 00	.....	1,214 25

TABLE B—Continued.

Statement of the Apportionment of the Interest of the School Fund, as made on the 17th day of March, 1859, by the Auditor of State.

COUNTIES.	Am't Rep'ted	Am't Delin'qt	No. of Children.	Am't Appr'd	Amount of Warrants on State Revenue	Excess payable into State Treasury.
Taylor.....	151 36	55 65	1,234	765 08	613 72	.....
Union.....	615 13	814 74	724	448 88	.....	166 25
Van Buren.....	2,260 54	719 79	7,098	4,400 76	2,140 22	.....
Wapello.....	1,987 80	480 73	6,087	3,773 94	1,786 14	.....
Warren.....	1,633 74	701 56	3,590	2,225 80	592 06	.....
Washington.....	1,258 76	564 77	5,173	3,207 26	1,948 50	.....
Wayne.....	2,245 93	1,686 08	2,163	1,341 06	.....	904 87
Webster.....	1,213 14	1,442 66	1,094	634 88	.....	578 26
Winnesheik.....	3,026 69	2,619 30	4,114	2,550 68	.....	476 01
Woodbury.....	63 02	76 25	248	153 76	90 74	.....
Wright.....	139 66	272 28	192	119 04	.....	20 62
Worth.....	.....	.....	148	91 76	91 76	.....
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	44	27 28	27 28	.....
Total reported from counties,...	116,375 24	95,294 74				
Interest on five per cent. fund loans, by Eads.....	1,611 60	26,490 24				
Interest on State loans.....	27,047 90					
Totals.....	\$145,034 74	\$121,784 98	233,927	\$145,034 74	\$54,392 70	54,392 70

DES MOINES:
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1859.

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THE CENSUS RETURNS

OF THE
DIFFERENT COUNTIES

ERRATUM.

In copying the abstract of the Census of Des Moines County publication in pamphlet, the population of the City of Burlington was by mistake omitted, it is as follows:

A,

CITY OF BURLINGTON.

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4917
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4116
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9033

to which is

10

This amount should be added to the total population of the as is exhibited in this pamphlet, as well as to the population of Des Moines County.

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RALPH P. LOWE, GOVERNOR,
ELIJAH SELLS, SECRETARY OF STATE,
J. W. CATTELL, AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN W. JONES, TREASURER OF STATE,

CENSUS BOARD

DES MOINES:
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1859.

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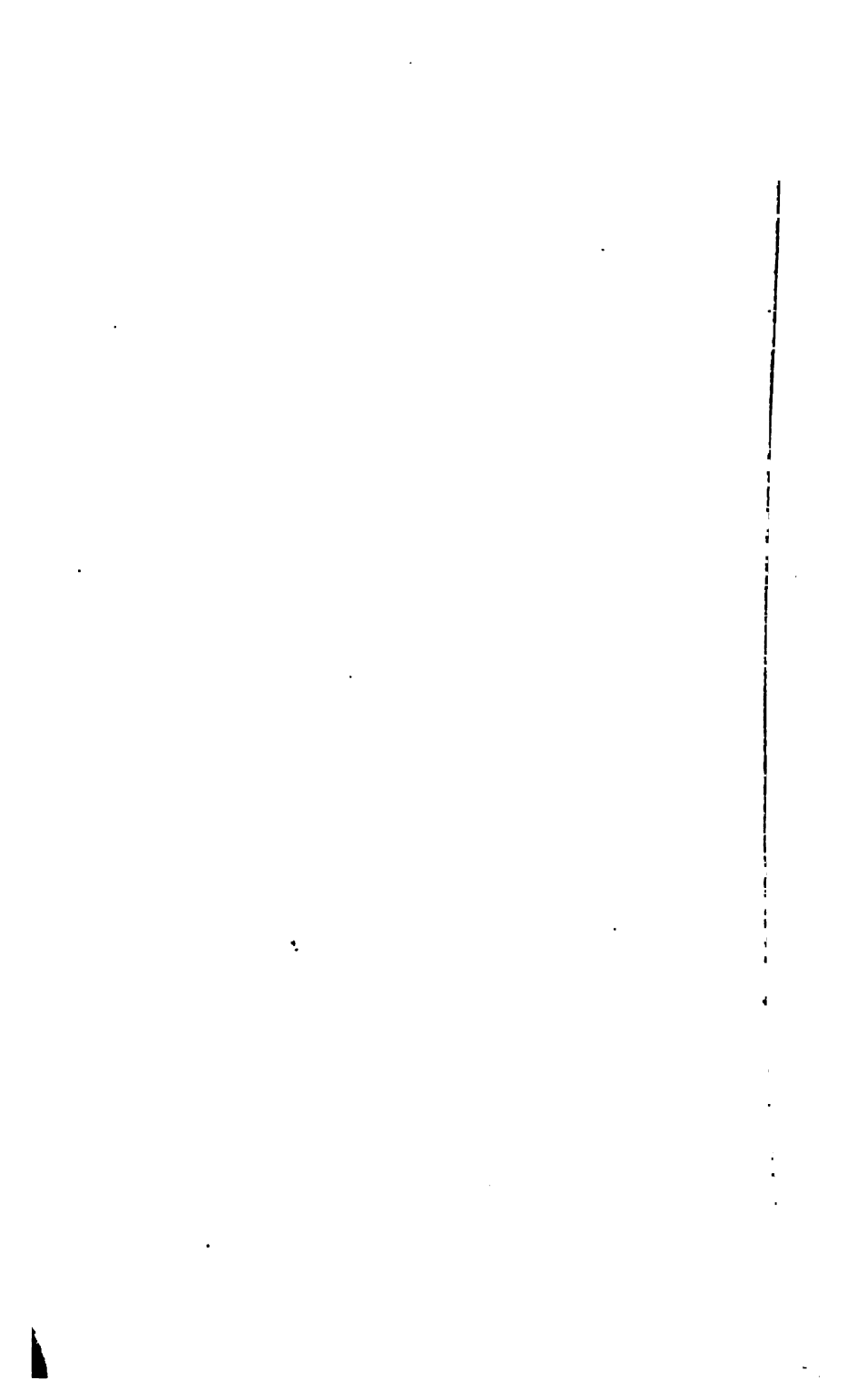
THE
CENSUS RETURNS
OF THE
DIFFERENT COUNTIES
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
FOR 1859.

Showing the Population, Statistics, Domestic and General Manufactures, &c. To which is
Appended a Table Showing the Population of Iowa for the
several Years since 1836.

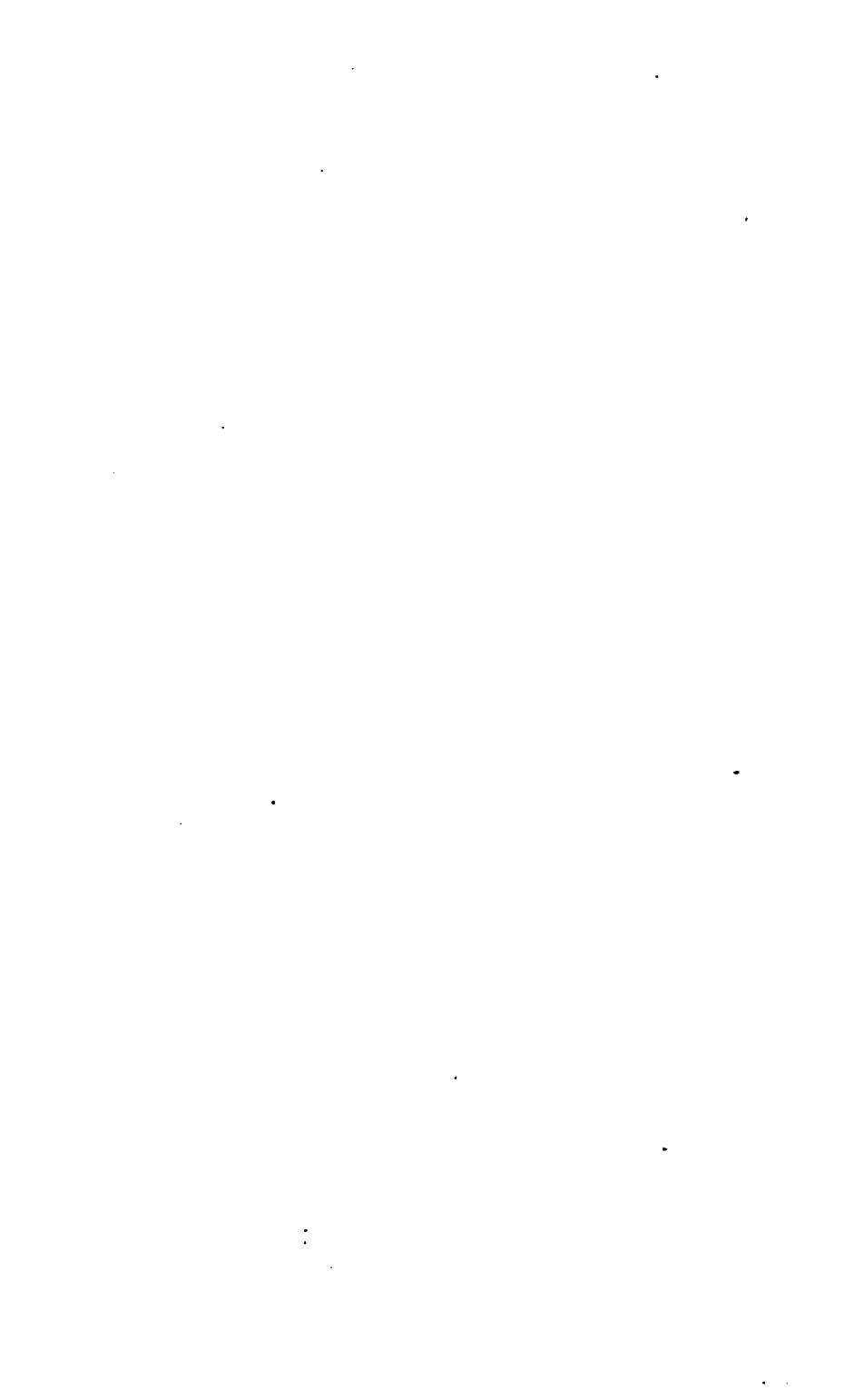
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DES MOINES:
JOHN TENSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1859.







TABLE

SHOWING THE TOTAL POPULATION AND STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF IOWA FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Number of Dwelling Houses, . . .	104,785	Tons of Hay, . . .	433,603½
Total amount of Population, . . .	633,549	Bushels of Grass Seed, . . .	48,363½
Number of Males, . . .	332,806	Acres of Spring Wheat, . . .	750,719
Number of Females, . . .	300,743	Bushels harvested, . . .	3,090,049½
Number entitled to vote, . . .	136,457	Acres of Winter Wheat, . . .	29,190
Number of Militia, . . .	116,034	Bushels harvested, . . .	203,204
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized, . . .	16,437	Acres of Oats, . . .	315,572½
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years, . . .	230,646	Bushels harvested, . . .	1,703,760
Number of Blind, . . .	190	Acres of Corn, . . .	986,096
Number of Deaf and Dumb, . . .	301	Bushels harvested, . . .	23,366,684
Number of Insane, . . .	168	Acres of Potatoes, . . .	34,031½
Number of Idiotic, . . .	283	Bushels harvested, . . .	1,497,204½
Number of Acres improved land, . . .	3,109,436½	Number of Hogs sold, . . .	337,261
Number of Acres unimproved land, . . .	7,335,657	Value of Hogs sold, . . .	2,111,425
Number of miles Railroad finished, . . .	390½	Number of Cattle sold, . . .	141,146
Number of miles Railroad unfinished, . . .	310½	Value of Cattle sold, . . .	2,950,187
Number of Colleges and Universities, . . .	28	Pounds of Butter Manufactured, . . .	9,432,219
Number of pupils attending Col. or University, . . .	2,188	Pounds of Cheese, . . .	778,788
Number Acres Sorghum, . . .	5,606½	Pounds of Wool, . . .	627,860
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum, . . .	416,774	Amount of Mineral raised, . . .	5,000,113
Number of Acres in Orchard, . . .	23,310½	Value of Mineral sold, . . .	631,24
Amount of Orchard products, . . .	118,306	Value of Domestic Manufactures, . . .	679,238
Number of acres Hungarian Grass, . . .	80,205½	Value of general manufactures, . . .	3,764,962
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass, . . .	114,086½	Value of agricultural implements, . . .	2,467,532
Acres in Meadow, . . .	172,362½		

POPULATION AND STATISTICS

OF THE STATE OF IOWA, FOR THE YEAR 1859, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES.

ADAIR COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,		Tons of Hay,		48
Total amount of Population,	1,011	Bushels of Grass Seed,		37
Number of Males,	529	Acres of Spring Wheat,		926½
Number of Females,	482	Bushels harvested,		1,026
Number entitled to vote,	223	Acres of Winter Wheat,		24
Number of Militia,	190	Bushels harvested,		30
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	14	Acres of Oats,		276½
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	367	Bushels harvested,		520½
Number of Blind,		Acres of Corn,		4,217½
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	1	Bushels harvested,		90,025
Number of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,		37 15-100
Number of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,		2,637
Number of acres improved land,	4,320	Number of Hogs sold,		324
Number of acres unimproved land,	364,320	Value of Hogs sold,		1,454 62-100
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,		264
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,		3,960
Number of Colleges and Universities,	1	Pounds of Butter manufactured,		12,597
Number of pupils attending Col. and University,		Pounds of Cheese,		260
Number acres Sorghum,	63 13-100	Pounds of Wool,		541
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	695 75-100	Amount of Mineral raised,		
Number of acres in Orchard,	7	Value of Mineral sold,		318
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,		1,082
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	159 62-100	Value of General Manufactures,		2,167
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	238½	Value of Agricultural Implements,		
Acres in Meadow,	21½			

CENSUS RETURNS.

CENSUS RETURNS.

5

ADAM'S COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	270	Tons of Hay,	759
Total amount of Population,	.	1,413 Bushels of Grass Seed,	22
Number of Males,	.	766 Acres of Spring Wheat,	1,336
Number of Females,	.	647 Bushels harvested,	1,796
Number entitled to vote,	.	339 Acres of Winter Wheat,	28
Number of Militia,	.	272 Bushels harvested,	2
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	.	17 Acres of Oats,	280
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	502 Bushels harvested,	116
Number of Blind,	.	Acres of Corn,	2,285
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	.	Bushels harvested,	80,942
Number of Insane,	.	1 Acres of Potatoes,	64
Number of Idiotic,	.	1 Bushels harvested,	8,520
Number of acres improved land,	.	5,281 Number of Hogs sold,	615
Number of acres unimproved land,	.	22,057 Value of Hogs sold,	2,260
Number of miles Railroad finished,	.	Number of Cattle sold,	402
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	.	Value of Cattle sold,	10,589
Number of Colleges and Universities,	.	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	22,061
Number of pupils attending College or University,	324	Pounds of Cheese,	498
Number acres Sorghum,	.	Pounds of Wool,	1,323
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	1,569	Amount of Mineral raised,	1,700
Number of acres in Orchard,	8	Value of Mineral sold,	158
Amount of Orchard products,	.	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	1,294
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	254	Value of General Manufactures,	5,366
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass,	745	Value of Agricultural Implements,	4,740
Acres in Meadow,	47		

CENSUS RETURNS.

ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	.	2,089	Tons of Hay,	-	9,435½
Total amount of Population,	.	10,843	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	331½
Number of Males,	.	5,699	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	12,507½
“ of Females,	.	5,144	Bushels harvested,	-	102,511
“ entitled to vote,	.	2,145	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	269½
“ of Militia,	.	1,873	Bushels harvested,	-	3,409
“ of F'reigners not Naturalized,	.	767	Acres of Oats,	-	5,152
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	3,526	Bushels harvested,	-	97,968
“ of Blind,	.	1	Acres of Corn,	-	11,635
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	.	7	Bushels harvested,	-	274,385
“ of Insane,	-	3	Acres of Potatoes,	-	802
“ of Idiotic,	-	4	Bushels harvested,	-	33,997½
“ of acres improved land,	-	41,353½	Number of Hogs sold,	-	3,530
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	132,273½	Value of Hogs sold,	-	28,250½
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-		Number of Cattle sold,	-	985
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	-	28,094
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	150,301
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-		Pounds of Cheese,	-	10,746
“ acres Sorghum,	-	61½	Pounds of Wool,	-	2,663
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	1,521½	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	84½	Value of Mineral sold,	-	
Amount of Orchard products,	-	101½	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	1,442
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	43½	Value of General Manufactures,	-	36,782
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	111½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	29,711
Acres in Meadow,	✓	8,192½			

CENSUS RETURNS.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,026	Tons of Hay,	-	2,213
Total amount of Population,	-	11,449	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	2,033
Number of Males,	-	6,038	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	9,290
“ of Females,	-	5,411	Bushels harvested,	-	5,823
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,255	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	673
“ of Militia,	-	1,790	Bushels harvested,	-	3,323
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	18	Acres of Oats,	-	4,612
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	4,652	Bushels harvested,	-	1,185
“ of Blind,	-	1	Acres of Corn,	-	24,465
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	7	Bushels harvested,	-	428,557
“ of Insane,	-	1	Acres of Potatoes,	-	258
“ of Idiotic,	-	4	Bushels harvested,	-	8,862
“ of acres improved land,	-	69,710	Number of Hogs sold,	-	9,962
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	122,661	Value of Hogs sold,	-	53,720
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-		Number of Cattle sold,	-	3,753
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	-	63,334
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	155,190
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-		Pounds of Cheese,	-	17,083
“ acres Sorghum,	-	168	Pounds of Wool,	-	20,983
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	9,418	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	16,462
No. of acres in Orchard,	-	310½	Value of Mineral sold,	-	1,994
Amount of Orchard products,	-	268	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	14,280
Number acres Hungarian Grass,	-	4,830	Value of General Manufactures,	-	18,111
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	5,785	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	23,606
Acres in Meadow,	-	1,406			

CENSUS RETURNS.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	80	Tons of Hay,	1,129
Total amount of population,	365	Bushels of Grass Seed,	1
Number of Males,	198	Acres of Spring Wheat,	550
Number of Females,	167	Bushels harvested,	2,305
Number entitled to vote,	93	Acres of Winter Wheat,	
Number of Militia,	74	Bushels harvested,	
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	7	Acres of Oats,	210
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	126	Bushels harvested,	904
Number of Blind,		Acres of Corn,	736
Number of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	25,250
Number of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	27
Number of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,	2,548
Number of acres improved land,	2,153	Number of Hogs sold,	73
Number of acres unimproved land,	7,767	Value of Hogs sold,	\$442
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	83
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	\$2,578
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	14,600
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	1,725
Number acres Sorghum,	5	Pounds of Wool,	365
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	260	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,		Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	21	Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	55	Value of Agricultural Implements,	\$424
Acres in Meadow,	1		

CENSUS RETURNS.

9

BENTON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	1,481	Tons of Hay,	5,689
Total amount of population,	8,063	Bushels of Grass Seed,	317½
Number of Males,	4,306	Acres of Spring Wheat,	11,067
Number of Females,	3,757	Bushels harvested,	67,226
Number entitled to vote,	1,759	Acres of Winter Wheat,	35½
Number of Militia,	1,508	Bushels harvested,	234
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	90	Acres of Oats,	5,969
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	3,094	Bushels harvested,	36,607
Number of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	15,020
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	2	Bushels harvested,	378,420
Number of Insane,	1	Acres of Potatoes,	383½
Number of Idiotic,	1	Bushels harvested,	24,130
Number of acres improved land,	45,278	Number of Hogs sold,	2,078
Number of acres unimproved land,	82,274	Value of Hogs sold,	\$14,649
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	1,565
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	\$35,242
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	133,536
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	9,933
Number acres Sorghum,	142½	Pounds of Wool,	5,184
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	9,113½	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	54½	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	5,955
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	97½	Value of General Manufactures,	112,755
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	214½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	32,664
Acres in Meadow,	1,119½		

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	Tons of Hay,	8,581½
Total amount of population,	7,095 Bushels of Grass Seed,	387½
Number of Males,	3,717 Acres of Spring Wheat,	6,247
Number of Females,	3,378 Bushels harvested	24,541½
Number entitled to vote,	1,635 Acres of Winter Wheat,	
Number of Militia,	1,333 Bushels harvested,	
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	194 Acres of Oats,	5,173
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	2,341 Bushels harvested,	23,676
Number of Blind,	2 Acres of Corn,	9,604
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	4 Bushels harvested,	156,038
Number of Insane,	3 Acres of Potatoes,	487½
Number of Idiotic,	1 Bushels harvested,	25,861½
Number of acres improved land,	28,274 Number of Hogs sold,	1,868
Number of acres unimproved land,	63,830 Value of Hogs sold,	\$7,558½
Number of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	886
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	12 Value of Cattle sold,	\$23,143
Number of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	117,306
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	6,770
Number acres Sorghum,	73 Pounds of Wool,	2,192
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	8,920 Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	604 Value of Mineral sold,	\$1,278½
Amount of Orchard products,	4½ Value of Domestic Manufactures,	17,470
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	98½ Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	257 Value of Agricultural Implements,	17,917
Acres in Meadow,	576	

BOONE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	634	Tons of Hay,	1,332
Total amount of population,	4,018	Bushels of Grass Seed,	230
Number of Males,	2,095	Acres of Spring Wheat,	2,416
Number of Females,	1,923	Bushels harvested,	3,846
Number entitled to vote,	797	Acres of Winter Wheat,	62
Number of Militia,	675	Bushels harvested,	470
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	47	Acres of Oats,	946
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	1,416	Bushels harvested,	4,176
Number of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	5,433
Number of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	132,109
Number of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	152
Number of Idiotic,	1	Bushels harvested,	7,721
Number of acres improved land,	17,819	Number of Hogs sold,	1,971
Number of acres unimproved land	46,816	Value of Hogs sold,	88,158
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	964
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	\$18,413
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	88,989
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	5,029
Number acres Sorghum,	67	Pounds of Wool,	4,940
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	3,541	Amount of Mineral raised,	2,084
Number of acres in Orchard,	38	Value of Mineral sold,	\$344
Amount of Orchard products,	1	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	3,123
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	122	Value of General Manufactures,	18,438
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	298	Value of Agricultural Implements,	18,357
Acres in Meadow,	163		

BREMER COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	849 Tons of Hay,	-	4,954
Total amount of population,	-	4,336 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	381
Number of Males,	-	2,316 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	4,418
Number of Females,	-	2,020 Bushels harvested,	-	12,216
Number entitled to vote,	-	975 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	3
Number of Militia,	-	744 Bushels harvested,	-	4,999
Number of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	123 Acres of Oats,	-	14,896
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,473 Bushels harvested	-	6,261
Number of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	65,949
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	-	1 Bushels harvested,	-	307
Number of Insane,	-	1 Acres of Potatoes,	-	12,596
Number of Idiotic,	-	3 Bushels harvested,	-	1,191
Number of acres improved land,	-	27,025 Number of Hogs sold,	-	\$14,708
Number of acres unimproved land	-	49,031 Value of Hogs sold,	-	944
Number of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	\$20,143
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	81,306
Number of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	6,914
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	1 Pounds of Cheese,	-	2,893
Number acres Sorghum,	-	141 Pounds of Wool,	-	102
No. gal. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	5,493 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	80
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	72 Value of Mineral sold,	-	30
Amount of Orchard products,	-	14 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	44,685
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	484 Value of General Manufactures,	-	15,043
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	111 Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	-
Acres in Meadow,	-	385	-	-

CENSUS RETURNS.

13

BUTLER COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	630	Tons of Hay	-	2,925
Total amount of population,	-	3,504	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	64
Number of Males,	-	1,885	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	3,008
“ of Females,	-	1,619	Bushels harvested,	-	13,636
“ entitled to vote,	-	806	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	6
“ of Militia,	-	681	Bushels harvested,	-	45
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	51	Acres of Oats,	-	2,100
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,320	Bushels harvested,	-	18,023
“ of Blind,	-		Acres of Corn,	-	5,170
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	83,128
“ of Insane,	-		Acres of Potatoes,	-	175
“ of Idiotic,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	12,336½
“ of acres improved land,	-	16,032	Number of Hogs sold,	-	593
“ of acres unimproved land,	-		Value of Hogs sold,	-	\$3,025
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-		Number of Cattle sold,	-	452
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	-	\$14,652
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	54,784
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	1	Pounds of Cheese,	-	3,910
“ acres Sorghum,	-	80½	Pounds of Wool,	-	214
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	-	5,727	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	12½	Value of Mineral sold,	-	40
Amount of Orchard products,	-		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	1,000
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	36	Value of General Manufactures,	-	17,711
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	61	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
Acres in Meadow,	-	100		-	

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	1,290	Tons of Hay,	-	2,715
Total amount of population,	-	6,918	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	278
Number of Males,	-	3,652	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	6,165
“ of Females,	-	3,266	Bushels harvested,	-	31,083
“ entitled to vote,	-	1,600	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	7
“ of Militia,	-	1,299	Bushels harvested,	-	52
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	76	Acres of Oats,	-	4,582
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	2,360	Bushels harvested,	-	26,592
“ of Blind,	-	1	Acres of Corn,	-	8,253
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	4	Bushels harvested,	-	178,938
“ of Insane,	-	1	Acres of Potatoes,	-	575
“ of Idiotic,	-	-	Bushels harvested,	-	20,888
“ of acres improved land,	-	33,058	Number of Hogs sold,	-	1,271
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	64,835	Value of Hogs sold,	-	\$8,579
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	915
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	16	Value of Cattle sold,	-	\$20,079
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	109,462
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	10,683
“ acres Sorghum,	-	188	Pounds of Wool,	-	5,010
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	-	10,590	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	-
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	40	Value of Mineral sold,	-	-
Amount of Orchard products,	-	1	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	771
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	33	Value of General Manufactures,	-	29,898
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	85	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	26,971
Acres in Meadow,	-	874			

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.—NOT RETURNED.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	26 Tons of Hay,	-	232
Total amount of population,	-	136 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	124
Number of Males,	-	78 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	600
“ of Females,	-	58 Bushels harvested,	-	
“ entitled to vote,	-	36 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	
“ of Militia,	-	24 Bushels harvested,	-	
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	3 Acres of Oats,	-	22
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	40 Bushels harvested,	-	202
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	367
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	9,350
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	64
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	640
“ of acres improved land,	-	907 Number of Hogs sold,	-	7
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	2,225 Value of Hogs sold,	-	\$22
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	52
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	\$1,694
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	5,393
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	130
“ acres Sorghum,	-	14 Pounds of Wool,	-	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	145 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	1 Value of Mineral sold,	-	
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	5 Value of General Manufactures,	-	\$500
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	5 Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
Acres in Meadow,	-	3	-	

CENSUS RETURNS.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	32	Tons of Hay,	-	120
Total amount of Population,	-	250	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	23
Number of Males,	-	130	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	279
“ of Females,	-	120	Bushels harvested,	-	2,186
“ entitled to vote,	-	58	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	
“ of Militia,	-	56	Bushels harvested,	-	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	1	Acres of Oats,	-	5
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	108	Bushels harvested,	-	100
“ of Blind,	-		Acres of Corn,	-	623
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	32,805
“ of Insane,	-		Acres of Potatoes,	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ of Idiotic,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	790
“ of acres improved land,	-	1,240	Number of Hogs sold,	-	70
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	4,806	Value of Hogs sold,	-	253
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-		Number of Cattle sold,	-	50
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	-	476
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	1,550
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-		Pounds of Cheese,	-	406
“ of acres Sorghum,	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pounds of Wool,	-	20
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	247	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
“ of acres in Orchard,	-		Value of Mineral sold,	-	
Amount of Orchard products,	-		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Value of General Manufactures,	-	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	15	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	475
Acres in Meadow,	-			-	

CENSUS RETURNS.

17

CASS COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	245	Tons of Hay,	-	242
Total amount of Population,	-	1,489	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	15
Number of Males,	-	795	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	1,671
“ of Females,	-	694	Bushels harvested,	-	4,143
“ entitled to vote,	-	370	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	
“ of Militia,	-	264	Bushels harvested,	-	1,235
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	27	Acres of Oats,	-	1,485
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	472	Bushels harvested,	-	2,496
“ of Blind,	-	1	Acres of Corn,	-	72,256
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	45
“ of Insane,	-		Acres of Potatoes,	-	7,371
“ of Idiotic,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	205
“ of acres improved land,	-	7,524	Number of Hogs sold,	-	738
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	2,658	Value of Hogs sold,	-	491
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-		Number of Cattle sold,	-	13,740
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	-	25,091
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	6,490
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-		Pounds of Cheese,	-	215
“ of acres Sorghum,	-		Pounds of Wool,	-	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	626	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	9½	Value of Mineral sold,	-	300
Amount of Orchard products,	-		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	346
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	172	Value of General Manufactures,	-	5,218
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	1,007	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
Acres in Meadow,	-	25		-	

CEDAR COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,120 Tons of Hay,	-	10,989
Total amount of Population,	-	12,175 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	655
Number of Males,	-	6,496 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	38,033
“ of Females,	-	5,679 Bushels harvested,	-	236,242
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,648 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	68
“ of Militia,	-	2,265 Bushels harvested,	-	250
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	265 Acres of Oats,	-	9,009
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	4,582 Bushels harvested,	-	35,950
“ of Blind,	-	1 Acres of Corn,	-	24,469
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	6 Bushels harvested,	-	559,907
“ of Insane,	-	8 Acres of Potatoes,	-	659
“ of Idiotic,	-	10 Bushels harvested,	-	27,379
“ of acres improved land,	-	98,648 Number of Hogs sold,	-	6,707
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	74,083 Value of Hogs sold,	-	55,020
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	30 Number of Cattle sold,	-	2,573
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	3 Value of Cattle sold,	-	59,096
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	229,037
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	13 Pounds of Cheese,	-	24,444
“ acres Sorghum,	-	136 Pounds of Wool,	-	6,133
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	6,968 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	550 Value of Mineral sold,	-	
Amount of Orchard products,	-	1,873 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	3,252
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	326 Value of General Manufactures,	-	53,456
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	576 Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	61,274
Acres in Meadow,	-	6,027	-	

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	.	159	Tons of Hay,	.	1,938
Total amount of Population,	.	855	Bushels of Grass Seed,	.	22
Number of Males,	.	415	Acres of Spring Wheat,	.	569
“ of Females,	.	440	Bushels harvested,	.	4,382
“ entitled to vote,	.	186	Acres of Winter Wheat,	.	
“ of Militia,	.	143	Bushels harvested,	.	429
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	.	5	Acres of Oats,	.	5,476
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	176	Bushels harvested,	.	1,163
“ of Blind,	.		Acres of Corn,	.	20,984
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	.		Bushels harvested,	.	624
“ of Insane,	.		Acres of Potatoes,	.	6,748
“ of Idiotic,	.		Bushels harvested,	.	136
“ of acres improved land,	.	2,152	Number of Hogs sold,	.	722
“ of acres unimproved land,	.	12,129	Value of Hogs sold,	.	121
“ of miles Railroad finished,	.		Number of Cattle sold,	.	3,402
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	.		Value of Cattle sold,	.	15,320
“ of Colleges and Universities,	.		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	.	1,425
“ of Pupils attending Col. or University,	.		Pounds of Cheese,	.	165
“ acres Sorghum,	.	164	Pounds of Wool,	.	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	.	1,048	Amount of Mineral raised,	.	38
“ of acres in Orchard,	.	324	Value of Mineral sold,	.	
Amount of Orchard products,	.		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	.	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass	.	1	Value of General Manufactures,	.	3,226
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	.	5	Value of Agricultural Implements,	.	
Acres in Meadow,	.	444		.	

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	20	Tons of Hay,	256
Total amount of Population,	85	Bushels of Grass Seed,	
Number of Males,	51	Acres of Spring Wheat,	
“ of Females,	34	Bushels harvested,	
“ entitled to vote,	23	Acres of Winter Wheat,	
“ of Militia,	20	Bushels harvested,	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	3	Acres of Oats,	
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	28	Bushels harvested,	
“ of Blind,		Acres of Corn,	85
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	2,415
“ of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	
“ of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,	
“ of acres improved land,	167	Number of Hogs sold,	19
“ of acres unimproved land,	1,953	Value of Hogs sold,	179
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	8
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	375
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	395
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	
“ acres Sorghum,		Pounds of Wool,	
“ gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,		Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,		Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,		Value of general Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,		Value of Agricultural Implements,	570
Acres in Meadow,			

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	772 Tons of Hay,	•	8,684
Total amount of population,	-	3,816 Bushels of Grass Seed,	•	29½
Number of Males,	-	2,032 Acres of Spring Wheat,	•	3,032
“ of Females,	-	1,783 Bushels harvested,	•	10,425
“ entitled to vote,	-	914 Acres of Winter Wheat,	•	10
“ of Militia,	-	793 Bushels harvested,	•	13
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	144 Acres of Oats,	•	1,716½
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,249 Bushels harvested,	•	14,514
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	•	3,153½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	•	53,821
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	•	317
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	•	13,519
“ of acres improved land,	-	Number of Hogs sold,	•	569
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	Value of Hogs sold,	•	2,818½
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	•	674
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	•	14,292
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	•	71,234
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	•	10,111
“ acres Sorghum,	-	Pounds of Wool,	•	2,226
“ gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum	-	Amount of Mineral raised,	•	
“ of acres in Orchard,	•	Value of Mineral sold,	•	363
Amount of Orchard products,	•	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	•	4,020
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	•	Value of General Manufactures,	•	17,390
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	•	Value of Agricultural Implements,	•	
Acres in Meadow,	•			

CLAY COUNTY. --NOT RETURNED.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	3,571	Tons of Hay,	18,717
Total amount of population,	18,669	Bushels of Grass Seed,	603
Number of Males,	9,983	Acres of Spring Wheat,	26,332
“ of Females,	8,686	Bushels harvested,	203,540
“ entitled to vote,	3,947	Acres of Winter Wheat,	746
“ of Militia,	3,026	Bushels harvested,	6,635
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	979	Acres of Oats,	11,590
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	6,244	Bushels harvested,	201,200
“ of Blind,	3	Acres of Corn,	16,402
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	6	Bushels harvested,	528,940
“ of Insane,	3	Acres of Potatoes,	1,080
“ of Idiotic,	3	Bushels harvested,	41,312
“ of acres improved land,	77,771	Number of Hogs sold,	4,570
“ of acres unimproved land,	162,948	Value of Hogs sold,	36,515
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	1,788
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	41,426
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	219,480
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	11,357
“ acres Sorghum,	128	Pounds of Wool,	8,495
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	7,075	Amount of Mineral raised,	208,700
Number of acres in Orchard,	178	Value of Mineral sold,	6,325
Amount of Orchard products,	327	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	46,166
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	121	Value of General Manufactures,	160,049
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	301	Value of Agricultural Implements,	95,870
Acres in Meadow,	7,513		

CENSUS RETURNS.

CLARKE COUNTY

Number of Dwelling Houses,	.	871	Tons of Hay,	.	1,612
Total amount of Population,	.	5,006	Bushels of Grass Seed,	.	281
Number of Males,	.	2,613	Acres of Spring Wheat,	.	5,311
“ of Females,	.	2,393	Bushels harvested,	.	6,467
“ entitled to vote,	.	1,037	Acres of Winter Wheat,	.	86½
“ of Militia,	.	849	Bushels harvested,	.	437
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	.	11	Acres of Oats,	.	3,197
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	1,993	Bushels harvested,	.	1,845
“ of Blind,	.	2	Acres of Corn,	.	11,951
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	.	7	Bushels harvested,	.	189,259
“ of Insane,	.	1	Acres of Potatoes,	.	163½
“ of Idiotic,	.	3	Bushels harvested,	.	7,853
“ of acres improved land,	.	26,520	Number of Hogs sold,	.	3,321
“ of acres unimproved land,	.	63,034	Value of Hogs sold,	.	12,720
“ of miles Railroad finished,	.		Number of Cattle sold,	.	1,534
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	.		Value of Cattle sold,	.	30,334
“ of Colleges and Universities,	.		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	.	70,764
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	.		Pounds of Cheese,	.	1,816
“ acres Sorghum,	.	108½	Pounds of Wool,	.	5,581
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	.	3,951	Amount of Mineral raised,	.	
“ of acres in Orchard,	.	178½	Value of Mineral sold,	.	
Amount of Orchard products,	.		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	.	5,003
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	.	2,250	Value of General Manufactures,	.	33,383
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	.	3,254	Value of Agricultural Implements,	.	20,512
Acres in Meadow,	.	139½			

CENSUS RETURNS.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	3,181	Tons of Hay,	12,518½
Total amount of Population,	17,395	Bushels of Grass Seed,	914
Number of Males,	9,261	Acres of Spring Wheat,	39,522
“ of Females,	8,134	Bushels harvested,	317,112
“ entitled to vote,	3,552	Acres of Winter Wheat,	101
“ of Militia,	3,322	Bushels harvested,	118
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	770	Acres of Oats,	9,691
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	5,673	Bushels harvested,	57,110
“ of Blind,	4	Acres of Corn,	22,780
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	4	Bushels harvested,	491,284
“ of Insane,	2	Acres of Potatoes,	1,310½
“ of Idiotic,	2	Bushels harvested,	52,666
“ of Acres improved land,	97,695	Number of Hogs sold,	3,884
“ of Acres unimproved land,	120,837	Value of Hogs sold,	27,094½
“ of miles Railroad finished,	38	Number of Cattle sold,	2,685
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	10	Value of Cattle sold,	59,178
“ of Colleges and Universities,	1	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	261,807
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	52	Pounds of Cheese,	18,492
“ acres Sorghum,	59	Pounds of Wool,	3,477
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	5,128	Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,	404½	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	1,071	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	361
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	110½	Value of General Manufactures,	97,691
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	186½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	95,236
Acres in Meadow,	4,203½		

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	69	Tons of Hay,	1,032½
Total amount of population,	429	Bushels of Grass Seed,	26
Number of Males,	244	Acres of Spring Wheat,	383½
“ of Females,	185	Bushels harvested,	853
“ entitled to vote,	108	Acres of Winter Wheat,	
“ of Militia,	92	Bushels harvested,	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	9	Acres of Oats,	345½
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	143	Bushels harvested,	683
“ of Blind,		Acres of Corn,	715½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	20,470
“ of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	31½
“ of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,	2,458
“ of acres improved land,	1,837	Number of Hogs sold,	215
“ of acres unimproved land,	12,905	Value of Hogs sold,	\$1,120½
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	325
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	\$9,225
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	7,770
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	830
“ acres Sorghum,	10½	Pounds of Wool,	105
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	344	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	¾	Value of Mineral sold,	90
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	4,257
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	31½	Value of General Manufactures,	3,935
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	9½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	
Acres in Meadow,	7		

CENSUS RETURNS.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	837	Tons of Hay,	1,276
Total amount of population,	4,658	Bushels of Grass Seed,	44
Number of Males,	2,541	Acres of Spring Wheat,	7,391
Number of Females,	2,117	Bushels harvested,	11,498
Number entitled to vote,	972	Acres of Winter Wheat,	29
Number of Militia,	803	Bushels harvested,	66
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	24	Acres of Oats,	1,724
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	1,738	Bushels harvested,	4,999
Number of Blind,	2	Acres of Corn,	8,357
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	5	Bushels harvested,	225,985
Number of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	143
Number of Idiotic,	6	Bushels harvested,	10,634
Number of acres improved land,	23,806	Number of Hogs sold,	1,414
Number of acres unimproved land,	70,766	Value of Hogs sold,	7,144
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	1,036
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	24,801
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	81,091
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	3,215
Number acres Sorghum,	117	Pounds of Wool,	4,096
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	7,143	Amount of Mineral raised,	1,100
Number of acres in Orchard,	84	Value of Mineral sold,	214
Amount of Orchard products,	4	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	2,101
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	395	Value of General Manufactures,	21,934
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	885	Value of Agricultural Implements,	13,084
Acres in Meadow,	209		

CENSUS RETURNS.

21

DAVIS COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	2,269	Tons of Hay,	3,950
Total amount of population,	13,323	Bushels of Grass Seed,	1,202
Number of Males,	6,877	Acres of Spring Wheat,	10,283
Number of Females,	6,446	Bushels harvested	5,432
Number entitled to vote,	2,567	Acres of Winter Wheat,	3,386
Number of Militia,	2,102	Bushels harvested,	18,833
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	62	Acres of Oats,	6,281
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	5,482	Bushels harvested,	3,435
Number of Blind,	4	Acres of Corn,	31,916
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	11	Bushels harvested,	775,966
Number of Insane,	7	Acres of Potatoes,	240
Number of Idiotic,	12	Bushels harvested,	10,121
Number of acres improved land,	76,697	Number of Hogs sold,	17,953
Number of acres unimproved land,	146,264	Value of Hogs sold,	101,122
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	4,500
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	73,383
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	212,874
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	11	Pounds of Cheese,	8,978
Number acres Sorghum,	112	Pounds of Wool,	40,471
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	7,433	Amount of Mineral raised,	9,706
Number of acres in Orchard,	678	Value of Mineral sold,	951
Amount of Orchard products,	1,644	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	24,486
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	5,500	Value of General Manufactures,	35,991
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	7,403	Value of Agricultural Implements,	41,929
Acres in Meadow,	2,790		

CENSUS RETURNS.

DECATUR COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	.	1,502	Tons of Hay,	.	1,184
Total amount of population,	.	8,238	Bushels of Grass Seed,	.	480
Number of Males,	.	4,305	Acres of Spring Wheat,	.	5,813
Number of Females,	.	3,933	Bushels harvested,	.	6,586
Number entitled to vote,	.	1,678	Acres of Winter Wheat,	.	886
Number of Militia,	.	1,267	Bushels harvested,	.	3,749
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	.	24	Acres of Oats,	.	3,456
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	3,203	Bushels harvested,	.	3,941
Number of Blind,	.	.	Acres of Corn,	.	13,883
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	.	5	Bushels harvested,	.	287,569
Number of Insane,	.	6	Acres of Potatoes,	.	175
Number of Idiotic,	.	1	Bushels harvested,	.	11,349
Number of acres improved land,	.	35,877	Number of Hogs sold,	.	4,775
Number of acres unimproved land	.	117,370	Value of Hogs sold,	.	\$21,976
Number of miles Railroad finished,	.	.	Number of Cattle sold,	.	2,708
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	.	75	Value of Cattle sold,	.	\$48,296
Number of Colleges and Universities,	.	.	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	.	123,853
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	.	.	Pounds of Cheese,	.	6,075
Number acres Sorghum,	.	75	Pounds of Wool,	.	11,773
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	.	3,369	Amount of Mineral raised,	.	16
Number of acres in Orchard,	.	72	Value of Mineral sold,	.	15,320
Amount of Orchard products,	.	33	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	.	15,163
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	.	1,970	Value of General Manufactures,	.	43,516
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	.	3,021	Value of Agricultural Implements,	.	.
Acres in Meadow,	.	737		.	.

CENSUS RETURNS.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	1,788	Tons of Hay,	-	12,647
Total amount of Population,	-	10,024	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	514
Number of Males,	-	5,303	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	12,680
“ of Females,	-	4,721	Bushels harvested,	-	93,860
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,185	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	15
“ of Militia,	-	1,771	Bushels harvested,	-	74
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	327	Acres of Oats,	-	9,120
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	3,602	Bushels harvested,	-	72,647
“ of Blind,	-	5	Acres of Corn,	-	14,202
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	7	Bushels harvested,	-	365,253
“ of Insane,	-	1	Acres of Potatoes,	-	844
“ of Idiotic,	-	8	Bushels harvested,	-	31,757
“ of acres improved land,	-	50,026	Number of Hogs sold,	-	2,790
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	108,035	Value of Hogs sold,	-	21,257
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	10	Number of Cattle sold,	-	1,824
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	16	Value of Cattle sold,	-	42,962
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	195,809
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-		Pounds of Cheese,	-	20,716
“ acres Sorghum,	-	97	Pounds of Wool,	-	7,545
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	6,756	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	57
No. of acres in Orchard,	-	285	Value of Mineral sold,	-	41
Amount of Orchard products,	-	312	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	2,306
Number acres Hungarian Grass,	-	52	Value of General Manufactures,	-	38,255
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	144	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	38,775
Acres in Meadow,	-	4,762		-	

CENSUS RETURNS.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	3,578	Tons of Hay	-	15,258½
Total amount of population,	-	11,748	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	490
Number of Males,	-	6,144	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	17,969½
“ of Females,	-	5,604	Bushels harvested,	-	31,112
“ entitled to vote,	-	3,979	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	2,099½
“ of Militia,	-	3,295	Bushels harvested,	-	23,104
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	782	Acres of Oats,	-	6,811
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	6,643	Bushels harvested,	-	8,477½
“ of Blind,	-	4	Acres of Corn,	-	23,132
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	3	Bushels harvested,	-	465,853
“ of Insane,	-	3	Acres of Potatoes,	-	641 17-48
“ of Idiotic,	-	2	Bushels harvested,	-	20,453
“ of acres improved land,	-	90,224	Number of Hogs sold,	-	18,772
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	83,645	Value of Hogs sold,	-	\$103,650
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	1-10	Number of Cattle sold,	-	17-100
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	9	Value of Cattle sold,	-	4,179
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	3	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	\$75,965
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	158	Pounds of Cheese,	-	70-100
“ acres Sorghum,	-	32	Pounds of Wool,	-	175,315
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	-	1,521	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	23,839
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	1,628	Value of Mineral sold,	-	16,112½
Amount of Orchard products,	-	1,956½	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	18,752½
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	1,511½	Value of General Manufactures,	-	70,510
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	2,175½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	71,805
Acres in Meadow,	-	10,541½			

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	44	Tons of Hay,	-	-
Total amount of population,	-	121	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	-
Number of Males,	-	71	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	-
“ of Females,	-	50	Bushels harvested,	-	-
“ entitled to vote,	-	58	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	-
“ of Militia,	-	55	Bushels harvested,	-	-
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	1	Acres of Oats,	-	-
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	27	Bushels harvested,	-	-
“ of Blind,	-	-	Acres of Corn,	-	-
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	-	Bushels harvested,	-	-
“ of Insane,	-	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	-
“ of Idiotic,	-	-	Bushels harvested,	-	-
“ of acres improved land,	-	172	Number of Hogs sold,	-	-
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	-	Value of Hogs sold,	-	-
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	-
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	-
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	-
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	-
“ acres Sorghum,	-	-	Pounds of Wool,	-	-
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	-	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	-
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	-	Value of Mineral sold,	-	-
Amount of Orchard products,	-	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	-
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	-	Value of General Manufactures,	-	-
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	-	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	-
Acres in Meadow,	-	-			

25

650

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600

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500

CENSUS RETURNS.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	5,368	Tons of Hay,	22,731
Total amount of Population,	20,581	Bushels of Grass Seed,	336
Number of Males,	15,918	Acres of Spring Wheat,	21,326
“ of Females,	14,663	Bushels harvested,	156,708
“ entitled to vote,	5,822	Acres of Winter Wheat,	474
“ of Militia,	6,041	Bushels harvested,	4,842
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	1,866	Acres of Oats,	15,592
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	9,550	Bushels harvested,	158,379
“ of Blind,	6	Acres of Corn,	19,898
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	10	Bushels harvested,	601,479
“ of Insane,	10	Acres of Potatoes,	2,126
“ of Idiotic,	8	Bushels harvested,	49,196
“ of acres improved land,	90,162	Number of Hogs sold,	4,937
“ of acres unimproved land,	147,993	Value of Hogs sold,	41,110
“ of miles Railroad finished,	45	Number of Cattle sold,	2,276
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	55,008
“ of Colleges and Universities,	1	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	247,302
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	56	Pounds of Cheese,	16,180
“ acres Sorghum,	33	Pounds of Wool,	5,411
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	1,561	Amount of Mineral raised,	4,410,325
Number of acres in Orchard,	351	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	900	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	60,231
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	46	Value of General Manufactures,	48,852
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass,	65	Value of Agricultural Implements,	65,274
Acres in Meadow,	12,137		

EMMETT COUNTY.—NOT RETURNED.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,082 ¹ Tons of Hay,	-	5,823 ¹
Estimated amount of population,	-	11,391 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	498
Number of Males,	-	5,958 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	12,905
Number of Females,	-	5,433 Bushels harvested,	-	71,054 ¹
Number entitled to vote,	-	2,429 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	16
Number of Militia,	-	1,848 Bushels harvested,	-	140
Number of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	296 Acres of Oats,	-	6,966 ¹
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	4,059 Bushels harvested	-	75,341
Number of Blind,	-	3 Acres of Corn,	-	10,614
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	-	1 Bushels harvested,	-	278,839
Number of Insane,	-	2 Acres of Potatoes,	-	587 ¹
Number of Idiotic,	-	5 Bushels harvested,	-	28,631
Number of acres improved land,	-	44,651 ¹ Number of Hogs sold,	-	2,916
Number of acres unimproved land	-	110,589 ¹ Value of Hogs sold,	-	18,854
Number of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	1,443
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	34,125
Number of Colleges and Universities,	-	1 Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	186,394
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	72 Pounds of Cheese,	-	18,450
Number acres Sorghum,	-	107 Pounds of Wool,	-	4,666
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	6,644 ¹ Amount of Mineral raised,	-	-
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	78 Value of Mineral sold,	-	-
Amount of Orchard products,	-	10 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	7,974 ¹
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	49 ¹ Value of General Manufactures,	-	56,939
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	104 ¹ Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	35,865
Acres in Meadow,	-	2,575 ¹	-	-

CENSUS RETURNS.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	Tons of Hay,	-	3,020
Total amount of population,	-	3,458 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	22
Number of Males,	-	1,872 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	2,664
“ of Females,	-	1,586 Bushels harvested,	-	11,776
“ entitled to vote,	-	872 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	-
“ of Militia,	-	738 Bushels harvested,	-	-
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	18 Acres of Oats,	-	1,982
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,181 Bushels harvested,	-	24,881
“ of Blind,	-	1 Acres of Corn,	-	3,815
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	52,333
“ of Insane,	-	1 Acres of Potatoes,	-	186½
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	12,291
“ of acres improved land,	-	14,251 Number of Hogs sold,	-	396
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	45,105 Value of Hogs sold,	-	4,256
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	318
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	11,573
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	36,990
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	6,917
“ acres Sorghum,	-	47½ Pounds of Wool,	-	1,240
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	2,188	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	-
Number of acres in Orchard,	14	Value of Mineral sold,	-	125
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	517
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	2	Value of General Manufactures,	-	12,041
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	4	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	-
Acres in Meadow,	102			

CENSUS RETURNS.

21

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	Tons of Hay,	-	1,014
Total amount of Population,	-	1,159 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	32
Number of Males,	-	644 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	1,045½
“ of Females,	-	515 Bushels harvested,	-	4,241
“ entitled to vote,	-	278 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	
“ of Militia,	-	244 Bushels harvested,	-	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	18 Acres of Oats,	-	607
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	425 Bushels harvested,	-	6,679
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	2,344½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	43,150
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	93½
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	7,282
“ of acres improved land,	-	5,535½ Number of Hogs sold,	-	288
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	349,013½ Value of Hogs sold,	-	1,435½
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	353
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	1 Value of Cattle sold,	-	9,392
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	20,919
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	1,535
“ of acres Sorghum,	-	27½ Pounds of Wool,	-	243
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	957 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	5 Value of Mineral sold,	-	10
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	160
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	14½ Value of General Manufactures,	-	4,450
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	23 Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
Acres in Meadow,	-	10	-	

FREMONT COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses, . . .	724	Tons of Hay, . . .	518
Total amount of Population, . . .	4,327	Bushels of Grass Seed, . . .	373
Number of Males, . . .	2,417	Acres of Spring Wheat, . . .	3,835
Number of Females, . . .	1,910	Bushels harvested, . . .	6,011
Number entitled to vote, . . .	1,023	Acres of Winter Wheat, . . .	228
Number of Militia, . . .	849	Bushels harvested, . . .	981
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized, . . .	20	Acres of Oats, . . .	2,179
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years, . . .	1,665	Bushels harvested, . . .	9,147
Number of Blind, . . .	1	Acres of Corn, . . .	9,023
Number of Deaf and Dumb, . . .	3	Bushels harvested, . . .	440,435
Number of Insane, . . .	2	Acres of Potatoes, . . .	213
Number of Idiotic, . . .	3	Bushels harvested, . . .	22,683
Number of acres improved land, . . .	20,572	Number of Hogs sold, . . .	2,201
Number of acres unimproved land, . . .	186,874	Value of Hogs sold, . . .	13,764
Number of miles Railroad finished, . . .		Number of Cattle sold, . . .	1,654
Number of miles Railroad unfinished, . . .		Value of Cattle sold, . . .	41,362
Number of Colleges and Universities, . . .		Pounds of Butter Manufactured, . . .	8,473
Number of pupils attending College or University, . . .	38	Pounds of Cheese, . . .	8,465
Number acres Sorghum, . . .		Pounds of Wool, . . .	7,296
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum, . . .	2,166	Amount of Mineral raised, . . .	
Number of acres in Orchard, . . .	114	Value of Mineral sold, . . .	
Amount of Orchard products, . . .	106	Value of Domestic Manufactures, . . .	4,763
Number of acres Hungarian Grass, . . .	329	Value of General Manufactures, . . .	16,973
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass, . . .	1,358	Value of Agricultural Implements, . . .	18,997
Acres in Meadow, . . .	94		

GREENE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	Tons of Hay,	17
Total amount of Population,	1,421 Bushels of Grass Seed,	12½
Number of Males,	750 Acres of Spring Wheat,	1,544
Number of Females,	671 Bushels harvested,	1,866½
Number entitled to vote,	288 Acres of Winter Wheat,	10
Number of Militia,	249 Bushels harvested,	
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	Acres of Oats,	192
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	572 Bushels harvested,	1,195
Number of Blind,	1 Acres of Corn,	2,036
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	Bushels harvested,	78,480
Number of Insane,	Acres of Potatoes,	58½
Number of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	4,196
Number of acres improved land,	6,260 Number of Hogs sold,	616
Number of acres unimproved land,	24,951 Value of Hogs sold,	3,100½
Number of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	303
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	6,253½
Number of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	15,887
Number of pupils attending Col. and University,	Pounds of Cheese,	1,042
Number acres Sorghum,	13½ Pounds of Wool,	1,274
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	808 Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	Value of Mineral sold,	643
Amount of Orchard products,	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	375
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	82 Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	129 Value of Agricultural Implements,	3,762
Acres in Meadow,	10	

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	Tons of Hay,	953
Total amount of Population,	680 Bushels of Grass Seed,	10
Number of Males,	354 Acres of Spring Wheat,	741
Number of Females,	326 Bushels harvested,	6,007
Number entitled to vote,	152 Acres of Winter Wheat,	
Number of Militia,	135 Bushels harvested,	
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	22 Acres of Oats,	615
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	260 Bushels harvested,	5,258
Number of Blind,	Acres of Corn,	1,333
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	Bushels harvested,	33,774
Number of Insane,	Acres of Potatoes,	53
Number of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	2,939
Number of Acres improved land,	4,153 Number of Hogs sold,	190
Number of Acres unimproved land,	10,525 Value of Hogs sold,	939
Number of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	129
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	3,467
Number of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	11,700
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	4,030
Number Acres Sorghum,	15 Pounds of Wool,	169
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	648 Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of Acres in Orchard,	5 Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	32 Value of general manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	81 Value of agricultural implements,	4,801
Acres in Meadow,	160	

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	492	Tons of Hay,	902
Total amount of population,	2,754	Bushels of Grass Seed,	1264
Number of Males,	1,459	Acres of Spring Wheat,	3,811
“ of Females,	1,295	Bushels harvested,	17,439
“ entitled to vote,	616	Acres of Winter Wheat,	25
“ of Militia,	547	Bushels harvested,	30
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	15	Acres of Oats,	974
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	1,127	Bushels harvested,	1,586
“ of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	5,479
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	135,106
“ of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	121
“ of Idiotic,	2	Bushels harvested,	9,709
“ of acres improved land,	13,806	Number of Hogs sold,	1,275
“ of acres unimproved land,	37,423	Value of Hogs sold,	4,737
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	793
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	16,873
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	42,448
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	2,075
“ acres Sorghum,	111	Pounds of Wool,	2,075
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	7,477	Amount of Mineral raised,	640
Number of acres in Orchard,	41½	Value of Mineral sold,	89
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	1,332
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	251½	Value of General Manufactures,	10,541
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	509	Value of Agricultural Implements,	7,389
Acres in Meadow,	84		

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	312	Tons of Hay,	1,471
Total amount of population,	1,655	Bushels of Grass Seed,	74
Number of Males,	899	Acres of Spring Wheat,	837
“ of Females,	756	Bushels harvested,	2,382
“ entitled to vote,	415	Acres of Winter Wheat,	16
“ of Militia,	348	Bushels harvested,	43
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	34	Acres of Oats,	532
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	558	Bushels harvested,	3,480
“ of Blind,		Acres of Corn,	2,264
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	28,101
“ of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	89½
“ of Idiots,	3	Bushels harvested,	6,562
“ of acres improved land,	6,317	Number of Hogs sold,	359
“ of acres unimproved land,	21,459	Value of Hogs sold,	1,384
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	484
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	11,867
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	31,742
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	1,104
“ acres Sorghum,	81	Pounds of Wool,	219
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	325	Amount of Mineral raised,	53
“ of acres in Orchard,	24	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	777
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	32	Value of General Manufactures,	5,850
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	47½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	5,747
Acres in Meadow,	58		

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	15 Tons of Hay,	204
Total amount of population,	121 Bushels of Grass Seed,	•
Number of Males,	62 Acres of Spring Wheat,	•
“ of Females,	59 Bushels harvested,	100½
“ entitled to vote,	30 Acres of Winter Wheat,	891
“ of Militia,	27 Bushels harvested,	•
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	3 Acres of Oats,	•
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	51 Bushels harvested,	•
“ of Blind,	1 Acres of Corn,	65½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	1 Bushels harvested,	1,170
“ of Insane,	Acres of Potatoes,	321
“ of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	7,410
“ of acres improved land,	1,020 Number of Hogs sold,	16½
“ of acres unimproved land,	2,176 Value of Hogs sold,	1,477
“ of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	26
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	100½
“ of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	263
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	913
“ acres Sorghum,	Pounds of Wool,	3,253
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum, [1]	14 Pounds of Mineral raised,	•
Number of acres in Orchard,	86 Value of Mineral sold,	73
Amount of Orchard products,	2 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	•
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	Value of General Manufactures,	20
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	Value of Agricultural Implements,	20
Acres in Meadow,		1,234½

HARRISON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	.	Tons of Hay,	5,077
Total amount of population,	.	3,132 Bushels of Grass Seed,	81
Number of Males,	.	1,690 Acres of Spring Wheat,	2,776
Number of Females,	.	1,442 Bushels harvested,	9,206
Number entitled to vote,	.	705 Acres of Winter Wheat,	11
Number of Militia,	.	535 Bushels harvested,	27
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	.	35 Acres of Oats,	100
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	1,060 Bushels harvested,	15,440
Number of Blind,	.	3 Acres of Corn,	5,998
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	.	Bushels harvested,	210,253
Number of Insane,	.	Acres of Potatoes,	435
Number of Idiotic,	.	Bushels harvested,	18,999
Number of acres improved land,	.	14,738 Number of Hogs sold,	4,153
Number of acres unimproved land,	.	66,895 Value of Hogs sold,	28,635
Number of miles Railroad finished,	.	Number of Cattle sold,	815
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	.	Value of Cattle sold,	36,173
Number of Colleges and Universities,	.	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	52,225
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	.	Pounds of Cheese,	3,077
Number acres Sorghum,	.	55 Pounds of Wool,	728
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	.	4,703 Amount of Mineral raised,	.
Number of acres in Orchard,	.	12 Value of Mineral sold,	.
Amount of Orchard products,	.	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	4,633
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	.	62 Value of General Manufactures,	652
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	.	237 Value of Agricultural Implements,	7,563
Acres in Meadow,	.	18	.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	995	Tons of Hay,	3,768
Total amount of Population,	5,323	Bushels of Grass Seed,	140½
Number of Males,	2,748	Acres of Spring Wheat,	4,132
“ of Females,	2,575	Bushels harvested,	21,587
“ entitled to vote,	1,168	Acres of Winter Wheat,	11
“ of Militia,	974	Bushels harvested,	110½
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	46	Acres of Oats,	1,724
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	2,049	Bushels harvested,	13,242
“ of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	7,370½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	146,101
“ of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	234½
“ of Idiotic,	3	Bushels harvested,	20,165
“ of acres improved land,	19,952	Number of Hogs sold,	872
“ of acres unimproved land,	98,537	Value of Hogs sold,	6,181½
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	816
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	24,745
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	67,705
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	3,808
“ acres Sorghum,	110	Pounds of Wool,	2,040
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	5,835	Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,	64½	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	6½	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	13,585
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	99	Value of General Manufactures,	7,520
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	293½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	13,150
Acres in Meadow,	143½		

HENRY COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	2,955	Tons of Hay,	12,681
Total amount of Population,	16,299	Bushels of Grass Seed,	1,764½
Number of Males,	8,344	Acres of Spring Wheat,	20,092½
“ of Females,	7,955	Bushels harvested,	21,208
“ entitled to vote,	3,404	Acres of Winter Wheat,	1,999½
“ of Militia,	2,812	Bushels harvested,	13,810
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	204	Acres of Oats,	8,597
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	6,141	Bushels harvested,	4,651
“ of Blind,	4	Acres of Corn,	24,240
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	11	Bushels harvested,	463,433
“ of Insane,	3	Acres of Potatoes,	383½
“ of Idiotic,	5	Bushels harvested,	14,400
“ of Acres improved land,	80,495	Number of Hogs sold,	8,899
“ of Acres unimproved land,	64,707	Value of Hogs sold,	56,330
“ of miles Railroad finished,	18½	Number of Cattle sold,	3,070
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	5	Value of Cattle sold,	52,910
“ of Colleges and Universities,	2	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	264,436
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	113	Pounds of Cheese,	18,018
“ acres Sorghum,	101½	Pounds of Wool,	23,805
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	5,715	Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,	1,511½	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	14,839	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	11,105
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	3,373½	Value of General Manufactures,	169,908
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	4,934	Value of Agricultural Implements,	42,015
Acres in Meadow,	8,370½		

HOWARD COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	571 Tons of Hay,	-	2,370
Total amount of Population,	-	3,017 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	33
Number of Males,	-	1,601 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	3,330
“ of Females,	-	1,416 Bushels harvested,	-	19,983
“ entitled to vote,	-	711 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	-
“ of Militia,	-	618 Bushels harvested,	-	-
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	79 Acres of Oats,	-	1,802
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,037 Bushels harvested,	-	21,777½
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	2,738½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	58,892
“ of Insane,	-	1 Acres of Potatoes,	-	257
“ of Idiotic,	-	1 Bushels harvested,	-	17,382
“ of acres improved land,	-	13,952 Number of Hogs sold,	-	163
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	50,084 Value of Hogs sold,	-	949½
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	338
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	8,365
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	69,975
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	6,900
“ acres Sorghum,	-	Pounds of Wool,	-	212
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	-
No. of acres in Orchard,	-	Value of Mineral sold,	-	-
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	-
Number acres Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of General Manufactures,	-	36,814
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	10,492
Acres in Meadow,	-		-	-

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	119	Tons of Hay,	1,009
Total amount of population,	519	Bushels of Grass Seed,	14½
Number of Males,	290	Acres of Spring Wheat,	432
Number of Females,	229	Bushels harvested,	788
Number entitled to vote,	152	Acres of Winter Wheat,	6
Number of Militia,	125	Bushels harvested,	25
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	1	Acres of Oats,	305½
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	143	Bushels harvested,	1,721
Number of Blind,		Acres of Corn,	1,005
Number of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	11,542
Number of Insane,	1	Acres of Potatoes,	807-40
Number of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,	5,791
Number of acres improved land,	2,587	Number of Hogs sold,	73
Number of acres unimproved land	9,151	Value of Hogs sold,	\$376
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	197
Number of miles Railroad unfinished.		Value of Cattle sold,	\$5,121
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	7,862
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	800
Number acres Sorghum,	19½	Pounds of Wool,	116
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	819½	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	½	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	2	Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	3½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	1,697
Acres in Meadow,	16		

IDA COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	5 Tons of Hay,	-	120
Total amount of population,	-	38 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	
Number of Males,	-	22 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	5
“ of Females,	-	16 Bushels harvested,	-	70
“ entitled to vote,	-	10 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	
“ of Militia,	-	6 Bushels harvested,	-	
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	Acres of Oats,	-	12
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	13 Bushels harvested,	-	400
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	75
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	2,950
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	2
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	350
“ of acres improved land,	-	155 Number of Hogs sold,	-	
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	1,560 Value of Hogs sold,	-	
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	637
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	
“ acres Sorghum,	-	Pounds of Wool,	-	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	Value of Mineral sold,	-	
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of General Manufactures,	-	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	300
Acres in Meadow,	-		-	

IOWA COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	1,138	Tons of Hay,	5,856
Total amount of population,	7,098	Bushels of Grass Seed,	340
Number of Males,	3,787	Acres of Spring Wheat,	8,148
Number of Females,	3,311	Bushels harvested	31,437
Number entitled to vote,	1,571	Acres of Winter Wheat,	47½
Number of Militia,	1,246	Bushels harvested,	327
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	184	Acres of Oats,	4,414
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	2,583	Bushels harvested,	14,412
Number of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	16,234
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	3	Bushels harvested,	342,399
Number of Insane,	1	Acres of Potatoes,	394
Number of Idiotic,	3	Bushels harvested,	21,826
Number of acres improved land,	38,715	Number of Hogs sold,	2,827
Number of acres unimproved land,	97,371	Value of Hogs sold,	28,781
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	1,299
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	30,367
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	98,207
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	3	Pounds of Cheese,	9,186
Number acres Sorghum,	72	Pounds of Wool,	4,872
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	5,290	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	123	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	97	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	1,136
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	205	Value of General Manufactures,	10,645
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	294	Value of Agricultural Implements,	29,849
Acres in Meadow,	578		

JACKSON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses.	.	Tons of Hay,	.	15,002
Total amount of population,	.	17,710 Bushels of Grass Seed,	.	287
Number of Males,	.	9,361 Acres of Spring Wheat,	.	26,206
“ of Females,	.	8,349 Bushels harvested,	.	175,708
“ entitled to vote,	.	3,372 Acres of Winter Wheat,	.	983
“ of Militia,	.	2,768 Bushels harvested,	.	9,661
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	.	882 Acres of Oats,	.	12,434
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	6,354 Bushels harvested,	.	103,243
“ of Blind,	.	5 Acres of Corn,	.	21,497
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	.	3 Bushels harvested,	.	507,871
“ of Insane,	.	4 Acres of Potatoes,	.	1,237
“ of Idiotic,	.	17 Bushels harvested,	.	33,773
“ of acres improved land,	.	76,492 Number of Hogs sold,	.	5,432
“ of acres unimproved land,	.	136,508 Value of Hogs sold,	.	45,460
“ of miles Railroad finished,	.	Number of Cattle sold,	.	2,493
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	.	Value of Cattle sold,	.	62,954
“ of Colleges and Universities,	.	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	.	279,945
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	.	6 Pounds of Cheese,	.	14,530
“ acres Sorghum,	.	77 Pounds of Wool,	.	9,180
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	.	6,403 Amount of Mineral raised,	.	104
Number of acres in Orchard,	.	433 Value of Mineral sold,	.	2,483
Amount of Orchard products,	.	3,060 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	.	36,378
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	.	78 Value of General Manufactures,	.	59,298
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	.	166 Value of Agricultural Implements,	.	
Acres in Meadow,	.	9,120	.	

CENSUS RETURNS.

JASPER COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	1,612	Tons of Hay,	-	7,249
Total amount of Population,	-	9,195	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	387
Number of Males,	-	4,876	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	12,851
“ of Females,	-	4,319	Bushels harvested,	-	16,938
“ entitled to vote,	-	1,978	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	54
“ of Militia,	-	1,662	Bushels harvested,	-	53
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	63	Acres of Oats,	-	5,088
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	3,570	Bushels harvested,	-	10,199
“ of Blind,	-	2	Acres of Corn,	-	18,175
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	4	Bushels harvested,	-	609,156
“ of Insane,	-	3	Acres of Potatoes,	-	509
“ of Idiotic,	-	3	Bushels harvested,	-	30,694
“ of acres improved land,	-	49,761	Number of Hogs sold,	-	4,373
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	94,717	Value of Hogs sold,	-	20,449
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	2,445
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	56,406
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	-	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	132,058
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	6,040
“ acres Sorghum,	-	259	Pounds of Wool,	-	18,672
No. gall. molasses manufactd from Sorghum,	-	18,713	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	13,850
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	233	Value of Mineral sold,	-	13,085
Amount of Orchard products,	-	85	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	8,278
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	778	Value of General Manufactures,	-	63,186
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	1,296	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	36,222
Acres in Meadow,	-	458			

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,491	Tons of Hay	-	14,057
Total amount of population,	-	14,478	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	2,904
Number of Males,	-	7,422	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	13,526
“ of Females,	-	7,056	Bushels harvested,	-	9,741
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,815	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	2,225
“ of Militia,	-	2,252	Bushels harvested,	-	13,147
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	261	Acres of Oats,	-	5,422
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	5,956	Bushels harvested,	-	4,113
“ of Blind,	-	1	Acres of Corn,	-	27,505
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	2	Bushels harvested,	-	515,679
“ of Insane,	-	5	Acres of Potatoes,	-	402
“ of Idiotic,	-	10	Bushels harvested,	-	13,672
“ of acres improved land,	-	90,887	Number of Hogs sold,	-	12,160
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	109,815	Value of Hogs sold,	-	\$75,740
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	24½	Number of Cattle sold,	-	4,044
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	-	\$78,196
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	2	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	242,042
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	183	Pounds of Cheese,	-	6,421
“ acres Sorghum,	-	124	Pounds of Wool,	-	30,537
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	-	6,692	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	89,339
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	1,500	Value of Mineral sold,	-	6,641
Amount of Orchard products,	-	6,179	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	26,144
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	6,115	Value of General Manufactures,	-	91,392
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	7,753	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	56,778
Acres in Meadow,	-	9,234			

JOHNSON COUNTY:

Number of Dwelling Houses,	.	3,047	Tons of Hay,	-	10,413
Total amount of Population,	.	16,900	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	639
Number of Males,	.	8,620	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	18,010
“ of Females,	.	8,280	Bushels harvested,	-	76,882
“ entitled to vote,	.	3,384	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	153
“ of Militia,	.	3,084	Bushels harvested,	-	1,503
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	.	618	Acres of Oats,	-	9,290
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	.	5,934	Bushels harvested,	-	28,202
“ of Blind,	.	26	Acres of Corn,	-	23,026
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	.	48	Bushels harvested,	-	683,743
“ of Insane,	-	2	Acres of Potatoes,	-	835
“ of Idiotic,	-	17	Bushels harvested,	-	43,867
“ of acres improved land,	-	75,975	Number of Hogs sold,	-	5,745
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	108,331	Value of Hogs sold,	-	49,844
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	9	Number of Cattle sold,	-	2,525
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	16	Value of Cattle sold,	-	68,104
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	1	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	198,016
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	69	Pounds of Cheese,	-	16,212
“ acres Sorghum,	-	112½	Pounds of Wool,	-	10,724
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	6,870	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	69
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	579	Value of Mineral sold,	-	6,661
Amount of Orchard products,	-	2,389	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	92,672
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	464	Value of General Manufactures,	-	85,469
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	784	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
Acres in Meadow,	-	4,013		-	

JONES COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,010	Tons of Hay,	.	13,561
Total amount of population,	-	13,475	Bushels of Grass Seed,	.	478
Number of Males,	-	6,733	Acres of Spring Wheat,	.	19,911
“ of Females,	-	6,742	Bushels harvested,	.	124,405
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,545	Acres of Winter Wheat,	.	
“ of Militia,	-	1,922	Bushels harvested,	.	
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	217	Acres of Oats,	.	9,882
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	4,478	Bushels harvested,	.	58,445
“ of Blind,	-	1	Acres of Corn,	.	18,013
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	12	Bushels harvested,	.	527,885
“ of Insane,	-		Acres of Potatoes,	.	694
“ of Idiotic,	-		Bushels harvested,	.	37,411
“ of acres improved land,	-	64,105	Number of Hogs sold,	.	5,017
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	105,736	Value of Hogs sold,	.	43,914
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-		Number of Cattle sold,	.	2,780
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	.	68,909
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	.	275,600
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-		Pounds of Cheese,	.	19,614
“ acres Sorghum,	-	91½	Pounds of Wool,	.	8,827
“ gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum	-	7,913	Amount of Mineral raised,	.	
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	217	Value of Mineral sold,	.	
Amount of Orchard products,	-	577	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	.	2,922
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	141½	Value of General Manufactures,	.	8,272
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	260	Value of Agricultural Implements,	.	46,538
Acres in Meadow,	-	4,483			

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,227 Tons of Hay,	-	6,245
Total amount of Population,	-	12,329 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	945
Number of Males,	-	6,401 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	14,151
“ of Females,	-	5,928 Bushels harvested,	-	22,191
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,530 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	399
“ of Militia,	-	2,107 Bushels harvested,	-	2,290
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	163 Acres of Oats,	-	6,619
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	4,800 Bushels harvested,	-	5,255
“ of Blind,	-	2 Acres of Corn,	-	22,845
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	14 Bushels harvested,	-	550,420
“ of Insane,	-	7 Acres of Potatoes,	-	442
“ of Idiotic,	-	7 Bushels harvested,	-	19,437
“ of acres improved land,	-	69,741 Number of Hogs sold,	-	15,313
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	125,946 Value of Hogs sold,	-	61,357
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	6,535
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	120,893
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	211,790
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	8,546
“ of acres Sorghum,	-	Pounds of Wool,	-	20,022
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	15,179	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	918
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	Value of Mineral sold,	-	1,328
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	12,714
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of General Manufactures,	-	23,910
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	57,651
Acres in Meadow,	-		-	

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	•	Tons of Hay,	•	1,508
Total amount of Population,	•	510 Bushels of Grass Seed,	•	2
Number of Males,	•	292 Acres of Spring Wheat,	•	130
“ of Females,	•	218 Bushels harvested,	•	277
“ entitled to vote,	•	122 Acres of Winter Wheat,	•	
“ of Militia,	•	123 Bushels harvested,	•	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	•	Acres of Oats,	•	58
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	•	169 Bushels harvested,	•	800
“ of Blind,	•	Acres of Corn,	•	786
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	•	Bushels harvested,	•	10,863
“ of Insane,	•	1 Acres of Potatoes,	•	69½
“ of Idiotic,	•	Bushels harvested,	•	4,526
“ of acres improved land,	•	1,882½ Number of Hogs sold,	•	81
“ of acres unimproved land,	•	10,295 Value of Hogs sold,	•	343
“ of miles Railroad finished,	•	Number of Cattle sold,	•	104
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	•	Value of Cattle sold,	•	3,519
“ of Colleges and Universities,	•	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	•	4,910
“ of Pupils attending Col. or University,	•	Pounds of Cheese,	•	25
“ acres Sorghum,	•	Pounds of Wool,	•	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	•	3½ Amount of Mineral raised,	•	
“ of acres in Orchard,	•	167 Value of Mineral sold,	•	
Amount of Orchard products,	•	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	•	53
Number of acres Hungarian Grass	•	Value of General Manufactures,	•	6,105
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	•	Value of Agricultural Implements,	•	3,331
Acres in Meadow,	•		•	
				116

LEE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	6,373	Tons of Hay,	16,866
Total amount of Population,	31,242	Bushels of Grass Seed,	2,344
Number of Males,	16,333	Acres of Spring Wheat,	24,102
“ of Females,	14,909	Bushels harvested,	31,280
“ entitled to vote,	6,425	Acres of Winter Wheat,	1,796
“ of Militia,	5,856	Bushels harvested,	18,891
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	575	Acres of Oats,	7,769
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	10,552	Bushels harvested,	8,200
“ of Blind,	13	Acres of Corn,	44,002
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	19	Bushels harvested,	803,680
“ of Insane,	14	Acres of Potatoes,	2,933
“ of Idiots,	15	Bushels harvested,	52,819
“ of acres improved land,	117,427	Number of Hogs sold,	19,534
“ of acres unimproved land,	97,783	Value of Hogs sold,	128,184
“ of miles Railroad finished,	92	Number of Cattle sold,	5,255
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	86	Value of Cattle sold,	102,667
“ of Colleges and Universities,	3	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	291,569
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	203	Pounds of Cheese,	111,376
“ acres Sorghum,	82	Pounds of Wool,	29,349
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	4,450	Amount of Mineral raised,	200
“ of acres in Orchard,	2,193	Value of Mineral sold,	511
Amount of Orchard products,	21,369	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	135,310
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	4,601	Value of general Manufactures,	414,731
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	6,215	Value of Agricultural Implements,	70,890
Acres in Meadows,	12,535		

LINN COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	8,028	Tons of Hay,	-	12,162
Total amount of population,	-	17,720	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	594
Number of Males,	-	9,418	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	21,447
“ of Females,	-	8,302	Bushels harvested,	-	121,953
“ entitled to vote,	-	3,970	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	59
“ of Militia,	-	3,283	Bushels harvested,	-	407
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	360	Acres of Oats,	-	10,940
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	6,702	Bushels harvested,	-	62,438
“ of Blind,	-	4	Acres of Corn,	-	27,843
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	2	Bushels harvested,	-	854,577
“ of Insane,	-	1	Acres of Potatoes,	-	784
“ of Idiotic,	-	9	Bushels harvested,	-	39,460
“ of acres improved land,	-	94,383	Number of Hogs sold,	-	8,936
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	386,000	Value of Hogs sold,	-	54,752
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	6	Number of Cattle sold,	-	2,996
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	13	Value of Cattle sold,	-	67,507
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	234	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	306,460
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	251	Pounds of Cheese,	-	31,007
“ acres Sorghum,	-	251	Pounds of Wool,	-	16,575
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	-	16,920	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	401	Value of Mineral sold,	-	14,834
Amount of Orchard products,	-	1,276	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	304,052
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	159	Value of General Manufactures,	-	92,231
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	308	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
Acres in Meadow,	-	6,285		-	

LOUISA COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	1,977	Tons of Hay,	-	7,672
Total amount of population,	-	10,805	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	539
Number of Males,	-	5,665	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	18,455
Number of Females,	-	5,140	Bushels harvested,	-	54,663
Number entitled to vote,	-	2,317	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	1,127
Number of Militia,	-	1,919	Bushels harvested,	-	12,523
Number of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	122	Acres of Oats,	-	4,328
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	4,113	Bushels harvested	-	8,210
Number of Blind,	-	7	Acres of Corn,	-	25,243
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	-	1	Bushels harvested,	-	588,624
Number of Insane,	-	2	Acres of Potatoes,	-	548
Number of Idiotic,	-	5	Bushels harvested,	-	18,036
Number of acres improved land,	-	75,096	Number of Hogs sold,	-	12,467
Number of acres unimproved land	-	80,355	Value of Hogs sold,	-	89,785
Number of miles Railroad finished,	-	33½	Number of Cattle sold,	-	4,318
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	2½	Value of Cattle sold,	-	86,496
Number of Colleges and Universities,	-	2	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	175,653
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	82	Pounds of Cheese,	-	3,633
Number acres Sorghum,	-	129½	Pounds of Wool,	-	10,166
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	6,556	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	10
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	928	Value of Mineral sold,	-	8,989
Amount of Orchard products,	-	6,647	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	54,910
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	1,160	Value of General Manufactures,	-	70,114
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	1,699	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	-
Acres in Meadow,	-	5,006		-	-

LUCAS COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses, . . .	965 Tons of Hay, . . .	3,381
Total amount of Population, . . .	5,287 Bushels of Grass Seed, . . .	822
Number of Males, . . .	2,797 Acres of Spring Wheat, . . .	4,634
“ of Females, . . .	2,490 Bushels harvested, . . .	5,120
“ entitled to vote, . . .	1,120 Acres of Winter Wheat, . . .	150
“ of Militia, . . .	904 Bushels harvested, . . .	745
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized, . . .	18 Acres of Oats, . . .	2,732
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years, . . .	2,018 Bushels harvested, . . .	1,963
“ of Blind, . . .	9 Acres of Corn, . . .	15,857
“ of Deaf and Dumb, . . .	3 Bushels harvested, . . .	191,208
“ of Insane, . . .	2 Acres of Potatoes, . . .	114
“ of Idiotic, . . .	3 Bushels harvested, . . .	5,557
“ of acres improved land, . . .	28,767 Number of Hogs sold, . . .	3,490
“ of acres unimproved land, . . .	72,985 Value of Hogs sold, . . .	15,287
“ of miles Railroad finished, . . .	Number of Cattle sold, . . .	1,383
“ of miles Railroad unfinished, . . .	Value of Cattle sold, . . .	26,843
“ of Colleges and Universities, . . .	Pounds of Butter Manufactured, . . .	39,000
“ of pupils attending Col. or University, . . .	Pounds of Cheese, . . .	7,339
“ acres Sorghum, . . .	834 Pounds of Wool, . . .	8,064
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum, 3,019	Amount of Mineral raised, . . .	1,293
“ of acres in Orchard, . . .	176 Value of Mineral sold, . . .	381
Amount of Orchard products, . . .	3 Value of Domestic Manufactures, . . .	8,552
Number of acres Hungarian Grass, . . .	3,005 Value of General Manufactures, . . .	7,013
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass, . . .	3,210 Value of Agricultural Implements, . . .	23,458
Acres in Meadow, . . .	312	

MADISON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	1,190	Tons of Hay,	5,770 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total amount of Population,	7,071	Bushels of Grass Seed,	259 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of Males,	3,734	Acres of Spring Wheat,	8,337 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ of Females,	3,337	Bushels harvested,	10,571 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ entitled to vote,	1,456	Acres of Winter Wheat,	671
“ of Militia,	1,276	Bushels harvested,	2,166
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	50	Acres of Oats,	8,693 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	2,764	Bushels harvested,	5,904
“ of Blind,	3	Acres of Corn,	11,793 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	8	Bushels harvested,	244,317
“ of Insane,	3	Acres of Potatoes,	231 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ of Idiotic,	3	Bushels harvested,	13,365 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ of Acres improved land,	39,565 $\frac{1}{2}$	Number of Hogs sold,	
“ of Acres unimproved land,	115,035 $\frac{1}{2}$	Value of Hogs sold,	1,394
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	28,920
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	145,369
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	8,894
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	7,594
“ acres forghum,	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pounds of Wool,	75
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	5,239 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amount of Mineral raised,	75
“ of acres in Orchard,	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	Value of Mineral sold,	5,744
Amount of Orchard products,	14	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	81,103
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	2,172 $\frac{1}{2}$	Value of General Manufactures,	18,866
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	2,140 $\frac{1}{2}$	Value of Agricultural Implements,	
Acres in Meadows,	887 $\frac{1}{2}$		

MAHASKA COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	2,545	Tons of Hay,	7,141
Total amount of population,	14,515	Bushels of Grass Seed,	775
Number of Males,	7,508	Acres of Spring Wheat,	15,548
Number of Females,	7,007	Bushels harvested	22,470
Number entitled to vote,	3,005	Acres of Winter Wheat,	538
Number of Militia,	2,462	Bushels harvested,	2,971
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	100	Acres of Oats,	7,376
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	5,581	Bushels harvested,	7,728
Number of Blind,	3	Acres of Corn,	27,252
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	2	Bushels harvested,	841,931
Number of Insane,	5	Acres of Potatoes,	546
Number of Idiotic,	7	Bushels harvested,	18,075
Number of acres improved land,	76,566	Number of Hogs sold,	13,239
Number of acres unimproved land,	122,830	Value of Hogs sold,	69,171
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	4,011
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	76,574
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	268,431
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	5	Pounds of Cheese,	16,120
Number acres Sorghum,	265	Pounds of Wool,	31,307
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	18,064	Amount of Mineral raised,	15,910
Number of acres in Orchard,	685	Value of Mineral sold,	725
Amount of Orchard products,	1,187	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	17,124
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	3,620	Value of General Manufactures,	148,920
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	4,761	Value of Agricultural Implements,	101,924
Acres in Meadow,	4,593		

MARION COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,257, Tons of Hay,	-	3,849
Total amount of Population,	-	16,167, Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	234½
Number of Males,	-	8,361, Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	11,784½
“ of Females,	-	7,806 Bushels harvested,	-	22,685½
“ entitled to vote,	-	3,142, Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	1,410½
“ of Militia,	-	2,812 Bushels harvested,	-	7,640
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	383, Acres of Oats,	-	3,909
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	6,230 Bushels harvested,	-	4,688
“ of Blind,	-	4 Acres of Corn,	-	27,702
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	6 Bushels harvested,	-	729,173
“ of Insane,	-	1 Acres of Potatoes,	-	332½
“ of Idiotic,	-	11 Bushels harvested,	-	18,895
“ of acres improved land,	-	66,734, Number of Hogs sold,	-	12,883
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	100,861, Value of Hogs sold,	-	70,525½
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	3,645
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	73,717½
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	220,820
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	103 Pounds of Cheese,	-	17,139
“ acres Sorghum,	-	211½ Pounds of Wool,	-	25,849
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	-	17,536 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	53,700
No. of acres in Orchard,	-	265½ Value of Mineral sold,	-	3,790
Amount of Orchard products,	-	246½ Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	18,742½
Number acres Hungarian Grass,	-	2,419 Value of General Manufactures,	-	41,044
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	2,774½ Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	80,181½
Acres in Meadow,	-	1,562½	-	-

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	1,068	Tons of Hay,	3,874
Total amount of Population,	5,713	Bushels of Grass Seed,	245
Number of Males,	3,000	Acres of Spring Wheat,	7,254
Number of Females,	2,713	Bushels harvested,	25,213
Number entitled to vote,	1,284	Acres of Winter Wheat,	10
Number of Militia,	1,114	Bushels harvested,	74
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	54	Acres of Oats,	3,643
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	2,151	Bushels harvested,	33,182
Number of Blind,	2	Acres of Corn,	11,658
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	2	Bushels harvested,	34,515
Number of Insane,	1	Acres of Potatoes,	248
Number of Idiotic,	4	Bushels harvested,	22,323
Number of acres unimproved land,	34,260	Number of Hogs sold,	1,862
Number of acres unimproved land,	74,647	Value of Hogs sold,	8,456
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	1,567
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	37,641
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	105,513
Number of pupils attending College or University, ^{as}		Pounds of Cheese,	6,481
Number acres Sorghum,	132	Pounds of Wool,	6,174
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	9,170	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	165	Value of Mineral sold,	6,174
Amount of Orchard products,	25	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	3,212
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	257	Value of General Manufactures,	30,184
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass,	617	Value of Agricultural Implements,	31,855
Acres in Meadow,	392		

MILLS COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	779	Tons of Hay,	1,549
Total amount of population,	4,381	Bushels of Grass Seed,	379
Number of Males,	2,421	Acres of Spring Wheat,	5,605
Number of Females,	1,960	Bushels harvested,	10,404
Number entitled to vote,	1,017	Acres of Winter Wheat,	68
Number of Militia,	838	Bushels harvested,	16
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	135	Acres of Oats,	2,164
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	1,596	Bushels harvested,	8,878
Number of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	8,401
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	1	Bushels harvested,	326,213
Number of Insane,	1	Acres of Potatoes,	194
Number of Idiotic,	2	Bushels harvested,	26,907
Number of acres improved land,	17,259	Number of Hogs sold,	1,471
Number of acres unimproved land,	48,432	Value of Hogs sold,	14,901
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	3,703
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	95,223
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	80,937
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	240	Pounds of Cheese,	3,888
Number acres Sorghum,	53½	Pounds of Wool,	3,540
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	1,282	Amount of Mineral raised,	95
Number of acres in Orchard,	91	Value of Mineral sold,	4,695
Amount of Orchard products,	105	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	23,589
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	225	Value of General Manufactures,	11,798
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	609	Value of Agricultural Implements,	
Acres in Meadow,	610		

CENSUS RETURNS.

23

MITCHELL COUNTY.

6	Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	636	Tons of Hay,	-	4,122
	Total amount of Population,	-	3,291	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	116
	Number of Males,	-	1,794	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	2,691
	“ of Females,	-	1,497	Bushels harvested,	-	15,357
	“ entitled to vote,	-	838	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	4
	“ of Militia,	-	697	Bushels harvested,	-	22
	“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	58	Acres of Oats,	-	2,218
	“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,052	Bushels harvested,	-	28,437
	“ of Blind,	-		Acres of Corn,	-	2,680
	“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	43,330
	“ of Insane,	-	1	Acres of Potatoes,	-	206
	“ of Idiotic,	-		Bushels harvested,	-	12,436
	“ of acres improved land,	-	13,418	Number of Hogs sold,	-	409
	“ of acres unimproved land,	-	49,205	Value of Hogs sold,	-	3,173
	“ of miles Railroad finished,	-		Number of Cattle sold,	-	443
	“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-		Value of Cattle sold,	-	13,486
	“ of Colleges and Universities,	-		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	51,680
	“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-		Pounds of Cheese,	-	2,364
	“ of acres Sorghum,	-	39	Pounds of Wool,	-	
	No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	1,457	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	28
	“ of acres in Orchard,	-	9	Value of Mineral sold,	-	21,535
	Amount of Orchard products,	-		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	6,340
	Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	16½	Value of General Manufactures,	-	
	Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	62	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
	Acres in Meadow,	-	193		-	

MONONA COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	161 Tons of Hay,	1,494
Total amount of Population,	885 Bushels of Grass Seed,	12
Number of Males,	516 Acres of Spring Wheat,	410½
Number of Females,	369 Bushels harvested,	1,559
Number entitled to vote,	272 Acres of Winter Wheat,	7
Number of Militia,	241 Bushels harvested,	20
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	22 Acres of Oats,	226
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	289 Bushels harvested,	2,556
Number of Blind,	1 Acres of Corn,	1,323
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	Bushels harvested,	48,445
Number of Insane,	Acres of Potatoes,	67½
Number of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	5,113
Number of acres improved land,	3,384 Number of Hogs sold,	189
Number of acres unimproved land,	20,282 Value of Hogs sold,	1,364
Number of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	213
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	6,137
Number of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	18,771
Number of pupils attending Col. and University,	Pounds of Cheese,	1,600
Number acres Sorghum,	23 Pounds of Wool,	352
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	1,277 Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	3 Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	126
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	12 Value of General Manufactures,	6,076
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	38 Value of Agricultural Implements,	4,029
Acres in Meadow,		

MONROE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	1,510	Tons of Hay,	2,853
Total amount of population,	8,377	Bushels of Grass Seed,	8,937
Number of Males,	4,330	Acres of Spring Wheat,	7,340
“ of Females,	4,047	Bushels harvested,	5,944
“ entitled to vote,	1,637	Acres of Winter Wheat,	1,016
“ of Militia,	1,383	Bushels harvested,	3,659
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	119	Acres of Oats,	2,982
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	3,250	Bushels harvested,	940
“ of Blind,	2	Acres of Corn,	18,922
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	265,279
“ of Insane,	6	Acres of Potatoes,	206
“ of Idiotic,	2	Bushels harvested,	7,815
“ of acres improved land,	42,559	Number of Hogs sold,	11,668
“ of acres unimproved land,	88,377	Value of Hogs sold,	72,311
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	2,111
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	46,358
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	98,545
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	4,163
“ acres Sorghum,	155	Pounds of Wool,	21,092
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	9,054	Amount of Mineral raised,	7,289
Number of acres in Orchard,	266	Value of Mineral sold,	944
Amount of Orchard products,	68	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	14,193
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	5,129	Value of General Manufactures,	40,935
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	5,655	Value of Agricultural Implements,	25,510
Acres in Meadow,	1,146		

CENSUS RETURNS.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	190	Tons of Hay,	621
Total amount of population,	1,094	Bushels of Grass Seed,	16
Number of Males,	571	Acres of Spring Wheat,	826
“ of Females,	523	Bushels harvested,	1,112
“ entitled to vote,	262	Acres of Winter Wheat,	4
“ of Militia,	228	Bushels harvested,	263
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	7	Acres of Oats,	835
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	397	Bushels harvested,	2,010
“ of Blind,		Acres of Corn,	66,455
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	46
“ of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	4,488
“ of Idiotic,	1	Bushels harvested,	569
“ of acres improved land,	4,352	Number of Hogs sold,	3,046
“ of acres unimproved land,	23,999	Value of Hogs sold,	298
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	7,808
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	19,887
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	1,795
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	933
“ acres Sorghum,	40	Pounds of Wool,	2,000
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	333	Amount of Mineral raised,	300
“ of acres in Orchard,	6	Value of Mineral sold,	339
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	111	Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	232	Value of Agricultural Implements,	2,929
Acres in Meadow,	5		

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	•	Tons of Hay,	•	7,713
Total amount of Population,	•	15,503 Bushels of Grass Seed,	•	1,151
Number of Males,	•	8,112 Acres of Spring Wheat,	•	28,464
Number of Females,	•	7,391 Bushels harvested,	•	152,781
Number entitled to vote,	•	3,329 Acres of Winter Wheat,	•	3,554
Number of Militia,	•	2,350 Bushels harvested,	•	1,827
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	•	577 Acres of Oats,	•	7,233
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	•	5,139 Bushels harvested,	•	17,580
Number of Blind,	•	1 Acres of Corn,	•	22,270
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	•	2 Bushels harvested,	•	561,702
Number of Insane,	•	5 Acres of Potatoes,	•	1,222
Number of Idiotic,	•	2 Bushels harvested,	•	57,297
Number of Acres improved land,	•	80,595 Number of Hogs sold,	•	6,909
Number of Acres unimproved land,	•	63,188 Value of Hogs sold,	•	60,261
Number of miles Railroad finished,	•	51 Number of Cattle sold,	•	3,587
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	•	14 Value of Cattle sold,	•	61,771
Number of Colleges and Universities,	•	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	•	260,111
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	•	6 Pounds of Cheese,	•	17,549
Number Acres Sorghum,	•	1294 Pounds of Wool,	•	5,624
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	•	8,066 Amount of Mineral raised,	•	12,780
Number of Acres in Orchard,	•	794 Value of Mineral sold,	•	703
Amount of Orchard products,	•	6,344 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	•	5,132
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	•	1,4404 Value of general manufactures,	•	696,194
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	•	2,659 Value of agricultural implements,	•	61,039
Acres in Meadow,	•	4,114	•	

PAGE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	629 Tons of Hay,	109
Total amount of population,	3,674 Bushels of Grass Seed,	83
Number of Males,	1,924 Acres of Spring Wheat,	3 778
“ of Females,	1,750 Bushels harvested,	10 935
“ entitled to vote,	824 Acres of Winter Wheat,	101
“ of Militia,	453 Bushels harvested,	261
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	4 Acres of Oats,	1 095
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	1 427 Bushels harvested,	2 734
“ of Blind,	2 Acres of Corn,	6 663
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	1 Bushels harvested,	285 869
“ of Insane,	1 Acres of Potatoes,	160½
“ of Idiotic,	1 Bushels harvested,	10 541
“ of acres improved land,	16,132½ Number of Hogs sold,	1 367
“ of acres unimproved land,	230,750 Value of Hogs sold,	8 519
“ of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	1 102
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	25 466
“ of Colleges and Universities,	1 Pounds of Butter manufactured,	48 712
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	42 Pounds of Cheese,	1 779
“ acres Sorghum,	60½ Pounds of Wool,	4 359
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	3 619 Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	56½ Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	56 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	2 653
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	432 Value of General Manufactures,	5 108
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	741 Value of Agricultural Implements,	10 205
Acres in Meadow,	86½	

CENSUS RETURNS.

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PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	44	Tons of Hay,	635
Total amount of population,	131	Bushels of Grass Seed,	
Number of Males,	78	Acres of Spring Wheat,	12
Number of Females,	53	Bushels harvested,	11
Number entitled to vote,	49	Acres of Winter Wheat,	
Number of Militia,	15	Bushels harvested,	
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,		Acres of Oats,	11
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	31	Bushels harvested,	65
Number of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	228½
Number of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	2,507
Number of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	31½
Number of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,	2,965
Number of acres improved land,	565	Number of Hogs sold,	3
Number of acres unimproved land	817	Value of Hogs sold,	25
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	2
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	48
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	1,250
Number acres Sorghum,	2½	Pounds of Wool,	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	58	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,		Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,		Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,		Value of Agricultural Implements,	796
Acres in Meadow,			

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	25 Tons of Hay,	-	317
Total amount of population,	-	112 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	
Number of Males,	-	65 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	20
“ of Females,	-	47 Bushels harvested,	-	400
“ entitled to vote,	-	28 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	
“ of Militia,	-	31 Bushels harvested,	-	
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	10 Acres of Oats,	-	2
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	23 Bushels harvested,	-	
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	365
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	11,125
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	24
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	2,625
“ of acres improved land,	-	698 Number of Hogs sold,	-	30
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	2,748 Value of Hogs sold,	-	1,110
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	1,295
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	
“ acres Sorghum,	-	Pounds of Wool,	-	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	Value of Mineral sold,	-	
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of General Manufactures,	-	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	1,050
Acres in Meadow,	-		-	

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	30	Tons of Hay,	298
Total amount of Population,	76	Bushels of Grass Seed,	
Number of Males,	50	Acres of Spring Wheat,	
“ of Females,	29	Bushels harvested,	
“ entitled to vote,	29	Acres of Winter Wheat,	
“ of Militia,	29	Bushels harvested,	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,		Acres of Oats,	
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	34	Bushels harvested,	
“ of Blind,		Acres of Corn,	
“ of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	
“ of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	
“ of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,	
“ of acres improved land,	207	Number of Hogs sold,	80
“ of acres unimproved land,	4,029	Value of Hogs sold,	1,265
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	231
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	10	Value of Cattle sold,	1,125
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	
“ acres Sorghum,		Pounds of Wool,	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,		Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,		Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,		Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,		Value of Agricultural Implements,	459
Acres in Meadow,			

POLK COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,046	Tons of Hay,	-	1,415
Total amount of population,	-	11,238	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	208
Number of Males,	-	5,944	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	9,527
Number of Females,	-	5,294	Bushels harvested,	-	12,248
Number entitled to vote,	-	2,250	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	232
Number of Militia,	-	2,167	Bushels harvested,	-	881
Number of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	135	Acres of Oats,	-	2,991
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	3,965	Bushels harvested	-	7,548
Number of Blind,	-	4	Acres of Corn,	-	15,106
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	-	2	Bushels harvested,	-	446,707
Number of Insane,	-	4	Acres of Potatoes,	-	336
Number of Idiotic,	-	6	Bushels harvested,	-	23,096
Number of acres improved land,	-	87,676	Number of Hogs sold,	-	4,746
Number of acres unimproved land	-	75,081	Value of Hogs sold,	-	23,100
Number of miles Railroad finished,	-	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	2,740
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	57,936
Number of Colleges and Universities,	-	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	157,896
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	6,448
Number acres Sorghum,	-	170	Pounds of Wool,	-	10,443
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	7,542	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	600
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	441	Value of Mineral sold,	-	337
Amount of Orchard products,	-	327	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	9,579
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	1,043	Value of General Manufactures,	-	97,292
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	1,724	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	29,586
Acres in Meadow,	-	684			

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	833	Tons of Hay,	4,046
Total amount of population,	5,012	Bushels of Grass Seed,	310
Number of Males,	2,757	Acres of Spring Wheat,	2,680
Number of Females,	2,255	Bushels harvested,	16,311
Number entitled to vote,	1,249	Acres of Winter Wheat,	69
Number of Militia,	906	Bushels harvested,	250
Number of For eigners not Naturalized,	124	Acres of Oats,	871½
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	1,627	Bushels harvested,	9,334
Number of Blind,	4	Acres of Corn,	5,812
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	2	Bushels harvested,	928,535
Number of Insane,	1	Acres of Potatoes,	225½
Number of Idiotic,	9	Bushels harvested,	26,954
Number of acres improved land,	11,818	Number of Hogs sold,	535
Number of acres unimproved land,	41,905	Value of Hogs sold,	2,990½
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	718
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	16,770½
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	40,463
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	2,965
Number acres Sorghum,	7½	Pounds of Wool,	864½
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	398	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	20½	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	352
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	101½	Value of General Manufactures,	1,000
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	260	Value of Agricultural Implements,	10,018½
Acres in Meadow,	65		

POWESHEIK COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	1,061 Tons of Hay,	3,408½
Total amount of Population,	5,338 Bushels of Grass Seed,	77½
Number of Males,	2,845 Acres of Spring Wheat,	6,064
Number of Females,	2,493 Bushels harvested,	20,340
Number entitled to vote,	1,163 Acres of Winter Wheat,	89
Number of Militia,	962 Bushels harvested,	129½
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	74 Acres of Oats,	3,105
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	2,005 Bushels harvested,	6,698
Number of Blind,	8 Acres of Corn,	9,637
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	5 Bushels harvested,	241,500
Number of Insane,	2 Acres of Potatoes,	231½
Number of Idiotic,	3 Bushels harvested,	10,785
Number of acres improved land,	24,811 Number of Hogs sold,	3,068
Number of acres unimproved land,	50,665 Value of Hogs sold,	13,920
Number of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	1,254
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	14 Value of Cattle sold,	19,449
Number of Colleges and Universities,	1 Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	73,572
Number of pupils attending College or University,	6 Pounds of Cheese,	2,891
Number acres Sorghum,	80 Pounds of Wool,	5,266
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	4,736 Amount of Mineral raised,	49
Number of acres in Orchard,	318½ Value of Mineral sold,	60
Amount of Orchard products,	309½ Value of Domestic Manufactures,	13,882
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	405½ Value of General Manufactures,	11,806
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass,	687½ Value of Agricultural Implements,	18,183
Acres in Meadow,	324½	

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	475 Tons of Hay,	306
Total amount of Population,	2,507 Bushels of Grass Seed,	121½
Number of Males,	1,342 Acres of Spring Wheat,	2,587½
“ of Females,	1,165 Bushels harvested,	2,685½
“ entitled to vote,	551 Acres of Winter Wheat,	44½
“ of Militia,	478 Bushels harvested,	180
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	11 Acres of Oats,	836
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	908 Bushels harvested,	1,387
“ of Blind,	1 Acres of Corn,	5,165
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	Bushels harvested,	80,166
“ of Insane,	Acres of Potatoes,	84½
“ of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	5,353½
“ of Acres improved land,	12,825 Number of Hogs sold,	1,432
“ of Acres unimproved land,	47,419 Value of Hogs sold,	5,564
“ of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	86-100
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	643
“ of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	14,248
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	38,698
“ acres Sorghum,	Pounds of Wool,	4,641
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	Amount of Mineral raised,	1,090½
“ of acres in Orchard,	Value of Mineral sold,	25
Amount of Orchard products,	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	624½
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	Value of General Manufactures,	15,336
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	Value of Agricultural Implements,	
Acres in Meadow,	64	

SAC COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	53 Tons of Hay,	623
Total amount of Population,	269 Bushels of Grass Seed,	4
Number of Males,	151 Acres of Spring Wheat,	7
“ of Females,	118 Bushels harvested,	634
“ entitled to vote,	74 Acres of Winter Wheat,	
“ of Militia,	60 Bushels harvested,	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	4 Acres of Oats,	15
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	105 Bushels harvested,	150
“ of Blind,	Acres of Corn,	389
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	Bushels harvested,	9,990
“ of Insane,	Acres of Potatoes,	144
“ of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	1,200
“ of acres improved land,	784 Number of Hogs sold,	16
“ of acres unimproved land,	8,033 Value of Hogs sold,	342
“ of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	24
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	773
“ of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	2,420
“ of Pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	250
“ acres Sorghum,	2 Pounds of Wool,	16
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	136 Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass	34 Value of General Manufactures,	25
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	5 Value of Agricultural Implements,	1,265
Acres in Meadow,	4	

SCOTT COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	4,998	Tons of Hay,	15,847
Total amount of Population,	25,861	Bushels of Grass Seed,	906
Number of Males,	13,517	Acres of Spring Wheat,	47,278
“ of Females,	12,344	Bushels harvested,	836,166
“ entitled to vote,	5,108	Acres of Winter Wheat,	42
“ of Militia,	6,501	Bushels harvested,	220
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	1,751	Acres of Oats,	10,780
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	7,859	Bushels harvested,	73,843
“ of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	28,068
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	5	Bushels harvested,	664,263
“ of Insane,	1	Acres of Potatoes,	2,437
“ of Idiotic,	2	Bushels harvested,	102,417
“ of acres improved land,	124,499	Number of Hogs sold,	5,568
“ of acres unimproved land,	48,171	Value of Hogs sold,	36,397
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	1,807
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	45,367
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	247,096
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	15	Pounds of Cheese,	14,072
“ acres Sorghum,	46	Pounds of Wool,	2,048
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	3,005	Amount of Mineral raised,	36,000
“ of acres in Orchard,	970	Value of Mineral sold,	2,890
Amount of Orchard products,	9,122	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	4,923
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	461	Value of general Manufactures,	39,150
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	1,111	Value of Agricultural Implements,	118,951
Acres in Meadow,	7,862		

SHELBY COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	139 Tons of Hay,	-	875
Total amount of population,	-	784 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	36
Number of Males,	-	433 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	720½
“ of Females,	-	351 Bushels harvested,	-	1,207
“ entitled to vote,	-	184 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	6
“ of Militia,	-	166 Bushels harvested,	-	
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	Acres of Oats,	-	233
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	272 Bushels harvested,	-	962
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	1,339
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	45,605
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	49½
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	3,396
“ of acres improved land,	-	3,057 Number of Hogs sold,	-	414
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	13,544 Value of Hogs sold,	-	2,748
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	211
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	5,155
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	12,409
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	288
“ acres Sorghum,	-	8½ Pounds of Wool,	-	
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	-	230 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	Value of Mineral sold,	-	862
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	89½ Value of General Manufactures,	-	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	250 Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	5,345
Acres in Meadow,	-		-	

STORY COUNTY.

11 Number of Dwelling Houses,	730	Tons of Hay,	2,657½
Total amount of population,	3,826	Bushels of Grass Seed,	128
Number of Males,	1,948	Acres of Spring Wheat,	4,827
“ of Females,	1,878	Bushels harvested,	6,664½
“ entitled to vote,	821	Acres of Winter Wheat,	10½
“ of Militia,	682	Bushels harvested,	12
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	130	Acres of Oats,	1,261
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	1,395	Bushels harvested,	5,625½
“ of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	6,846½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	3	Bushels harvested,	88,207
“ of Insane,	41,431	Acres of Potatoes,	213
“ of Idiotic,	58,255	Bushels harvested,	13,937
“ of acres improved land,		Number of Hogs sold,	1,015
“ of acres unimproved land,		Value of Hogs sold,	8,335
“ of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	1,227
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	28,718
“ of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	66,192
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,		Pounds of Cheese,	2,847
“ acres Sorghum,	93½	Pounds of Wool,	2,863
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	5,358	Amount of Mineral raised,	20
Number of acres in Orchard,	50	Value of Mineral sold,	6,225
Amount of Orchard products,	109½	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	15,436
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	242	Value of General Manufactures,	31,871
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	186½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	
Acres in Meadow,			

TAMA COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	1,018 Tons of Hay,	-	3,375
Total amount of Population,	-	5,346 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	332
Number of Males,	-	2,847 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	5,553½
“ of Females,	-	2,499 Bushels harvested,	-	28,753
“ entitled to vote,	-	1,184 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	9
“ of Militia,	-	1,009 Bushels harvested,	-	84
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	102 Acres of Oats,	-	2,387½
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,914 Bushels harvested,	-	17,706
“ of Blind,	-	1 Acres of Corn,	-	10,412½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	3 Bushels harvested,	-	256,697
“ of Insane,	-	2 Acres of Potatoes,	-	247 7-10
“ of Idiotic,	-	4 Bushels harvested,	-	19,743½
“ of acres improved land,	-	26,734 Number of Hogs sold,	-	1,557½
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	60,626 Value of Hogs sold,	-	11,911½
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	1,206
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	38,370
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	110,472
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	2 Pounds of Cheese,	-	9,767
“ acres Sorghum,	-	143 Pounds of Wool,	-	2,762
No. gall. molasses manufact from Sorghum,	-	11,205 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	-
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	105½ Value of Mineral sold,	-	-
Amount of Orchard products,	-	55 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	753½
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	105½ Value of General Manufactures,	-	21,786
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	229 Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	38,419
Acres in Meadow,	-	1,445½	-	-

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	605 Tons of Hay	-	1,070
Total amount of population,	-	3,468 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	288½
Number of Males,	-	1,878 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	2,627
“ of Females,	-	1,591 Bushels harvested,	-	4,378½
“ entitled to vote,	-	751 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	37
“ of Militia,	-	768 Bushels harvested,	-	226
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	33 Acres of Oats,	-	981½
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	1,366 Bushels harvested,	-	987½
“ of Blind,	-	1 Acres of Corn,	-	6,572½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	2 Bushels harvested,	-	137,762
“ of Insane,	-	1 Acres of Potatoes,	-	650
“ of Idiotic,	-	1 Bushels harvested,	-	9,058
“ of acres improved land,	-	14,530 Number of Hogs sold,	-	1,899
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	312,633 Value of Hogs sold,	-	6,066 30 100
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	3,810
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	31,853½
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	54,009
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	2 Pounds of Cheese,	-	975
“ acres Sorghum,	-	32 Pounds of Wool,	-	4,163
No. gall. molasses man'act'd from Sorghum,	-	2,007 Amount of Mineral raised,	-	1,000
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	18 Value of Mineral sold,	-	150
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	2,897½
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	591½ Value of General Manufactures,	-	2,505
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	919½ Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	43,809½
Acres in Meadow,	-	157	-	

UNION COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	353 Tons of Hay,	776
Total amount of population,	-	1,993 Bushels of Grass Seed,	38
Number of Males,	-	1,048 Acres of Spring Wheat,	1,245½
“ of Females,	-	955 Bushels harvested,	3,298½
“ entitled to vote,	-	432 Acres of Winter Wheat,	32½
“ of Militia,	-	373 Bushels harvested,	199
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	7 Acres of Oats,	678
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	762 Bushels harvested,	1,020
“ of Blind,	-	1 Acres of Corn,	2,717½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	2 Bushels harvested,	65,608
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	54½
“ of Idiotic,	-	1 Bushels harvested,	3,459
“ of acres improved land,	-	8,168 Number of Hogs sold,	717
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	33,566 Value of Hogs sold,	3,138
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	558
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	12,095
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	36,274
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	7,805
“ acres Sorghum,	-	17½ Pounds of Wool,	1,628
“ gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum	-	1,202 Amount of Mineral raised,	178
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	29½ Value of Mineral sold,	40
Amount of Orchard products,	-	4 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	926
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	671½ Value of General Manufactures,	633
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	1,188 Value of Agricultural Implements,	5,155
Acres in Meadow,	-	27½	

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	2,805	Tons of Hay,	-	12,502
Total amount of Population,	15,879	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	1,551
Number of Males,	8,232	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	13,764
of Females,	7,647	Bushels harvested,	-	11,325
entitled to vote,	3,262	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	3,813
of Militia,	2,568	Bushels harvested,	-	28,399
of Foreigners not Naturalized,	131	Acres of Oats,	-	5,384
between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	6,520	Bushels harvested,	-	3,504
of Blind,	8	Acres of Corn,	-	27,785
of Deaf and Dumb,	8	Bushels harvested,	-	530,646
of Insane,	6	Acres of Potatoes,	-	320
of Idiotic,	5	Bushels harvested,	-	14,635
of acres improved land,	85,834	Number of Hogs sold,	-	12,837
of acres unimproved land,	118,357	Value of Hogs sold,	-	102,514
of miles Railroad finished,	13	Number of Cattle sold,	-	3,365
of miles Railroad unfinished,	4	Value of Cattle sold,	-	59,878
of Colleges and Universities,	1	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	288,828
of pupils attending Col. or University,	80	Pounds of Cheese,	-	24,720
acres Sorghum,	132	Pounds of Wool,	-	31,490
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	11,024	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	48,927
Number of acres in Orchard,	1,761	Value of Mineral sold,	-	10,974
Amount of Orchard products,	9,652	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	20,583
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	3,660	Value of General Manufactures,	-	57,785
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass,	5,657	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	50,714
Acres in Meadow,	8,734		-	

WAPELLO COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,586	Tons of Hay,	-	6,030
Total amount of Population,	-	15,060	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	4,642
Number of Males,	-	7,840	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	10,718
“ of Females,	-	7,216	Bushels harvested,	-	10,491
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,992	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	1,684
“ of Militia,	-	2,506	Bushels harvested,	-	7,084
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	190	Acres of Oats,	-	6,104
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	5,944	Bushels harvested,	-	2,709
“ of Blind,	-	4	Acres of Corn,	-	26,464
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	4	Bushels harvested,	-	548,626
“ of Insane,	-	8	Acres of Potatoes,	-	389
“ of Idiotic,	-	9	Bushels harvested,	-	14,110
“ of acres improved land,	-	72,158	Number of Hogs sold,	-	15,348
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	74,653	Value of Hogs sold,	-	83,324
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	4	Number of Cattle sold,	-	3,492
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	13	Value of Cattle sold,	-	75,039
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	1	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	188,706
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	102	Pounds of Cheese,	-	9,182
“ of acres Sorghum,	-	118	Pounds of Wool,	-	36,936
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	-	8,060	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	36,480
“ of acres in Orchard,	-	774	Value of Mineral sold,	-	1,434
Amount of Orchard products,	-	2,065	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	23,558
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	7,324	Value of General Manufactures,	-	46,840
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	7,964	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	56,220
Acres in Meadow,	-	4,446			

WARREN COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	1,622	Tons of Hay,	2,631
Total amount of population,	9,150	Bushels of Grass Seed,	2,497
Number of Males,	4,707	Acres of Spring Wheat,	11,902
Number of Females,	4,443	Bushels harvested	14,740
Number entitled to vote,	1,835	Acres of Winter Wheat,	532
Number of Militia,	1,622	Bushels harvested,	2,255
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	37	Acres of Oats,	3,988
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	3,550	Bushels harvested,	7,095
Number of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	17,632
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	8	Bushels harvested,	492,612
Number of Insane,	3	Acres of Potatoes,	259
Number of Idiotic,	4	Bushels harvested,	17,655
Number of acres improved land,	44,743	Number of Hogs sold,	6,280
Number of acres unimproved land,	116,299	Value of Hogs sold,	29,419
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	2,572
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	52,199
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	151,189
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	4	Pounds of Cheese,	8,614
Number acres Sorghum,	221	Pounds of Wool,	14,985
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	15,566	Amount of Mineral raised,	28,352
Number of acres in Orchard,	335	Value of Mineral sold,	2,212
Amount of Orchard products,	45	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	12,754
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	2,025	Value of General Manufactures,	38,387
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	2,773	Value of Agricultural Implements,	34,448
Acres in Meadow,	616		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	1,877	Tons of Hay,	-	8,709
Total amount of Population,	-	13,366	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	1,300
Number of Males,	-	7,048	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	20,978
“ of Females,	-	6,318	Bushels harvested,	-	53,453
“ entitled to vote,	-	2,881	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	448
“ of Militia,	-	2,353	Bushels harvested,	-	2,645
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	-	150	Acres of Oats,	-	8,926
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	5,071	Bushels harvested,	-	7,270
“ of Blind,	-	2	Acres of Corn,	-	26,764
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	7	Bushels harvested,	-	664,215
“ of Insane,	-	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	573
“ of Idiotic,	-	7	Bushels harvested,	-	30,948
“ of acres improved land,	-	82,109	Number of Hogs sold,	-	10,703
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	106,546	Value of Hogs sold,	-	75,471
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	11	Number of Cattle sold,	-	5,270
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	13	Value of Cattle sold,	-	74,708
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	1	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	-	249,475
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	100	Pounds of Cheese,	-	38,368
“ acres Sorghum,	-	188½	Pounds of Wool,	-	20,225
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	-	12,669	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	-
No. of acres in Orchard,	-	865	Value of Mineral sold,	-	-
Amount of Orchard products,	-	5,820	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	17,478
Number acres Hungarian Grass,	-	2,690	Value of General Manufactures,	-	40,700
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	4,678	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	52,858
Acres in Meadow,	-	4,790			

WAYNE COUNTY.

1 st Number of Dwelling Houses, . . .	1,003 Tons of Hay, . . .	754½
Total amount of Population, . . .	5,860 Bushels of Grass Seed, . . .	239½
Number of Males, . . .	3,077 Acres of Spring Wheat, . . .	5,779½
Number of Females, . . .	2,783 Bushels harvested, . . .	3,952
Number entitled to vote, . . .	1,228 Acres of Winter Wheat, . . .	175
Number of Militia, . . .	1,054 Bushels harvested, . . .	745
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized, . . .	15 Acres of Oats, . . .	3,544
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years, . . .	2,371 Bushels harvested, . . .	2,090
Number of Blind, . . .	4 Acres of Corn, . . .	13,783½
Number of Deaf and Dumb, . . .	2 Bushels harvested, . . .	312,609
Number of Insane, . . .	4 Acres of Potatoes, . . .	190
Number of Idiotic, . . .	8 Bushels harvested, . . .	7,334
Number of acres improved land, . . .	86,598 Number of Hogs sold, . . .	4,791
Number of acres unimproved land, . . .	98,200 Value of Hogs sold, . . .	30,567
Number of miles Railroad finished, . . .	Number of Cattle sold, . . .	1,774
Number of miles Railroad unfinished, . . .	Value of Cattle sold, . . .	40,913
Number of Colleges and Universities, . . .	Pounds of Butter Manufactured, . . .	120,630
Number of pupils attending College or University, . . .	Pounds of Cheese, . . .	4,431
Number acres Sorghum, . . .	102 Pounds of Wool, . . .	8,830
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum, . . .	3,418½ Amount of Mineral raised, . . .	9,590½
Number of acres in Orchard, . . .	126½ Value of Mineral sold, . . .	3,396
Amount of Orchard products, . . .	65 Value of Domestic Manufactures, . . .	26,469
Number of acres Hungarian Grass, . . .	2,854½ Value of General Manufactures, . . .	
Tons of hay from Hungarian Grass, . . .	4,598½ Value of Agricultural Implements, . . .	
Acres in Meadow, . . .	283½	

CENSUS RETURNS.

WEBSTER COUNTY:

Number of Dwelling Houses,	Tons of Hay,	3,117
Total amount of Population,	2,596 Bushels of Grass Seed,	21
Number of Males,	1,396 Acres of Spring Wheat,	1,496
“ of Females,	1,200 Bushels harvested,	2,130
“ entitled to vote,	487 Acres of Winter Wheat,	20
“ of Militia,	599 Bushels harvested,	151
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	29 Acres of Oats,	804
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	873 Bushels harvested,	3,264
“ of Blind,	Acres of Corn,	3,375
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	1 Bushels harvested,	43,459
“ of Insane,	1 Acres of Potatoes,	456
“ of Idiotic,	3 Bushels harvested,	9,298
“ of Acres improved land,	12,645 Number of Hogs sold,	656
“ of Acres unimproved land,	39,354 Value of Hogs sold,	3,011
“ of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	524
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	12,513
“ of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	39,549
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	2,182
“ acres Sorghum,	254 Pounds of Wool,	1,214
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	598 Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,	28 Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	804
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	41 Value of General Manufactures,	2,077
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	38 Value of Agricultural Implements,	5,352
Acres in Meadow,	81	

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	2,056	Tons of Hay,	-	14,152½
Total amount of population,	-	12,211	Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	280
Number of Males,	-	6,538	Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	19,881½
Number of Females,	-	5,673	Bushels harvested,	-	154,447½
Number entitled to vote,	-	1,981	Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	40½
Number of Militia,	-	1,887	Bushels harvested,	-	592
Number of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	912	Acres of Oats,	-	7,980½
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	3,740	Bushels harvested	-	136,429½
Number of Blind,	-	4	Acres of Corn,	-	9,661½
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	-	10	Bushels harvested,	-	246,020
Number of Insane,	-	5	Acres of Potatoes,	-	664
Number of Idiotic,	-	4	Bushels harvested,	-	32,302
Number of acres improved land,	-	49,573½	Number of Hogs sold,	-	2,959
Number of acres unimproved land	-	153,019½	Value of Hogs sold,	-	27,116
Number of miles Railroad finished,	-	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	74-100
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	2,015
Number of Colleges and Universities,	-	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	37,895½
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	202,205
Number acres Sorghum,	-	104½	Pounds of Wool,	-	13,843
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	-	7,485½	Amount of Mineral raised,	-	7,768½
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	60½	Value of Mineral sold,	-	6
Amount of Orchard products,	-	2	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	1,105
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	66	Value of General Manufactures,	-	39,789
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	165½	Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	36,619
Acres in Meadows,	-	3,404			

CENSUS RETURNS.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	20½ Tons of Hay,	1,228
Total amount of population,	1,100 Bushels of Grass Seed,	144
Number of Males,	645 Acres of Spring Wheat,	986½
“ of Females,	455 Bushels harvested,	
“ entitled to vote,	359 Acres of Winter Wheat,	
“ of Militia,	327 Bushels harvested,	
“ of Foreigners not Naturalized,	39 Acres of Oats,	121
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	209 Bushels harvested,	1,683
“ of Blind,	Acres of Corn,	1,438½
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	Bushels harvested,	46,275
“ of Insane,	2 Acres of Potatoes,	112
“ of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	10,070
“ of acres improved land,	1,883 Number of Hogs sold,	346
“ of acres unimproved land,	5,937 Value of Hogs sold,	1,845
“ of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	305
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	11,287
“ of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter Manufactured,	9,910
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	130
“ acres Sorghum,	24½ Pounds of Wool,	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	167½ Amount of Mineral raised,	
“ of acres in Orchard,	374 Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	1 Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	6½ Value of General Manufactures,	3,889
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	17 Value of Agricultural Implements,	1,772
Acres in Meadow,		

CENSUS RETURNS.

23

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	118	Tons of Hay,	1,850
Total amount of Population,	632	Bushels of Grass Seed,	
Number of Males,	342	Acres of Spring Wheat,	438
Number of Females,	290	Bushels harvested,	2,050
Number entitled to vote,	160	Acres of Winter Wheat,	5
Number of Militia,	150	Bushels harvested,	40
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	3	Acres of Oats,	214½
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	215	Bushels harvested,	1,595
Number of Blind,	1	Acres of Corn,	1,663
Number of Deaf and Dumb,		Bushels harvested,	13,951
Number of Insane,		Acres of Potatoes,	40½
Number of Idiotic,		Bushels harvested,	2,982
Number of acres improved land,	2,829	Number of Hogs sold,	45½
Number of acres unimproved land,	13,892	Value of Hogs sold,	227½
Number of miles Railroad finished,		Number of Cattle sold,	139
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,		Value of Cattle sold,	3,718
Number of Colleges and Universities,		Pounds of Butter manufactured,	10,343
Number of pupils attending Col. and University,		Pounds of Cheese,	1,627
Number acres Sorghum,	18½	Pounds of Wool,	20
No. gall. molasses man'fact'd from Sorghum,	761	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	4	Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,		Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,		Value of General Manufactures,	
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	18	Value of Agricultural Implements,	4,460
Acres in Meadow,			

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	47 Tons of Hay,	485
Total amount of population,	188 Bushels of Grass Seed,	
Number of Males,	97 Acres of Spring Wheat,	25
Number of Females,	91 Bushels harvested,	300
Number entitled to vote,	52 Acres of Winter Wheat,	
Number of Militia,	41 Bushels harvested,	
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	1 Acres of Oats,	11
Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	70 Bushels harvested,	325
Number of Blind,	Acres of Corn,	118
Number of Deaf and Dumb,	Bushels harvested,	2,541
Number of Insane,	Acres of Potatoes,	16
Number of Idiotic,	Bushels harvested,	2,041
Number of acres improved land,	696 Number of Hogs sold,	39
Number of acres unimproved land,	3,682 Value of Hogs sold,	321
Number of miles Railroad finished,	Number of Cattle sold,	70
Number of miles Railroad unfinished,	Value of Cattle sold,	
Number of Colleges and Universities,	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	
Number of pupils attending Col. or University,	Pounds of Cheese,	
Number acres Sorghum,	Pounds of Wool,	
No. gall. molasses manufactured from Sorghum,	Amount of Mineral raised,	
Number of acres in Orchard,	1 Value of Mineral sold,	
Amount of Orchard products,	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	Value of General Manufactures,	2,750
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	Value of Agricultural Implements,	2,511
Acres in Meadow,	66	

WORTH COUNTY.

Number of Dwelling Houses,	-	153 Tons of Hay,	-	2,312
Total amount of population,	-	759 Bushels of Grass Seed,	-	434
Number of Males,	-	407 Acres of Spring Wheat,	-	2,351
“ of Females,	-	352 Bushels harvested,	-	5
“ entitled to vote,	-	111 Acres of Winter Wheat,	-	23
“ of Militia,	-	118 Bushels harvested,	-	178
“ of Foreigners not naturalized,	-	79 Acres of Oats,	-	2,572
“ between the ages of 5 and 21 years,	-	232 Bushels harvested,	-	588½
“ of Blind,	-	Acres of Corn,	-	9,608
“ of Deaf and Dumb,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	76½
“ of Insane,	-	Acres of Potatoes,	-	3,692
“ of Idiotic,	-	Bushels harvested,	-	38
“ of acres improved land,	-	2,341 Number of Hogs sold,	-	223½
“ of acres unimproved land,	-	18,641½ Value of Hogs sold,	-	127
“ of miles Railroad finished,	-	Number of Cattle sold,	-	3,526
“ of miles Railroad unfinished,	-	Value of Cattle sold,	-	7,689
“ of Colleges and Universities,	-	Pounds of Butter manufactured,	-	815
“ of pupils attending Col. or University,	-	Pounds of Cheese,	-	119
“ acres Sorghum,	-	14½ Pounds of Wool,	-	
No. gall. molasses manufact'd from Sorghum,	-	63½ Amount of Mineral raised,	-	
Number of acres in Orchard,	-	2 Value of Mineral sold,	-	
Amount of Orchard products,	-	Value of Domestic Manufactures,	-	100
Number of acres Hungarian Grass,	-	½ Value of General Manufactures,	-	2,164
Tons of Hay from Hungarian Grass,	-	1½ Value of Agricultural Implements,	-	
Acres in Meadow,	-		-	



REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

Iowa State Hospital for the Insane,

TO THE

Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa,

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE REPORT OF

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.



DES MOINES, IOWA:

JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1859.



REPORT OF
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM.



COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF IOWA : —

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the General Assembly, approved January 24th, 1855, "to locate and superintend the erection of a building to be used as an Asylum for the Insane of the State of Iowa, at or near Mount Pleasant, in Henry county," beg leave, in accordance with the requirements of said Act, to submit their third report, as follows : —

At the time of making their last report, they hoped to be able at this time, to announce the completion of the building under their care, and its readiness for the reception of patients; but as the appropriations therefor, heretofore made, have proved to be insufficient, they are compelled to make known a different result.

They find that in their last report they under-estimated the amount necessary to complete and furnish the building, even under the most favorable circumstances. Besides, the unfavorable-ness of the weather during the spring, summer and fall of 1858, and the financial embarrassments of the country, which made it extremely difficult to obtain money, have tended very considerably to increase the cost.

Conscious that the demand for such an institution is great and urgent, the Commissioners deeply regret that there should have been any delay in its progress toward completion, and earnestly hope that arrangements may be made to insure its completion at the earliest possible day.

For information in regard to the present situation of the building and its appurtenances; the expenditures incurred under the

immediate supervision of MR. WINSTLOW, Superintendent of construction; the additional appropriation necessary to get the institution ready for the reception of patients; and the policy of leaving a portion of the building for a time unfinished, reference is made to the report of said Superintendent, herewith submitted.

It will be seen that the expenditures by the Superintendent, up to the first day of December, 1859, amount to \$238,418.68, and that he estimates that \$100,000, in addition will be necessary to complete the entire building, and add such fixtures and appertances as will be necessary to put it into successful operation; which sum may be reduced to \$75,000, by leaving the west wing of the building unfinished and in its present state.

Some difference of opinion have existed in regard to the aggregate of appropriations heretofore made. According to the construction given to the different Acts making appropriations by the present Auditor of State, the amount is \$258,555.67, which the Commissioners take to be correct.

Of this amount there has been expended by the Commissioners, for various purposes, in addition to the amount expended by the Superintendent, the sum of \$15,334.13, leaving a balance unexpended of \$4,802.86. See Exhibit "A" hereto appended.

The Commissioners are aware that some difference of opinion exists as to the necessity and economy of erecting, at the present time and at once, so large and expensive a building, for the accommodation of the Insane of the State. For the expression of their own views on this subject, together with a brief description of the building under their care, they refer to their last report. The views therein expressed were founded on the recorded judgment of scientific and practical men, who have had large experience in the care of the Insane, and the management and operation of similar institutions, and remain unchanged. On this topic they beg leave again to call attention to an important document emanating from "*The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane*," appended to their last report. See Exhibit "B," hereto appended.

The only question that can arise touching this matter, as they conceive, pertains to the ability of the State to meet the necessa-

ry outlay. They trust that although temporary embarrassment may be experienced, no serious permanent inconvenience will result; while the relief that will be afforded to the most unfortunate and miserable class among us, will abundantly compensate for any temporary evils. They can not, therefore, do otherwise than call for such further appropriation as may be necessary to put the institution in readiness for the accommodation of patients.

The Commissioners take great pleasure in renewing the expression of their confidence in the competency and faithfulness of MR. WINSLOW, the gentleman selected to superintend the construction of the building, and in recording their satisfaction with the plan of operations adopted. They believe that no greater economy or advantages could have been secured, by the choice of any other person, or the adopting of any other plan.

The undersigned would urge upon your honorable body the importance of acting upon the question of an appropriation, as called for in this report, at an early day in your present Session, in order, if an appropriation shall be made, that arrangements may be entered into to resume work on the building early the coming spring.

The undersigned will only add a word by way of allusion to a result they should very much deplore: The failure of your honorable body to make the appropriation called for, will not only leave the Insane of the State in their present deplorable condition, but will also leave the building erected for their accommodation at so great expense, for an indefinite period, in an entirely useless and profitless state.

RALPH P. LOWE,
CHARLES S. CLARKE. } Commissioners.

EXHIBIT A.**APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.****APPROPRIATIONS.**

Amount appropriated for purchase of site, January 24th, 1855,	\$4,425,00
Amount appropriated Jan. 24th, 1855, including the Saline Land Funds applied previous to July, 1856,	50,000,00
Amount appropriated July 14th, 1856,	50,000,00
Amount appropriated January 28th, 1857,	40,000,00
Amount of Saline Land Fund applied from July, 1856, to March, 1858,	14,130,67
Amount appropriated February 25th, 1858.	100,000,00
Total,	\$258,555,67

EXPENDITURES.

By the Commissioners, for the following purposes, viz :

Purchase of site,	\$4,425,00
Per diem and expenses of Commissioners,	993,97
Exchange,	114,11
Express charges,	150,05
Interest,	9,407,68
Miscellaneous items,	243,32

\$15,334,13

By Superintendent, as per his report. 238,418,68 = 253,752,81

Balance of appropriations unexpended December 1st, 1859.

\$4,802,86

EXHIBIT B.

Propositions relative to the Construction of Hospitals for the Insane.

At a meeting of "THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE," held in Philadelphia, May 21, 1851, the following propositions relative to the construction and arrangements of hospitals for the insane, after mature consideration, were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the Medical Journals of the continent, as the sentiments of the Association on the subjects referred to, viz:—

I. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

II. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land, devoted to gardens and pleasure grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every State hospital, or other institution for to hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

III. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water, daily, two reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

IV. No hospital for the insane should be built, without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

V. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

VI. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and, as far as possible, be made secure from accidents by fire.

VII. Every hospital, having provisions for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

VIII. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging-rooms for patients, an associated dormitory, communicating with a chamber of two attendants; a clothes-room, a bath room, a water-closet, a dining room, a dumb waiter, and a speaking-tube leading to the kitchen, or other central part of the building.

IX. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging-rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

X. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

XI. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

XII. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

XIII. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of ascent, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

XIV. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

XV. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving-rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

XVI. The wings should be so arranged that, if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be furnished at both ends with movable glazed sashes, for the free admission of both light and air.

XVII. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety, and economy.

XVIII. The apartments for washing clothing, &c., should be detached from the hospital building.

XIX. The drainage should be underground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

XX. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure, fresh air from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates, containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which at the boiler does not exceed 212° F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

XXI. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane; and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

XXII. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building should be a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus, and other machinery.

XXIII. All water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangement, and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

XXIV. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets, and basement stories, should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

XXV. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

XXVI. Wherever practicable, the pleasure grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE HON. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE IOWA STATE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

GENTLEMEN :— I have the honor to submit to you my periodical report of the condition of the Institution under my charge, and of the expenses that have been incurred in its construction.

I have the pleasure to say that the building is in a good degree of forwardness, and with the necessary appropriation, can be placed in a few months, in a condition to receive patients. The roof is entirely covered in a most substantial manner with iron. The whole rear part is nearly completed, including the kitchen, baking and drying rooms, family rooms, servants' rooms, &c. &c. The sashes are glazed and are all in the windows of the entire building. The east wing of the building is plastered; the doors are all made; the mouldings and finish nearly ready to put up: the under floors are all laid; the deafening is in place, and otherwise said wing only needs the upper floor to render it fit for occupancy. The underfloors of the west wing and deafening are also laid; the doors are nearly all made, and this wing is nearly ready for plastering.

Everything about the building has been done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. It is confidently believed that the building is as perfect in all its arrangements, and its construction as any on this Continent, and when completed will reflect great credit on the State.

The expenditures under my supervision have been as follows, to-wit:—

Amount expended up to December 1st, 1857, as
per former report, \$188,548,34

Amount since expended, for the purposes named, to-wit:

Labor,	41,228,30
Iron Work	3,320,40
Miscellaneous Items	2,675,21
Merchandise	2,263,80
Wood	1,706,54
Salary of Superintendent	3,000,60
Lumber	8,998,31
Provender and seed	390,09
Stone	16,249,51
Fencing	167,25
Machinery	8,15
Lime	1,628,90
Sand	2,767,61
Painting and Glazing	1,160,22
Brick	718,27
Printing	13,25
Roofing	8,967,74
Salary &c. of Secretary	1,250,05
Plastering	2,935,52
Steam and Gas Fittings	502,55
	<hr/>
	99,952,27
Less the amount paid by sale of stock,	81,93=99,870,84

Total to December 1st, 1859, \$288,418,68

It will be observed that this does not include the amounts expended under the direction of the Commissioners, for such items as the farm avenue expenses, per diem of Commissioners, express charges, interest and exchange, stationary, &c. &c.

During the past year a large and substantial barn has been erected; one and a half mile of good picket fence has been built, enclosing the farm; six hundred and fifty thousand of brick, and nearly five thousand bushels of sand, are now on the place, ready

for use in the spring. All the locks for the building are on hand, and some of the necessary hardware. I have raised on the farm, the past year, about fifteen hundred bushels of corn; two hundred bushels of carrots; cut thirty tons of hay, and about five acres of oats.

It will not be improper for me to say that all the work done on this Asylum is of the most substantial character, and that when completed according to the plans it will be one of the most completely appointed, and one of the cheapest, if not the very cheapest institution, according to its capacity for accommodating patients, in the country.

Very little money has been expended upon ornamenting. My aim has been to render the building just as substantial and permanent as possible, with the best possible accommodations for the patients and their attendants, having an eye all the time to an adequate supply of heat, water and air, as well as to their protection from fire. To this end I have availed myself of all the experience and counsel within my reach.

It will be necessary to ask the General Assembly for an appropriation to complete and furnish the building.

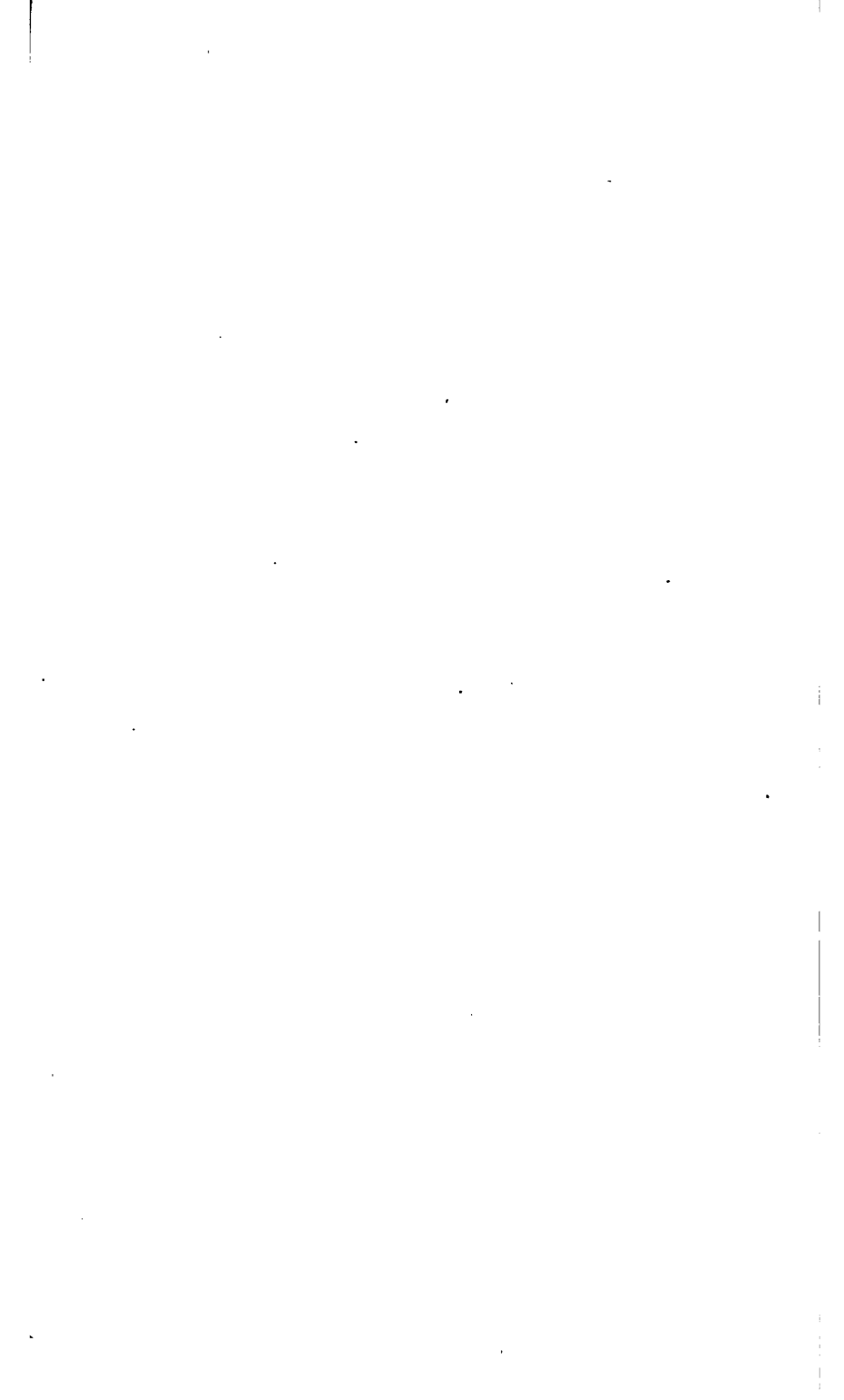
Whether it will be advisable, under all the circumstances, in the present condition of the State resources and of monetary affairs generally in this State, to furnish a sufficient sum for the immediate completion of the whole building, or of only the center portion and one wing, is a question for the General Assembly, in their wisdom, to decide. There are many considerations that seem to urge the immediate completion of the whole building, and if the money can be spared for that purpose, such would certainly be this economical course.

It may be well for me to state that to complete the whole building, according to its original design, would require an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars; but to complete the center and one wing, seventy-five thousand dollars may be sufficient. It will readily be perceived that finishing but one part of the building will require all the necessary out buildings; the building of all the cold air ducts; nearly all the heating apparatus; a steam engine for pumping and forcing the water into the tanks situated in the attic, to be used for bathing, washing,

cooking and other purposes ; a large fan for forced ventilation ; and many other arrangements the same as if the whole building should be completed.

If we should take the last census, just taken, as a basis for the wants of the Institution, it would seem as if one wing of the Hospital would be sufficient to accommodate all the insane that would be likely to be sent to it for the next two years. But it appears probable to me that omissions have been made in taking this part of the census, when I can enumerate applications made to me for the admission of more than one half the number indicated by the census, mostly from remote parts of the State. The people in the most populous parts, of course, knew the building was not ready ; hence a very few applications from them. Then when we take the statistics of other States, a few of which I will mention, this probability is strengthened. Ohio has one insane person to every eight hundred inhabitants ; Massachusetts one to every six hundred ; Maine one to every seven hundred ; and many others about the same. Now, it would not be very unreasonable to suppose there is one insane person to every ten hundred in this State ; hence if one half of the number should be sent to the Institution, we should have no spare room if the whole building was completed.

HENRY WINSLOW,
Superintendent.



THE THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the Iowa Institution

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA;

FOR THE YEARS 1858 & 1859.

DES MOINES, IOWA:

JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1860.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

HON. R. P. LOWE, Gov. }
HON. E. SELLS, SEC. OF STATE. } EX-OFFICIO.

HON. W. PENN CLARKE, WM. CRUM,
J. P. WOOD, H. D. DOWNEY,
WM. E. IJAMS, EX-OFFICIO.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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EDWIN SOUTHWICK,
J. H. H. IJAMS,
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MATRON,
M. A. IJAMS.

PHYSICIAN,
M. B. COCHRAN, M. D.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
TO THE
GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

THE Board of Trustees of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, in accordance with the Act establishing the Institution, would submit to the General Assembly of this State, their third Report.

It is with no ordinary degree of satisfaction, that since the date of our last Report, we have witnessed the uninterrupted prosperity and success of this Institution, over which we have been created Trustees.

Its widening usefulness has been limited only by its restricted resources and inadequate circumstances.

The advantages and means, which the Institution has enjoyed have not been unimproved, as actual results can testify.

We do not propose to indulge in further general remarks, but shall at once invite attention to several particulars, showing the progress and condition of the Institution from its adoption by the State, to the present period ; and more especially dwelling upon the history and facts which properly belong to the present Report.

LEGISLATION.

PREVIOUS to the establishment of an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the State had made a liberal provision by which the mates of this State were enabled to acquire an education in the Asylums of neighboring States.

But this measure failed to benefit the greater number of our mutes ; who, by sympathizing and anxious parents, and friends, were not permitted to go so far from home to obtain an educa-

tion; and hence were doomed to ignorance. Besides the Statute making this provision was not so guarded as in every case to secure the designed application of the funds appropriated. It is doubtless true that the existence and nature of the law were not generally known; for a special effort is sometimes necessary to inform the friends of these unfortunate persons, of the existence of an Institution; and afterwards to induce them to avail themselves of its advantages. But as intelligence becomes more general, this difficulty will diminish and all will be happy to accept every means to elevate and improve the afflicted.

The following appropriations have been made by the State for the support of the Institution:

For 1855 and '56,	\$10,000,00
“ 1857,	7,000,00
Deficiency for 1857	1,000,00
For '58 and '59,	16,000,00
Total	<u>\$34,000,00</u>

The most careful economy, consistent with the purposes of the Institution, has been exercised in the disbursement of the above mentioned appropriations, which have in no single instance exceeded the actual wants of the establishment; but rather fallen below the demands of its highest usefulness.

A Financial Report for the past two years is herewith submitted.

BUILDINGS.

As no steps have yet been taken to secure a permanent building, which might be regarded as a home for the unfortunate mutes of our State, the Trustees have been obliged to lease such buildings as could be obtained, and affording as many conveniences as possible.

The Institution has occupied three different buildings, each removal improving its condition, and enlarging its advantages and facilities to accomplish its work.

The Trustees have contracted for the lease of the Park House, a former hotel in Iowa City, for the term of two years; the lease beginning June 13th, 1859.

The present rent is sixty dollars per month.

This building answers our purpose as well as any we could rent in the State; but is evidently inferior to an edifice designed for a Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Its advantages are, more ample room and comfort, than hitherto enjoyed.

Its disadvantages are:

1. Want of surrounding grounds.
2. Publicity and exposure to unfavorable influences.
3. Inadequacy of arrangement.
4. Incapacity to accommodate all who may apply for admission.

It is capable of accommodating fifty pupils with ease and comfort; and its advantages so superior to our former buildings that we are disposed to bide our time, and wait the pleasure of the State; simply exhibiting the facts in the case, and leaving inferences to a just and generous public.

HEALTH.

The general health of our pupils has been good. Indeed, considering the character of the buildings formerly occupied by the Institution, the freedom from disease has been greater than might have been predicted; for it is well known that health cannot be enjoyed in crowded apartments; nor where circumstances deny the privilege of full and free exercise.

It is perhaps true that the Deaf and Dumb, as a class, do not possess the energy and power to resist disease, that belong to such as suffer from no physical infirmity.

Their physiology is defective, and it is a received law — that where one member suffers, all the members must suffer.

The absence of the important sense of hearing, and the silence and inactivity of the vocal organs, may be a source of imperfect health.

It becomes our sad duty to record the death of two of our pupils. LEONARD SCHMOLE, and MARY LEATHERWOOD. The former died of lung fever. The latter from the effects of an accidental fall.

From the innocence of their lives, and from the feeble glimmer of moral light within them, (for they had not been long at the Institution,) we believe that the transition has been to them a trans-

ition from darkness to everlasting day. The Father of us all, is merciful, and makes us responsible only according to our advantages and attainments.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

To many minds the education of the Deaf and Dumb presents a mystery, that would vanish upon closer observation.

It is probable that this class of persons has existed since the world began, but we are indebted to a recent age for the happy discovery, that their education is a possibility; and the *mystery* connected with it disappears, when we reflect that a language of signs may be constructed so perfect as to express any ideas however abstract.

This language is used more or less extensively by the Aborigines of this Continent; and indeed, we may assert that all men have recourse to gestures and signs in expressing their thoughts and emotions; and more especially those who lack a ready utterance.

How easy then the labor, when *necessity* impells, of building up, by means of natural and arbitrary signs, a medium of communication. The path once discovered, and progress begun, the mind goes forward with interest and ease, in the invention and use of silent symbols of thought.

The Deaf and Dumb prior to any systematic attempts at their education, were degraded outcasts from social privileges and civil responsibilities. They merely existed; and did not actively embark in those pursuits, nor share in those enterprises which have impelled the world forward, and made the grand features of history. They were not represented in public sentiment, nor felt in any political developments, commercial movements or moral revolutions; but naturally and usually were numbered with the miserable idlers, paupers or criminals of our race.

Such was their doom until in the eighteenth century, the philanthropic DE L' EPEE, of France proved to the world the possibility of their education by employing a system of pantomime and gestures, as a means by which to convey to their minds, the rich treasures of knowledge.

He did not hesitate to make great sacrifices to accomplish his generous object; and posterity will mention him among the benefactors of mankind.

The *Sign-language*, is our grand medium of instruction, and it is so perfected and systematized, as to be capable of conveying, with grace, impressiveness and ease, the most refined and abstruse thought, as well as the most beautiful and sacred emotions.

It is a silent and ample stream on whose mystic bosom fleets of knowledge may freely sail, laden with the wealth of varied learning, into the harbors of those minds from which

“Wisdom is by one entrance, quite shut out.”

There is no class of rational beings so sadly unfortunate as uneducated mutes; for theirs it is to present the disheartening spectacle of intellects capable of unlimited expansion, but doomed by a terrible affliction to darkness and desolation.

It is difficult to conceive of their profound ignorance so universal is its dominion over their minds.

The Blind, without the advantages of an Institution, can learn much that is valuable at home, and can enjoy many of the sweets of social life. Not so the Deaf. The mute child sits solitary and unresponsive in the family circle. The words of intelligence, the flash of wit, the charms of poetry, the power of music, and even the sacred oracles of God, are all lost upon this victim of silence. Happily one source of pleasure is possessed by him; he can comprehend and enjoy the expressions of affection and sympathy, visible upon the countenances, and in all the acts of those made near to him by nature. Nor is this a trifling consideration, nor a light pleasure, for the unfortunate child is ever the recipient of unwearying love and solicitude, and this brings light to his heart; but parents should beware lest an undue partiality and excessive indulgence ruin the disposition of their afflicted children, and prove more an injury than a benefit. They should be taught habits of prompt obedience at home, and while young.—True affection will manifest itself in seeking the highest welfare of its object.

From considerations such as have just been presented, we may feel safe in the assertion that public policy and State interest, require the education of every mute of proper age and capacity, within the limits of Iowa.

The course of studies pursued by our pupils is eminently *practical*. Our grand aim is first, to teach them the English Lan-

guage, and this is no easy labor; for, upon entering the Institution, not knowing a single word of the language, they are required to begin where the infant begins, and learn the meaning of each word, and also the mode of forming words into sentences. Their progress depends on their talents. The process is slow, but the result is sure. Patient labor will accomplish wonders.

Our pupils are instructed in Geography, History, Arithmetic, and in the elements of general science. While upon this branch of our Report, we would take occasion to recommend, to the teachers in similar Institutions (to whom this Report may be sent,) "Lower's Grammar of Composition" as a work peculiarly adapted to the wants and capacity of mutes, who have made some progress in their course. We are happy to state that not a few households have already been gladdened through the instrumentality of our infant Institution; in seeing their afflicted ones emerging from ignorance into the light of knowledge; and from rude and rebellious propensities, into principles and habits of refinement and propriety.

While upon this point, we would be recreant to justice, did we fail to acknowledge the power and influence of the Christian religion over the minds and conduct of our pupils; and we are happy to bear this testimony, that the spirit and principles of the Bible are "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness."

It alike affords restraint to vice and insubordination, and incentives to growth in knowledge and virtue.

In connection with this division of the Report, we would mention with hearty approbation, the action taken by the fifth Convention of American Instructors of the deaf and dumb, against habits of vagrancy on the part of some former pupils of our Institutions.

At this Convention, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:—

"RESOLVED, That this Convention discountenances and wholly disapproves of this vagrant course of life; and earnestly recommends to the officers of our public conveyances to give them no facilities for travelling, but place them upon the same footing in this respect, with other passengers."

Let charity express itself in securing *labor* for mutes; and not in affording means to encourage vagabond and injurious habits.

NUMBER OF MUTES.

The number of mutes in the United States, is estimated at ten thousand.

Their usual proportion to the general population is as one to two thousand, and upon the supposition that the State of Iowa contains six hundred thousand inhabitants, we have within our limits three hundred mutes.

The census of the State of Iowa for the year 1859, shows the present number of mutes in the State to be three hundred and one; which verifies the correctness of the above data.

Of the mutes in this State not less than eighty (80) have enjoyed the privileges of instruction.

Since the date of the last Report, sixty-one have been at the Institution; and fifty pupils are at the present date in actual attendance, besides applicants not yet admitted.

The building now occupied, is capable of accommodating comfortably, fifty pupils, and by a little crowding, sixty-pupils.

Of course, the mute population will increase with the general increase of population; and it is easy to calculate the probable number of deaf and dumb in this State, ten years hence, provided the future general growth corresponds with our past progress.

TRADES.

The attention of the Trustees has been recently called to the importance of our male pupils learning some useful trades during their attendance at the Institution; and steps have already been taken to effect so desirable an end.

With a good education, and a good trade, our male pupils will be able to leave the Institution, as independent, self-reliant and productive citizens.

The advantages of this undertaking are too numerous and obvious to require explanation, or argument.

The female pupils are instructed in duties pertaining to house-keeping, and also, in dress-making, and plain and fancy needle-work.

Experience has proved that mutes can succeed as well as others in several branches of industry, and many of the deaf and dumb

Institutions in the United States, and Europe, have introduced trades as an important feature of the instructions imparted to their pupils, and the result in these Institutions prove that trades are sometimes remunerative, often self-supporting; and always beneficial to the Institutions themselves, and a decided advantage to the pupils.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

We have no special remark to make of the Board, except to record the loss, by a removal to a neighboring State, of the former worthy President of the Board, the REV. F. A. SHEARER.—As one of the earliest, most constant and useful friends of the Institution, with an unceasing interest in its prosperity; his name in this Report deserves honorable mention; as it is already recorded in lasting characters upon the hearts and memories of not a few of those for whom the Institution was established. He has a worthy successor in MR. H. D. DOWNEY, who has recently been appointed to fill his vacancy.

PERMANENT LOCATION.

There is no question so important to the deaf and dumb of Iowa, as the location of their Institution, and the character of the building which shall be provided for them by the State, as their permanent home.

It is not the purpose, nor province of this Report, to recommend the time nor the place for the location of the Institution; but it will not be considered intrusive to offer some general views which should have some weight in the final determination of this matter; and first of all, evidently, the chief question in the location of the Institution, should be: Where will the interests of the Institution be best promoted; not what other interests can be subserved by its location.

What one point presents the advantages of ready access from the various localities of the State; of healthful situation; of convenient proximity to the officers and Legislators of the State; of possessing means to interest and instruct pupils; of affording all that might naturally and properly be required to support an Institution;—besides other advantages which will suggest themselves.

It should be borne in mind that the permanent building is not

for one day, nor one generation, but that it will be an almoner of good to generations, yet unborn; and that not for ourselves alone, but for posterity is this charity intended.

Although it may seem premature, yet we will express the hope that whenever this State shall determine to erect an Asylum for her Deaf and Dumb, the present New York Institution may be the model; for it combines nearly every possible excellence of arrangement and capacity, and possesses every modern improvement. It is the result of many years of experience, and may be safely selected as a model.

Of course the State of Iowa will not soon need so *extensive* a structure; but the plan is possible and worthy of imitation, on a smaller scale.

Buildings are already in process of erection for the Insane and the Blind of our State; also liberal provisions have been made for our University; and other educational purposes. This Report does not complain at any such acts of wise and liberal policy; but only would ask not to be made a *sacrifice* to advance other and kindred objects. Justice may shine in Charity as well as in human law and human pursuits.

The last Census of our State shows a *larger number* of *mutes* than of any other unfortunate class; and those acquainted with their affliction and its affects, know that their appeal for relief, silent as it is, rises from an infirmity distressing in itself, and worthy of every possible mitigation.

It is feared that the present financial crisis will postpone the day for the completion of an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and should this be the case, we can but bow to that necessity which knows no law, and hope for a brighter future.

THE PRESENT WANTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The appropriation made by the General Assembly of 1858, has met the demands of the Institution with the exception of a small deficiency at the close of the present year 1859; when it will not be possible to pay the salaries of the employees. The appropriation would have proved ample but for the purchase of a considerable quantity of furniture; the purchase of which was made a condition necessary in order to secure our present building.

The deficiency will approximate five hundred dollars.

Our estimate for the coming two years is as follows : —

For deficiency of 1859,	500
For support of Inst. in 1860,	8,500
“ “ “ “ “ 1861,	9,000
Total,	<hr/> \$18,000

This estimate is as low as it can possibly be made, consistently with the purposes of the Institution, and the growing demands upon its treasury ; for it must be remembered that the number of pupils is now constantly increasing, and each pupil will of course, increase the general annual disbursement.

Our family has within the past two years, averaged in actual attendance, about forty-five persons. It will, during the next two years, average not less than sixty ; so that our expenses must increase. With the appropriation which we have named, and now respectfully ask of the Representatives of the State, we do not expect luxury, or superior advantages ; we simply desire comfort, and usual facilities to accomplish the end of our efforts—the elevation of an unfortunate class.

To the General Assembly of this State, we again commit the interests of our Institution, confident that no appeal to your intelligence and generosity, will be unheeded ; and assured that the cause of education in all its departments will be liberally sustained and encouraged.

W. PENN CLARKE, PRES.

W. E. IJAMS, SEC.

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1858, TO DECEMBER 13TH, 1859.**

RECEIVED.

Appropriation by Gen. Assembly for 1858,	\$8000,00
Interest on the same,	70,21
Appropriation for 1859,	8000,00
	<hr/>
	\$16070,21

EXPENDED.

Total for 1858,	\$7899,63
" " 1859,	8114,58
Estimate of indebtedness Jan. 1st, 1860 for salaries &c.,	556,00
	<hr/>
	16570,21

Deficiency,	<hr/>
	500,00

Of the above expenditures, the following general statement will set forth the purposes and amounts: —

For salaries in 1858,	\$2612,50
" " " 1859,	1537,50
Rent in '58 and '59,	1668,00
Wood, (approx.)	850,00
Meat, "	800,00
Bread, "	800,00
Furniture, "	800,00

The balance has met ordinary current expenses, for which satisfactory vouchers are held by the Board.

W. E. JAMS, Sec.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS FOR THE YEAR 1858 AND 1859.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Ballard, Samuel A.	22	Sheffield.	New York.	Congenital.
Ballard Volney P.	20	Sheffield.	New York.	Congenital.
Bayles Matilda.	20	Mt. Pleasant.	Ohio.	Cholera Infantum.
Bennet Isaac L.	11	Galesburg.	Iowa.	Typhoid Fever.
Bickford Margaret.	14	Birmingham.	Iowa.	Congestive Fever.
Box Emma.	17	Fort Madison.	Iowa.	Whooping Cough.
Boyce James.	13	Agency City.	—	Winter Fever.
Brower Jacob.	9	South English.	Ohio.	Inflammation of Brain.
Bryan William.	23	Marengo.	Pennsylvania.	Scarlet Fever.
Bull Horatio.	21	Dubuque.	Ohio.	—
Canine John.	13	Pella.	Indiana.	—
Cross Isaac.	11	Webster.	Iowa.	Tidamees.
Cubberly Charles.	18	Keosauqua.	—	Congestion of Brain.
Dixon William.	11	Prairie Creek.	—	—
Donnel Catherine.	16	Hamlin's Grove.	England.	Congenital.
Folwell Mary E.	16	Winterset.	—	Influenza.
Foy George W.	17	Tipton.	Iowa.	Lung Fever.
Friend Anna.	19	Tipton.	Ohio.	Cold.
Gilbert Chauncey.	12	Wyoming.	—	Scarlet Fever.
Griffith Mary E.	17	Montezuma.	Ohio.	Fever.
Harrison William II.	14	Pleasant Plain.	Iowa.	Spinal Affection.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS--CONTINUED.

Holka Alfred.	10	Toledo.	Germany.	
Holka John.	12	Toledo.	Germany.	
Hughes Mary.	18	Anamosa.		
Hummer Elizabeth.	16	Near Iowa City.	Iowa.	Congenital.
Hummer John.	11	Near Iowa City.	Iowa.	Congenital.
Huston David.	17	Boone P. O.	Indiana.	Gatherings.
Huston Frederick.	11	Boone P. O.	Iowa.	
Huston George D.	13	Boone P. O.	Indiana.	
Huston Sarah S.	23	Boone P. O.	Indiana.	Scarlet Fever.
Kephart Levi.	14	Shueyville.	Pennsylvania.	Dropsy in the head.
Latimer Nancy J.	10	Grinnel.	Iowa.	Congenital.
Leatherwork Mary.	10	Davenport.		
Litzen Mary.	9	Davenport.	Ohio.	
Lott Isaac.	17	Bellefontaine.	Michigan.	Congenital.
Matthews Elizabeth.	26	Washington.	Virginia.	
Matthews George.	21	Canada West.	Canada.	
McClure Susannah.	19	Northfield.	Iowa.	Scarlet Fever.
Middleton Jacob.	18	Wassonville.	Iowa.	
McGuire Sarah.	14	Iowa City.	Iowa.	Fever.
Miedke Charles.	10	Davenport.	Iowa.	A fall.
Moore John W.	18	Lancaster.	Ohio.	Congenital.
Moore Mary J.	12	Lancaster.	Indiana.	Congenital.
Morgan Melissa.	18	Franklin County.	Iowa.	Scarlet Fever.
Packwood Angeline.	19	Agency City.	Indiana.	
Schupp Joseph.	11	Davenport.	Germany.	Congenital.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS--CONTINUED.

Stutsman Milton.	10	Cobbs P. O.	Indiana.	Congenital.
Taylor Francis.	11	Eleador.	Wisconsin.	Typhoid Fever.
Taylor Sarah.	14	Independence.	New Brunswick.	Fever.
Taylor Zachariah.	18	Jonesville.	Indiana.	Congenital.
Tingley Albert L.	11	Kingston City.	Ohio.	_____
Trutig John.	15	Muscatine	Switzerland.	_____
Vernon Sarah J.	14	Red Rock.	_____	_____
Webb Jasper.	15	Albia.	Indiana.	Congenital.
Webb Julia A.	16	Albia.	Indiana.	Congenital.
Webb Lucinda.	18	Albia.	Iowa.	Congenital.
Webb Mary.	11	Albia.	Iowa.	Congenital.
Wheeler Harriet.	18	Monmouth.	Vermont.	Mumps.
Wheeler Juliana.	18	Iowa City.	Illinois.	_____
Witham Aleseph.	19	Brighton.	_____	_____
Yeggy Anthony.	27	Near Iowa City.	Germany.	_____

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB, FOR THE STATE OF IOWA;

Beginning on the 1st of January, 1858, and ending January 1st, 1859.

WILLIAM CRUM, In account with Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.

January 20, 1858, to State Warrants numbering from	
8573 to 8642, amounting in all to	\$7,000 00
March 22, 1858, to interest on State Warrants,	70 21
August 2, 1858, to State Warrants as per special ap- propriation by General Assembly,	1000 00
Total amount.	<u>\$8,070 21</u>

EXPENDITURES.

1858.

Cr.

January 20,	To order No. 103, Perry Barnes, assist- ant teacher	\$100 00
do	do No. 105, Wm. E. Ijams, current expenses,	500 00
do 21	do Discount on \$450 State Warrants,	45 00
do 21	do No. 100, W. E. Ijams, salary,	250 00
do 21	do No. 101, Mrs. M. A. Ijams, mat.	75 00
do 21	do Interest on order no. 101,	50
do 21	do No. 106, W. E. Ijams, (balance due on account,	100 00
do 22	do No. 104, Samuel Bacon (for wood)	100 00
do 23	do No. 102, Denett Tously, (as't teach.)	100 00
do 23	do Interest on order no. 102	50
February 4	do No. 107, J. O'Donnell, (for rent)	150 00
do 4	do Discount on \$150 State Warrants,	12 00
do 10	do No. 108, W. E. Ijams, (cur. exp.)	450 00
March 10	do No. 112, Smith & Storer, groceries	94 74
do 10	do Discount on \$200 State warrants,	16 00
do 22	do No. 109, J. C. Culbertson, for Treas.	7 09
do 22	do No. 110, Kimball & Co., meat,	187 40
do 22	do No. 111, Coldren & Co., dry goods,	26 77
do 22	do No. 113, W. Crum, per rent,	60 00
April 2	do No. 114, G. Townsend, groceries,	32 50
do 6	do No. 120, D. Tousley, asst. teacher,	100 00
do 6	do No. 119, Perry Barnes, do	100 00

April	7	To order No. 117, W. E. Ijams, salary,	250 00
do	7	do No. 115, W. Crum, exp. charges,	20 55
do	7	do No. 118, W. E. Ijams, cur. expen.	300 00
do	7	do No. 121, Mrs. M. A. Ijams, matron,	75 00
do	8	do No. 122, Geo. Wickert, baker,	98 88
do	13	do No. 116, H. P. Peet, President N. Y. D. & D. Asylum,	114 33
do	26	do No. 123, Banks & Bro., groceries	58 72
May	1	do No. 124, G. Townsend do	56 64
do	6	do No. 125, J. O'Donnell for rent,	150 00
do	24	do No. 127, W. E. Ijams, cur. exp.	300 00
do	24	do No. 126, Kimball & Co., meat,	122 00
June	7	do No. 128, W. E. Ijams, cur. exp.,	260 00
do	14	do No. 130, D. Tousley, salary,	100 00
do	14	do No. 131, do do	100 00
do	16	do No. 132, G. Townsend, groceries,	34 48
do	22	do No. 133, Wm. Crum, for rent,	60 00
do	22	do No. 129, Perry Barnes, salary,	200 00
do	22	do No. 134, W. E. Ijams, do	250 00
do	22	do No. 135, Mrs. M. A. Ijams do	75 00
do	23	do No. 139, Smith & Co., groceries,	16 25
do	23	do No. 142, Mr. Banks, do	28 60
do	24	do No. 186, Kemball & Co., meat,	26 90
do	24	do No. 138, Geo. Wickert, bread,	79 88
do	24	do No. 140, F. Sanxey, hardware,	33 80
do	24	do No. 144, Miss E. Feenan, cook,	63 50
do	26	do No. 143, L. H. Cary, dry goods,	49 02
July	3	do No. 137, Bruff & Troth, groceries,	24 35
August	3	do No. 141, J. O'Donnell, rent,	150 00
do	7	do No. 146, G. Townsend, groceries,	16 38
do	14	do No. 145, S. Colchen & Co., dry gds.,	39 46
Septem.	8	do No. 147, W. E. Ijams, cur. exp.,	300 00
do	25	do No. 147, W. Crum, per rent,	60 00
do	30	do No. 149, W. E. Ijams, cur. exp.,	400 00
October.	5	do No. 150, W. E. Ijams, salary,	250 00
do.	5	do No. 151, Mrs. M. A. Ijams, sal.	75 00
Novem.	8	do No. 152, J. O'Donnell, rent	150 00
do	10	do No. 153, W. E. Ijams, expenses,	100 00
do	23	do No. 154, W. E. Ijams, cur. exp.,	400 00
Decem.	24	do No. 155, W. Crum, for rent.	50 00
do	24	do No. 156, W. E. Ijams, for salaries,	462 50

Total amount paid out.

\$7,899 63

Dec. 24, to cash on hand,

\$ 44 58.

do City warrants,

126 00.

\$170 58

\$8,070 21

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Beginning January 1st, 1859, and ending December 15th, 1859.

RECEIPTS.

		Dr.
Jan. 1,	To cash on hand	\$44 58
" "	do Iowa City Serip	126 00
" 16,	do cash from the State per appropriation	8 000 00
		<hr/>
		\$8 170 58

EXPENDITURES.

		Cr.
Jan. 16,	Paid Order No. 159, H. Taylor & Co., shoe bill,	\$40 05
" 19,	Paid Order No. 158, F. Kimball & Co. meat	79 34
" 20,	do do do 160, W. E. Ijams, cur't ex.	350 00
" 22,	do do do 157, Henry Murry medical service	62 50
" 22	Paid Order No. 161, Mahan & Murry, medical service	50 00
" 24,	Paid Order No. 162, D. F. Stone, groceries	175 73
" 27,	do do do 164, Geo. Wickert, bread	125 94
" 28,	do do do 163, A. A. Banks, groceries	79 94
Feb. 5,	do do do 165, Morris & Davison, dry goods	70 85
" 8,	Paid Order No. 168, John O'Donnell, rent	150 00
" 10,	do do do 167, J. W. Nixon, furniture	58 15
" 16,	Discount on \$70 of City Serip	7 00
" 22,	Paid Order No. 166, W. H. McKimmon, groceries	78 20
" 26,	Paid Order No. 169, William Crum, (expen)	16 00
Mar. 4,	do do do 170, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	350 00
" 17,	do do do 171, Wm. McKimmon groc.	101 45
" 30,	do do do 172, Wilde & Townsend, groceries	62 79
April 1,	Paid Order No. 173, Wm. Crum (rent)	50 00
" 2,	do do do 174, W. E. Ijams, salaries	512 50
" 6,	do do do 175, F. Kimball & Co. meat	142 22
" 13,	do do do 176, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	250 00
" 15,	do do do 177, Geo. Wickert, bread	96 28
" 28,	do do do 178, Mr. Banks, groceries	56 34

May 10,	Paid Order No. 179, Wilde & Townsend,			groceries	55 00
" 14,	do	do	do	180, John O'Donnell, rent	150 00
" 17,	do	do	do	181, J. P. Wood, groceries	157 60
June 2,	do	do	do	182, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	200 00
" 10,	do	do	do	183, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	137 50
" 14,	do	do	do	184, Jas. Trusdale, furniture	600 00
" 24,	do	do	do	185, Muchenburger, bread	79 69
" "	do	do	do	186, John O'Donnell, rent	78 00
" "	do	do	do	187, W. E. Ijams, salary	250 00
" 29,	do	do	do	188, do do do cur. ex.	100 00
" "	do	do	do	189, G. Townsend, groc's.	84 33
July 4,	do	do	do	190, W. E. Ijams, salaries	370 00
" 9,	do	do	do	191, F. Kimball & Co. meat	117 47
" 12,	do	do	do	192, J. P. Wood, groceries	37 81
Aug. 6,	do	do	do	193, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	100 00
Sept. 1,	do	do	do	194, M. B. Cochran, medical services	50 00
" 3,	Paid Order No. 195, I. C. Gas Company				25 97
" 20,	do	do	do	196, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	250 00
" 22,	do	do	do	197, F. Haberstroh, labor	35 00
" 27,	do	do	do	198, A. A. Banks, groceries	49 88
" 28,	do	do	do	199, F. Haberstroh, rent	180 00
Oct. 1,	do	do	do	200, W. E. Ijams, salaries	512 50
" 3,	do	do	do	201, R. M. Bixly, tin ware	23 28
" 4,	do	do	do	202, F. Kimball & Co. meat	26 82
" 31,	do	do	do	203, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	250 00
" 31,	do	do	do	204, Gower & Son, groc.	180 58
Nov. 4,	do	do	do	205, L. Smith, bread	50 91
" 8,	do	do	do	206, Banks & Bro., groc.	38 44
Dec. 1,	do	do	do	207, J. W. Nixon, furniture	41 29
" 1,	do	do	do	208, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	150 00
" 2,	do	do	do	209, I. C. Gas Company	23 50
" 2,	do	do	do	210, Xanton, shoe bill	57 40
" 2,	do	do	do	211, L. Smith, bread	47 90
" 7,	do	do	do	212, Gower & Son, groc.	74 44
" 9,	do	do	do	213, F. Kimball & Co., meat	87 61
" 12,	do	do	do	214, W. Crum, repairs	19 96
" 13,	do	do	do	215, F. Haberstroh, rent	180 00
" 13,	do	do	do	216, W. E. Ijams, cur. ex.	276 43

\$8114 58

" 14, Scrip in the Treasurer's hands \$56 00

WILLIAM CRUM,

TREASURER.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

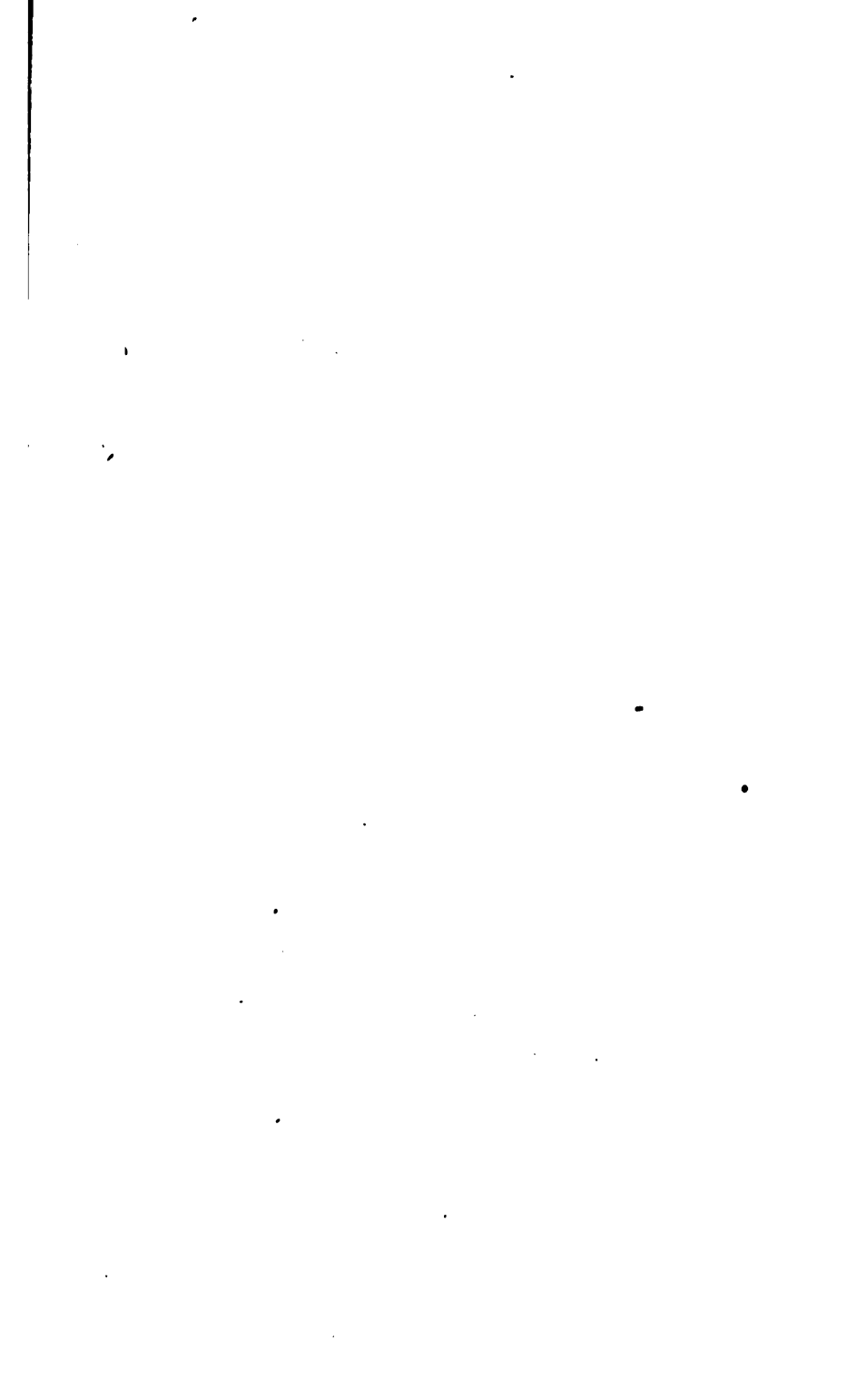
OF THE

BLIND ASYLUM,

TO THE

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

**DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1860.**



R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE BLIND ASYLUM.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

In conformity with an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22d, 1858, the Commissioners appointed to "locate and superintend the erection" of the Blind Asylum at Vinton, submit to you the following

R E P O R T :

On the 8th day of May, 1858, the Board convened at Vinton, and, in pursuance of law, made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of said town, and adjourned to meet on the first day of June. At that date the Board again met, and the said donation being satisfactorily secured, they proceeded to select a suitable location for said building, viz: the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty, in township eighty-five north, of range ten west of the 5th P. M., which tract of land was conveyed to the State "free of charge," by John W. O. Webb, and said conveyance duly placed upon record.

Deeming the adoption of a suitable plan a matter of great importance, the Commissioners determined that one of their number should visit Institutions of a similar kind in other States, for the purpose of obtaining information necessary to a proper discharge of their duties. Accordingly, J. C. Traer, Secretary of the Board, visited Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and after obtaining plans, specifications, and other important information as to the

size, cost and internal arrangements of the Asylums in those States, laid the same before the Board, after a careful consideration of which, they adopted a plan for a building of the following dimensions:

Main superstructure, 108 feet in length, and 64 in width, the central portion—54 feet in length—projecting six feet in front. Above the basement, four stories of the following heights, respectively: 14, 12, 11 and 11 feet. Entire height from the basement floor to the top of the cornice, 68 feet, and from ground line in front to the same level, 64 feet. Distance from the basement floor to square of cupola, 76½ feet, and to top of cupola, —feet. Entire area covered by the building, including the portico and steps, 7,698 feet. Cubical contents of rooms and halls, 339,356 feet. Style of architecture, Ionic. Basement walls, of “Rustic” work. Front of superstructure, and each end to a line shown on the basement plan, where additional wings would join the central building, of cut stone with “chawfered joints”—remaining walls, “hammer dressed.”

The foundation, the entire inside, or partition basements walls, and so much of the outer basement walls as are below the ground line, are constructed of a hard, blue lime-stone. The door sills and steps are of granite. The outside walls, above the ground line, are of gray or white limestone. The inside, or partition walls above the basement, are of brick. The walls sub-dividing apartments, are, in some instances, necessarily of wood and iron. The walls are built on footings 18 inches deep, with a six inch projection on either side. The outer walls of the basement are three feet thick; the first story, two feet three inches; second story, two feet; third story, one foot eight inches; and fourth story, one foot six inches. In the basement, the partition walls are two feet thick—in the first story, twenty inches; in the second, seventeen inches; in the third and fourth, thirteen inches. All the openings in the walls, both outside and partition, have “discharge arches” thrown over them, so their lintals may be taken out without damage to the walls. The roof is self-supporting, or trussed, and is to be covered with metal. The cornice is of wood, and lined with metal. The cupola, cornice, and all other exposed wood work, will be heavily painted and sanded.

In order as much as possible to guard against fire, and observe a due regard for economy and health, it is designed to warm the

building with air heated by steam and conveyed to the several apartments through flues and pipes.

The building will be lighted with gas manufactured on the ground.

All domestic apartments, including kitchen, dining, washing and ironing rooms, &c., are in the basement.

The first floor will be occupied by the main school room, two study rooms, office, library, reception room and parlor. The second story, by rooms for Superintendent, Matron and Teachers, and main chapel. The third story, by hospitals, bath-rooms and sleeping apartments. The fourth story, by dormitories designed for sleeping apartments.

After the adoption of the above plan, the Board, in pursuance of law, secured the services of Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, to draft working plans, specifications and front elevation, to whose well known skill as Architects the Board are indebted for many of the most valuable features of the building.

In adopting the foregoing plan, the Commissioners were not unmindful of the responsibility they assumed, contemplating, as that plan does, the expenditure of a larger sum of money than that appropriated by the Legislature. Fully persuaded that the meagre sum of \$15,000 would prove insufficient to construct a building adequate to the present wants of the State, even if it were erected upon the most economical plan, and believing the policy that would prompt the erection of temporary structures in order to avoid the expenditure of necessary sums, an unsound, and, in the end, unprofitable policy, the Commissioners have ventured to hope that the enlightened judgment of the Legislature would justify them in the adoption of a more enlarged plan than that originally contemplated.

Believing that the work could be done at a less cost, and in a better manner, by the employment of a competent person to superintend the same, the Commissioners instructed one of their number, J. C. Traer, to proceed with the work in such manner as, in his judgment, would best subserve the interests of the State, and report his doings to the Board for their approval.

The building is in a forward state, considering the means at the disposal of the Commissioners. The basement and ground stories are complete, and the second story is so far advanced, that it will require but little additional labor and expense to finish it. Wir

dow frames for the entire building are in readiness. A large amount of lumber and stone, and all the brick necessary for partition walls, are on the ground. For further information on this point, we refer you to the Secretary's Report, Exhibit H.

The tract upon which the Asylum is located, comprises twelve acres. This site is a beautiful eminence, situated three-quarters of a mile south-west of the town of Vinton, commanding a view of the surrounding country, which comprises one of the best agricultural portions of the State.

The remaining portion of the ground donated is still the property of the State. No opportunity to sell it advantageously has yet occurred, and, in the judgment of the Commissioners, the interests of the Institution can be best subserved by retaining it for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

The building, thus far, is constructed of the best material the country affords. The exterior walls are of a beautiful species of gray limestone, which, for strength and durability, is not excelled, if equaled, by any in the State. The work has been done in the best manner, and under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent and Architects. The whole aim of the Commissioners has been to furnish the State with a structure, at once cheap, durable and elegant, and adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, and in these particulars, they are confident they have succeeded, thus far.

Those who have had no experience in the construction of buildings of this character, can form but a very imperfect estimate of the amount of means necessary for their erection. If our building costs more when completed than was originally supposed, we trust that an intelligent community will appreciate the motives, and approve the policy adopted by the Board.

The erection of such a building is necessarily a work requiring time, labor, and a large expenditure of money. The limited amount of means at the disposal of the Commissioners has materially delayed the completion of the work, but they confidently hope, and, if liberally aided by the Legislature, will be able to enclose the building the coming season, and have it ready for the reception of pupils early in the summer of 1861.

There has been expended upon the building proper, for the necessary excavations, labor, materials, drawings, and architectural superintendence, the sum of seventeen thousand, one hundred and

eighty-three dollars, and seventy-seven cents. For completing the same, including portico, heating and lighting apparatus, and cupola, there will be needed the further sum of forty thousand dollars, which will make the entire cost of the building to the State, about fifty-five thousand dollars.

The Commissioners would remark in this connexion that there has been expended in the State of Ohio, according to their best information, over one hundred thousand dollars, for buildings, grounds, &c., for a Blind Asylum, which, according to the report of that Institution for 1858, furnishes accommodations for about one hundred pupils. In the State of Indiana there has been expended about \$100,000 in the erection of an Institution that cannot comfortably accommodate a hundred pupils. In Wisconsin, \$50,000 have been expended in erecting suitable buildings for the blind, and, according to the last report of the Superintendent, Dr. Churchman, the Institution accommodates less than fifty pupils.

The last census shows a blind population in Iowa of over two hundred, and there can be little doubt that the next enumeration, in 1860, will exhibit an increase of at least fifty. Assuming that one in every five of the foregoing number is of a suitable age to enter an Institution of this character, we have, at a low estimate, fifty pupils in this State, who, were the necessary accommodations provided, would doubtless avail themselves of the educational advantages thus offered. From accompanying plans, and facts already detailed, it will be perceived that the building in course of erection at Vinton, will, when completed, afford suitable conveniences for about that number of pupils, together with the necessary officers, teachers, domestics and attendants. These facts, then, furnish a sufficient justification for the erection of a building of the dimensions contemplated in the plan adopted by the Commissioners.

We would, therefore, recommend an appropriation of a sufficient amount to secure the early completion of the Asylum. Humanity, economy, and every principle that appeals to the better feelings of our nature demand the adoption of this course at the present session, as your honorable body will not, in all probability, again convene for two years. For similar reasons the Commissioners would recommend the passage of an act, during your present session, providing for the removal of the school to Vinton.

the earliest opportunity. A building for the temporary accommodation of the pupils now under instruction in Iowa City, can be obtained on terms equally advantageous with the one now occupied.

We cannot dismiss this subject, without again urging upon your honorable body, the importance of prompt action in the premises. We herewith submit for your inspection, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board.

H. W. GRAY,	} Commis'rs.
J. C. TRAER,	
J. W. JONES.	

Vinton, Dec. 19th, 1859.

STATEMENT A.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

1859.

DR.

Commissioners of Blind Asylum,	
To State of Iowa, to amount of Appropriation	\$15,000 00
To amount of Subscription	5,155 00
To amount drawn on Incidental Account	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,355 00

1859.

CR.

Dec. 19. By Cash on hand	\$211 46
By amount not collected on Notes	970 39
By amount expended	19,173 15
	<hr/>
	\$20,355 00

STATEMENT B.

1859.	ASSETS.	CR.
Dec. 19.	By amount of Notes unpaid	\$ 970 39
	By 150 perch Stone at \$2 50	375 00
	By 207 M. Brick at \$4 50	931 50
	By Tools and Implements	183 30
	By Window Frames on hand	510 00
	By 2000 ft. Scaffolding	30 00
	By 5,700 ft. Joice at \$2	114 00
	By 451 ft. Pine Lumber	18 82
	By cut Stone, Caps and Sills	268 00
	By Cash Balance	211 46
		<u>\$3,612 88</u>
Dec. 19.	To balance on Brick contract, G. W.	DR.
	Sells	\$ 209 00
Dec. 19.	To balance on Brick contract, E.	
	Ervin	146 00
Dec. 19.	To balance due J. C. & J. W. Traer,	
	on Stone	86 65
		<u>\$ 441 65</u>
	Leaving Assets over Liabilities	<u>\$3,171 23</u>
Dec. 19.	Total amount of Funds	20,355 00
	Less Assets	3,171 23
	Net cost of work	<u>\$17,183 77</u>

STATEMENT C.

A condensed Statement showing the cost of the different kinds of labor and materials used.

1850.

Dec. 19. To sundry persons for carpenter work	675	40
for mason work	1,774	29
for stone cutting	4,812	67
for excav'g basem't	217	75
for tending mason	1,073	25
for lime	545	41
for lumber	1,866	13
for stone	1,680	55
for hardware	171	16
for pump and wa-		
ter casks	18	25
for brick	1,819	48
for boating and		
hauling stone	1,042	22
for rope & pulleys	72	57
for lead, oil, and		
cement	21	00
for miscellaneous		
purposes	3,933	41
Finkbine & Lovelace	751	73
incidental purposes	283	53
		—————\$19,259 80

Note—The above condensed statement is introduced for publication, in case the exhibits herewith presented, should be considered too voluminous.

J. C. TRAER.

EXHIBIT A.

AMOUNTS PAID TO SUNDRY PERSONS FOR CARPENTER WORK.

Sept. 11, 1858.	Walker & White, making base- ment window frames,.....	61 00	
" " "	Walker & White, sundry work,	8 75	69 75
Nov. 6, "	" " " "	6 00	
Dec. 6, "	J. Jackson, sundry work,	1 75	
Feb. 3, 1859.	Walker & White, patterns,.....	11 00	
April 30, "	Shipman & McQuade, first floor joice,	93 00	-
Sept. 23, "	Shipman & Kendall, 2d floor joice,	140 50	
Nov. 14, "	Rupp & Ellis, truss partitions...	22 00	
Nov. " "	Walker & White, centres, &c...	7 90	
Nov. " "	Walker & White, on contract,..	323 50	605 65
			<u>\$675 40</u>

EXHIBIT B.

AMOUNTS PAID TO SUNDRY PERSONS FOR STONE MASONRY.

Aug. 21, 1858.	L. G. Webb, masonry.....	8 32
" " "	John Ervin do	3 50
" " "	John S. Forsyth do	8 63
" " "	J. A. Getty do	2 62
" 28, "	John S. Forsyth do	5 28
" " "	J. F. Evin do	6 57
" " "	L. G. Webb do	7 44
" " "	J. A. Getty do	10 07
" " "	A. K. Webb do	1 50
Sept. 4, "	L. G. Webb do	8 75
" " "	John Ervin do	3 50
" " "	A. Mahan do	7 12
" " "	M. Donelon do	22 00
" " "	J. A. Getty do	7 87
" 18, "	A. Herndon do	21 43
" " "	E. Felker do	10 87
" " "	Wm. Mickie do	27 50
" " "	Geo. Reed do	54 50
" " "	M. Donelon do	21 00
" " "	John Getty do	18 55
" " "	L. G. Webb do	12 25
" " "	John Ervin do	13 12
" " "	E. Whitus do	15 75
" 22, "	L. G. Webb do	87
" " "	John A. Getty do	87
" 30, "	E. Whitus do	14 43
Oct. 2, "	F. Howitt do	12 88
" " "	J. F. Ervin do	14 00
" " "	John S. Forsyth do	14 81
" " "	A. Herndon do	18 37
" " "	E. Felker do	18 00
" " "	Wm. Mickie do	23 00
" " "	M. Donelon do	24 00
" " "	A. Mahan do	18 00
" 16, "	Geo. Reed do	20 00
" " "	F. Howitt do	13 75
" " "	E. Felker do	12 00
" " "	Wm. Mickie do	20 00
" " "	A. Mahan do	16 50
" " "	G. Reed do	24 00
" " "	M. Donelon do	22 00
Nov. 1, "	E. Felker do	8 25

EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

Nov. 1,	"	M. Donelon,	masonry.....	20 00
" "	"	Wm. Mickie	do	20 50
" "	"	A. Mahan	do	9 75
" "	"	F. Howitt	do	6 56
" 16,	"	M. Donelon	do	9 75
Dec. 6,	"	John Ervin	do	1 75
" "	"	Geo. Reed	do	12 50
" "	"	Wm. Mickie	do	13 00
" "	"	Geo. Reed	do	20 50
" 20,	"	P. A. Locke	do	2 00
" "	"	A. Mahan	do	7 87
" "	"	Geo. Reed	do	10 50
April 30, 1859.	"	M. Donelon	do	18 00
" "	"	Geo. Reed	do	16 00
" "	"	Wm. Mickie	do	6 00
" "	"	Wm. Mickie	do	23 00
" "	"	John Duffy	do	12 00
" "	"	John Duffy	do	10 00
" "	"	John Duffy	do	14 50
" "	"	John Duffy	do	2 00
May 14,	"	Wm. Mickie	do	21 50
" 21,	"	John Duffy	do	11 00
" "	"	John Duffy	do	9 50
" 30,	"	John Duffy	do	8 50
" "	"	M. Donelon	do	21 50
" "	"	G. Reed	do	21 50
" "	"	M. Donelon	do	21 50
" "	"	Wm. Mickie	do	21 50
" "	"	Geo. Reed	do	21 00
" "	"	John Duffy	do	11 00
June 13,	"	James White	do	5 50
" "	"	Geo. Reed	do	23 50
" "	"	Wm. Mickie	do	24 00
" "	"	L. Reed,	do	10 50
" "	"	M. Donelon	do	24 00
" 27,	"	John Duffy	do	20 50
" "	"	M. Donelon	do	20 50
" "	"	Geo. Reed	do	20 50
" "	"	L. G. Webb, brick	do	13 50
June 27,	"	Wm. Mickie	do	14 50
" "	"	P. A. Locke	do	13 50
July 11,	"	Wm. Mickie	do	12 50
" "	"	L. Webb	do	17 50
" "	"	John Duffy	do	10 50

EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

July 11,	1859.	G. Reed	do	10 00
" 11,	"	M. Donelon	do	10 50
" 11,	"	G. Mahan	do	18 12
" 11,	"	W. Mickie	do	5 00
" 11,	"	P. A. Locke	do	12 00
" 23,	"	G. Reed	do	20 50
" 23,	"	M. Donelon	do	20 50
" 23,	"	John Duffy	do	10 00
" 23,	"	John Duffy	do	19 50
Aug. 6,	"	M. Donelon	do	22 50
" 6,	"	G. Reed	do	19 00
" 6,	"	John Duffy	do	8 00
" 20,	"	M. Donelon	do	24 00
Sept. 3,	"	M. Donelon	do	23 00
" 3,	"	G. Reed	do	24 00
" 3,	"	G. Reed	do	23 00
" 3,	"	L. G. Webb	do	20 00
" 17,	"	L. G. Webb	do	22 00
" 17,	"	M. Donelon	do	24 00
" 17,	"	G. Reed	do	24 00
Oct. 1,	"	L. Webb	do	19 50
" 1,	"	M. Donelon	do	23 50
" 1,	"	G. Reed	do	23 50
" 14,	"	M. Donelon	do	23 00
Nov. 14,	"	G. Reed	do	40 50
" 14,	"	L Webb	do	5 00
" 14,	"	L. Reed	do	10 50
" 14,	"	M. Donelon	do	17 00
Sept. 4,	1858	E. B. Felker	do	17 62
				<hr/> \$1.774 29

EXHIBIT C.

AMOUNTS PAID SUNDREY PERSONS FOR STONE CUTTING.

Aug. 12, 1858	D. McKenzie,	Stone Cutting	.....	\$ 5 60
" 12, "	A. Harkness,	do do	.....	5 63
" 12, "	R. Howitt,	do do	.....	18 69
" 12, "	John Howitt,	do do	.....	12 94
Sept. 4, "	R. Howitt,	do do	.....	13 50
" 4, "	John Howitt,	do do	.....	13 50
" 18, "	David Wilson,	do do	.....	36 87
" 18, "	R. Howitt,	do do	.....	23 62
" 18, "	August Litz,	do do	.....	28 68
" 18, "	John Doty,	do do	.....	30 37
" 18, "	John Howitt,	do do	.....	24 18
" 24, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	.....	83 18
Oct. 2, "	August Litz,	do do	.....	17 12
" 2, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	.....	33 00
" 2, "	C. Culp,	do do	.....	18 00
" 2, "	John Doty,	do do	.....	23 62
" 2, "	R. Howitt,	do do	.....	25 87
" 2, "	Jos. Straub,	do do	.....	27 00
" 2, "	John Howitt,	do do	.....	21 37
" 16, "	J. Straub,	do do	.....	24 75
" 16, "	R. Howitt,	do do	.....	24 75
" 16, "	A. Litz,	do do	.....	20 81
" 16, "	M. Immel,	do do	.....	20 25
" 16, "	John Howitt,	do do	.....	24 75
" 16, "	John Doty,	do do	.....	24 18
" 16, "	C. Culp,	do do	.....	15 75
" 16, "	D. Henry,	do do	.....	6 75
Nov. 1, "	M. Immel,	do do	.....	24 18
" 1, "	Wm. Lee,	do do	.....	24 18
" 1, "	David Henry,	do do	.....	24 18
" 1, "	John Doty,	do do	.....	24 18
" 1, "	Jos. Straub,	do do	.....	24 18
" 1, "	August Litz,	do do	.....	24 18
" 1, "	John Howitt,	do do	.....	21 98
" 1, "	C. Culp,	do do	.....	17 43
" 1, "	R. Howitt,	do do	.....	22 50
" 1, "	Wm. Lee,	do do	.....	6 75
" 10, "	R. Howitt,	do do	.....	13 50
" 10, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	.....	59 81
" 16, "	Wm. Lee,	do do	.....	11 25
" 16, "	M. Immel,	do do	.....	18 62
" 16, "	C. Culp,	do do	.....	11 87

EXHIBIT C.—CONTINUED.

Nov. 16, 1858	A. Litz,	Stone Cutting,	12 93
" 16, "	John Howitt,	do do	4 93
" 16, "	John Doty,	do do	14 62
" 16, "	J. Straub,	do do	17 43
" 16, "	D. Henry,	do do	13 50
" 16, "	P. A. Lock,	do do	20 62
Dec. 7, "	J. A. Hatch,	do do	69 83
" 20, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	21 06
Feb. 3, 1859	Jos. Straub,	do do	24 00
" 3, "	August Litz,	do do	24 00
" 3, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	46 12
" 3, "	John Duffy,	do do	14 00
" 3, "	John Duffy,	do do	10 00
" 9, "	Jos. Straub,	do do	24 00
" 9, "	T. Stag,	do do	22 00
" 9, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	25 87
" 9, "	John Doty,	do do	24 00
" 9, "	August Litz,	do do	24 00
" 24, "	John Duffy,	do do	13 00
" 24, "	Thos. Stag,	do do	24 00
" 24, "	John Doty,	do do	24 00
" 24, "	J. Straub,	do do	24 00
" 24, "	August Litz,	do do	24 00
" 24, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	27 00
" 24, "	John Duffy,	do do	9 00
Mar. 28, "	T. Stag,	do do	8 00
" 28, "	J. Straub,	do do	6 00
" 28, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	14 62
" 28, "	John Doty,	do do	13 00
" 28, "	August Litz,	do do	8 00
" 28, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	9 00
April 3, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	14 62
" 30, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	52 18
" 30, "	John Doty,	do do	25 50
" 30, "	John Doty,	do do	21 93
" 30, "	Jos. Straub,	do do	11 81
" 30, "	Jos. Straub,	do do	27 00
" 30, "	August Litz,	do do	11 91
" 30, "	August Litz,	do do	27 00
" 30, "	T. Stag,	do do	20 25
May 21, "	John Doty,	do do	24 38
" 21, "	A. Litz,	do do	25 87
" 21, "	Jos. Straub,	do do	25 87
" 21, "	T. Stag,	do do	25 87

EXHIBIT C.—CONTINUED.

May 21, 1859.	G. Straub,	Outting Stone,....	\$ 5 30
" " "	John Beler,	do do	15 00
" " "	John Howitt,	do do	18 50
" " "	R. Howitt,	do do	9 00
" " "	J. B. Lock,	do do	34 62
" " "	" " "	do do	3 00
" 30, "	J. B. Lock,	do do	36 56
" " "	R. Howitt,	do do	26 43
" " "	G. Straub,	do do	24 91
" " "	John Doty,	do do	24 91
" " "	T. Stag,	do do	26 43
" " "	John Beeler,	do do	23 50
" " "	J. Straub,	do do	26 43
" " "	John Howitt,	do do	21 50
" " "	A. Litz,	do do	26 48
" " "	D. Wilson,	do do	6 00
J'ne 13, "	G. Straub,	do do	25 50
" " "	T. Stag,	do do	27 00
" " "	John Beeler,	do do	11 00
" " "	R. Howitt,	do do	25 37
" " "	J. Straub,	do do	27 00
" " "	A. Litz,	do do	27 00
" " "	John Howitt,	do do	24 00
" " "	John Doty,	do do	25 50
" " "	John Duffy,	do do	23 50
" " "	John Crawly,	do do	21 00
" 27, "	John Crawly,	do do	17 25
" " "	J. B. Lock,	do do	29 56
" " "	J. B. Lock,	do do	20 25
" " "	T. Stag,	do do	23 62
" " "	John Doty,	do do	22 26
" " "	John Beeler,	do do	20 50
" " "	John Howitt,	do do	20 50
" " "	G. Straub,	do do	23 62
" " "	J. Straub,	do do	23 62
" " "	A. Litz,	do do	23 62
" " "	R. Howitt,	do do	22 50
" " "	James White,	do do	7 68
J'ly 11, "	R. Howitt,	do do	21 37
" " "	J. B. Lock,	do do	28 18
" " "	G. Straub,	do do	22 50
" " "	John Doty,	do do	21 73
" " "	T. Stag,	do do	7 31
" " "	A. Litz,	do do	7 31

EXHIBIT C.—CONTINUED.

July	11, 1859	J. Straub,	Cutting Stone....	\$7 31
"	11, "	L. Reed	do do	4 50
"	11, "	J. White	do do	6 18
"	16, "	R. Howitt	do do	9 56
"	23, "	J. Straub	do do	23 06
"	23, "	G. Straub	do do	23 06
"	23, "	A. Litz	do do	23 06
"	23, "	T. Stag	do do	23 06
"	23, "	John Doty	do do	21 70
"	23, "	L. Reed	do do	10 25
"	23, "	J. B. Lock	do do	31 58
Aug.	6, "	J. Straub	do do	25 30
"	6, "	John Doty	do do	23 85
"	6, "	G. Straub	do do	25 30
"	6, "	T. Stag	do do	25 30
"	6, "	A. Litz	do do	25 30
"	6, "	J. B. Lock	do do	42 37
"	20, "	A. Litz	do do	27 00
"	20, "	T. Stag	do do	27 00
"	20, "	G. Straub	do do	27 00
"	20, "	R. Howitt	do do	16 12
"	20, "	J. B. Lock	do do	44 25
"	20, "	J. Straub	do do	14 60
"	20, "	John Doty	do do	25 50
"	20, "	E. Farrell	do do	46 50
Sept.	3, "	G. Straub	do do	25 89
"	3, "	J. Straub	do do	20 25
"	3, "	John Doty	do do	22 26
"	3, "	A. Litz	do do	25 87
"	3, "	T. Stag	do do	25 87
"	3, "	R. Howitt	do do	25 87
"	3, "	John Howitt	do do	13 50
"	3, "	J. B. Lock	do do	37 08
"	17, "	J. B. Lock	do do	44 00
"	17, "	John Doty	do do	24 91
"	17, "	T. Stag	do do	27 00
"	17, "	John Howitt	do do	24 00
"	17, "	G. Straub	do do	27 00
"	17, "	R. Howitt	do do	25 87
"	17, "	J. Straub	do do	20 81
"	17, "	A. Litz	do do	26 49
Oct.	1, "	J. Straub	do do	26 43
"	1, "	J. B. Lock	do do	43 82
"	1, "	J. Howitt	do do	23 50
"	1, "	John Doty	do do	24 91

EXHIBIT C.—CONTINUED.

"	1, 1859	A. Litz	Cutting Stone..	\$26 43	
"	1, "	R. Howitt	do do ..	25 81	
"	1, "	T. Stag	do do ..	26 43	
"	14, "	John Doty	do do ..	19 12	
"	14, "	G. Straub	do do ..	20 25	
"	14, "	T. Stag	do do ..	20 25	
"	14, "	J. Straub	do do ..	27 00	
"	14, "	A. Litz	do do ..	19 70	
"	14, "	J. Howitt	do do ..	23 50	
"	14, "	J. B. Lock	do do ..	33 19	
"	14, "	G. Straub	do do ..	26 43	
Nov.	14, "	John Howitt	do do ..	16 00	
"	14, "	J. Straub	do do ..	27 00	
"	14, "	J. B. Lock	do do ..	64 55	\$4,312 67

EXHIBIT D.

AMOUNTS PAID TO SUNDRY LABORERS.

Aug. 11, 1858	P. Smith	Excavating	Basement	8 75
"	A. Mahan	do	do	6 75
"	Wm. Jones	do	do	3 00
"	G. Webb	do	do	3 00
"	Isaac Cotton	do	do	4 80
"	Saml. Miller	do	do	1 00
"	Wm. Arnold	do	do	6 50
"	M. Donelon	do	do	6 25
"	R. Kennedy	do	do	2 50
"	H. Stewart	do	do	2 75
"	H. Plummer	do	do	10 00
"	P. Downey	do	do	6 75
"	George Webb	do	do	5 50
"	J. R. Beckett	do	do	19 25
"	A. McCullough	do	do	6 50
"	J. Sullivan	do	do	6 75
"	W. F. Pickerell	do	do	10 00
"	Isam White	do	do	2 50
"	J. Donelon	do	do	13 75
"	A. K. Webb	do	do	2 00
"	T. Thompson	do	do	50
"	G. W. Dulan	do	do	7 00
"	T. B. Walley	do	do	5 50
"	N. Downs	do	do	6 50
"	L. Reed	do	do	6 50
"	Jack Webb	do	do	3 75
"	G. H. Webb	do	do	6 25
"	U. Pugh	do	do	6 50
"	J. M. Brown	do	do	13 75
"	Penn Webb	do	do	1 50
"	M. Spafford	do	do	1 00
"	M. D. L. Webb	do	do	17 50
"	Benj. Helm	do	do	11 25
Aug. 19, 1858	J. M. Getchell,	Tending	Mason	3 00
Aug. 21, 1858	J. R. Beckett	do	do	10 00
"	G. Dulin	do	do	6 75
"	J. Sullivan	do	do	8 75
Aug. 23, 1858	G. W. Webb	do	do	7 00
Aug. 28, 1858	A. McCullough	do	do	1 75
"	P. Downey	do	do	4 75
"	G. W. Dulin	do	do	5 25
"	J. W. Getchell	do	do	5 25

EXHIBIT D.—*Continued.*

Aug. 28, 1858	J Ermy,	Tending	Mason	9 50
" "	E Dolph	do	do	2 00
" "	A Duncan	do	do	3 00
" "	J R Beckett	do	do	6 87
Sept. 4, 1858	J Sullivan	do	do	11 25
" "	R Worthen	do	do	1 13
" "	A Duncan	do	do	4 00
" "	J Dulin	do	do	5 00
" "	E Dolph	do	do	5 00
" "	J Webb	do	do	1 50
" "	J Ermy	do	do	5 00
Sept. 18, 1858	J Sullivan	do	do	12 00
" "	A Mahan	do	do	12 37
" "	G W Dulin	do	do	10 25
" "	R Worthin	do	do	10 75
" "	E Dolph	do	do	10 75
" "	A Duncan	do	do	6 50
" "	J Gabriel	do	do	4 75
" "	J Sullivan	do	do	10 75
" "	A N Brewster	do	do	1 00
" "	J Ermy	do	do	10 75
" "	F Howitt	do	do	5 00
" "	P Howitt	do	do	10 50
Oct. 2, 1858	A Martin	do	do	9 00
" "	J Dulin	do	do	12 00
" "	J Gabriel	do	do	10 00
" "	Elias Sims	do	do	6 00
" "	J Ermy	do	do	12 00
" "	T Thompson	do	do	10 75
" "	T Donelly	do	do	11 75
" "	N Downs	do	do	1 00
Oct. 16, 1858	J Sullivan	do	do	12 37
" "	G S Dulin	do	do	8 00
" "	J Ermy	do	do	11 00
" "	J Gabriel	do	do	9 00
" "	E Sims	do	do	3 25
" "	T Thompson	do	do	5 50
Nov. 1, 1858	T B Walley	do	do	7 00
" "	L D Bordwell	do	do	60
" "	G Dulin	do	do	2 50
" "	J Sullivan	do	do	12 50
" "	J Ermy	do	do	10 75
" "	E Sims	do	do	7 75

EXHIBIT D.—Continued.

Nov. 10, 1858	A McCullough	Tending	Mason	3 00
" "	J Gabriel	do	do	5 50
" "	J Ermy	do	do	1 50
" "	E Sims	do	do	1 50
Nov. 16, 1858	J Wetz	do	do	1 00
" "	E Sims	do	do	5 50
" "	J Sullivan	do	do	6 87
" "	John Ermy	do	do	8 50
" "	T Walley	do	do	5 00
Dec. 6, 1858	John Ermy	do	do	1 00
" "	John Ermy	do	do	2 25
" "	J Sullivan	do	do	5 75
" "	Wm. Duncan	do	do	1 50
Dec. 20, 1858	E Sims	do	do	1 25
" "	G F Brown	do	do	1 00
Feb. 3, 1859	H Baldwin	do	do	1 50
Feb. 24, 1859	E Sims	do	do	2 00
" "	T B Walley	do	do	2 00
" "	A Mahan	Cleaning	Basement	1 50
" "	A Mahan	Quarrying	Stone	1 00
Mar. 28, 1859	J Sullivan	Cleaning	Basement	5 00
Apr. 30, 1859	John Ermy	Tending	Mason	11 50
" "	Rhoda Allen	do	do	2 00
" "	D Sims	do	do	3 00
" "	E Sims	do	do	3 00
" "	E Sims	do	do	5 00
" "	John Ermy	do	do	2 00
" "	T Thompson	do	do	2 50
" "	T Thompson	do	do	5 50
" "	L Reed	do	do	5 50
" "	D Sims	do	do	6 00
" "	D Sims	do	do	5 00
" "	Wm Arnold	do	do	3 00
May 21, 1859	Wm Leppley	do	do	1 75
" "	R Worthin	do	do	1 50
" "	D Sims	do	do	10 25
" "	M Worthin	do	do	8 50
" "	John Ermy	do	do	10 75
" "	E Sims	do	do	8 50
May 30, 1859	T Thompson	do	do	4 00
" "	John Ermy	do	do	10 50
" "	J W Shawl	do	do	2 00
" "	D Sims	do	do	11 50

EXHIBIT D.—*Continued.*

May 30, 1859	L Reed	Tending	Mason	5 00
June 13, 1859	L Reed	do	do	11 00
do	T Thompson	do	do	11 75
do	John Ermy	do	do	11 75
do	J Sullivan	do	do	1 75
do	R Huolihin	do	do	4 75
do	A Welch	do	do	9 50
June 27, 1859	Sam'l Miller	do	do	3 50
do	R Huolihin	do	do	7 00
do	T Thompson	do	do	10 25
do	D Sims	do	do	10 50
do	L Reed	do	do	10 25
do	J Wetz	do	do	5 75
do	D Sims	do	do	10 75
do	A Welch	do	do	5 25
do	John Ermy	do	do	10 00
do	E Sims	do	do	50
July 11, 1859	A Welch	do	do	16 25
do	T Thompson	do	do	3 50
do	T McLaughlin	do	do	5 00
do	T McLaughlin	do	do	8 50
do	J Wetz	do	do	5 00
do	John Ermy	do	do	9 25
do	E Saxy	do	do	10 25
do	H Kilburn	do	do	4 25
do	S Miller	do	do	10 25
do	E Saxy	do	do	2 00
July 23, 1859	John Ermy	do	do	10 25
do	D Sims	do	do	6 25
do	D Sims	do	do	10 25
do	S Miller	do	do	10 25
Aug. 6, 1859	S Miller	do	do	8 75
do	E Saxy	do	do	7 50
do	J Wetz	do	do	4 50
do	E Saxy	do	do	10 00
Aug. 20, 1859	L Reed	do	do	12 00
do	E Saxy	do	do	10 50
do	R Huolihin	do	do	13 44
do	J Wetz	do	do	8 00
Sept. 3, 1859	John Ermy	do	do	75
do	D Sims	do	do	12 50
do	J Wetz	do	do	3 00
do	S Miller	do	do	9 00

EXHIBIT D.—*Continued.*

Sept. 17, 1859	P McGlade	Tending	Mason	11 75	
do	D Sims	do	do	13 50	
do	E Saxy	do	do	20 75	
do	C Richie	do	do	4 05	
Oct. 1, 1859	D Sims	do	do	5 00	
do	P McGlade	do	do	12 50	
do	E Saxy	do	do	11 00	
do	R Worthen	do	do	5 00	
Oct. 14, 1859	P McGlade	do	do	13 50	
do	E Saxy	do	do	9 50	
do	R Worthin	do	do	1 00	
do	S Miller	do	do	9 00	
Nov. 14, 1859	P McGlade	do	do	12 75	
do	A Skinner	do	do	30 50	
do	R Huolihin	do	do	4 75	
do	R Huolihin	do	do	4 00	
do	Wm Arnold	do	do	1 50	
Aug. 11, 1858	J C Traer (bill omitted)	Ex. Bas't		1 95	1,290 85

EXHIBIT E.

AMOUNTS PAID TO SUNDRY PERSONS FOR MATERIAL.

Aug. 14, 1858	C. M. Hare, lime.....	\$ 40 00
" 25, "	E. Erwin, stone.....	17 50
" 28 "	C. M. Hare, stone.....	187 50
" 29 "	O. O. Stanchfield, lumber.....	55 00
" 29 "	E. E. Shepherd, hardware.....	9 90
Sept. 14 "	Perry Smith, lime.....	40 00
" 21 "	J. C. Parmeter, pump and fixtures.....	12 25
" 30 "	J. W. Plummer, water casks.....	6 00
Oct. 19 "	C. M. Hare, lime.....	117 50
" 27 "	John Graham, oak lumber.....	259 31
" 28 "	C. M. Hare, stone.....	539 00
" 28 "	G. W. Sells, brick.....	99 00
" 28 "	P. Olmsted, pine lumber.....	2 97
Nov. 10 "	Wm. Cottrel, lime.....	50 00
" 16 "	D. Taggart, oak lumber.....	227 74
Dec. 17 "	P. Musser, pine lumber.....	258 00
" 17 "	Rock & Norton, nails and hardware....	31 60
Jan. 27 1859	Taggart & Brother, oak lumber.....	49 40
Mar. 11 "	M. D. L. Webb, oak lumber.....	62 60
" 11 "	J. C. & J. W. Traer, boating and hauling stone.....	1,042 22
" 28 "	R. C. Rock, hardware.....	55 00
" 28 "	Wm. Loree, nails.....	6 50
" 28 "	L. B. Norton, Iron.....	2 50
May 25 "	Struble & McCall, castings.....	8 00
" 25 "	Shepherd, Carson & Co., rope and blocks,	20 62
" 28 "	D. & A. Taggart, oak lumber.....	349 80
June 13 "	C. M. Hare, lime.....	90 00
" 27 "	D. & A. Taggart, lumber.....	15 24
" 27 "	G. F. Traer, lime.....	47 85
July 2 "	Shepherd, Carson & Co., blocks.....	15 50
" 2 "	P. P. Freeman, ropes.....	21 45
" 11 "	W. B. Van Horn, nails, &c.....	4 42
" 17 "	J. C. & J. W. Traer, stone.....	335 90
" 23 "	D. Taggart, oak lumber.....	5 00
" 23 "	H. B. Smith, derrick.....	15 00
Sept. 12 "	J. S. Tilford, oak lumber.....	61 20
" 13 "	A. Taggart, oak lumber.....	2 85
" 13 "	J. S. Tilford, lead and oil.....	21 00
Oct. 1 "	G. F. Traer, lime.....	109 36
" 1 "	H. Barrett, timber.....	1 00
" 14 "	C. M. Hare, lime.....	37 50

EXHIBIT E.—CONTINUED.

	G. W. Sells on contract for brick from Dec. 31, '58, to May 30, '59.....	\$471 00
	E. Ervin on contract for brick, March 18 to Oct. 4, 1859.....	493 50
Nov. 14 1859	G. F. Traer, lime.....	13 20
Nov. 14 1859	T. S. Palmer, cement.....	1 00
Nov. 14 1859	Rock & Bro., nails and hardware.....	39 86
Nov. 14 1859	H. D. Gay & Co., nails and hardware...	13 38
Sept. 3 1859	G. W. Sells on contract.....	256 00
April 11 1859	D. & A. Taggart, oak lumber.....	16 00
	J. C. & J. W. Traer, stone.....	600 60
		<hr/>
		\$6,237 72

EXHIBIT F.

AMOUNTS PAID TO SUNDEY PERSONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

Aug.	12,	1858.	Weeb & Lack, blacksmithing.....	2 30
"	25	"	Miller & Stewart, sinking well.....	28 35
"	26	"	Arnold & Reed, quarrying granite sills.	24 00
"	27	"	Shipman & McQuade, making centres.	14 00
"	27	"	F. Lowe, hauling lumber.....	11 00
"	27	"	Guthrie & Jordon, hauling sills	17 50
Sept.	18	"	Geo. Reed, quarrying granite sills....	7 12
"	18	"	M. Donelon, do do do	7 12
"	18	"	M. D. L. Webb, hauling stone & lumber	16 75
"	18	"	J. R. Beckett, hauling water and sand	21 25
"	24	"	J. M. Brown, hauling sand.....	20 00
Oct.	2	"	James Donelon, hauling sand.....	1 50
"	5	"	G. H. Webb, hauling sand.....	5 62
"	5	"	Webb & Jack, blacksmithing.....	29 75
"	5	"	L. Carter, hauling lumber.....	50
"	16	"	A. Crandall, blacksmithing.....	65 28
Nov.	1	"	J. R. Beckett, hauling.....	8 75
"	1	"	M. D. L. Webb, hauling lumber &c ...	5 03
"	1	"	R. Kennedy, hauling	1 25
"	1	"	John M. Brown, hauling stone.....	14 90
"	16	"	Charles Wheeler, hauling lumber....	75
Dec.	6	"	John M. Brown, hauling sand.....	6 25
"	14	"	John E. Palmer, bridge toll.....	21 74
"	20	"	John Greenwalt, hauling pine lumber..	12 00
"	20	"	M. Worthen, do do do	25 00
"	20	"	S. Brysong, hauling lumber.....	2 00
"	20	"	A. Crandall, blacksmithing.....	25 86
Jan.	24	1859	John Greenwalt, hauling stone.....	6 00
"	27	"	John Y. Tilford, do do	25 00
"	27	"	F. Lowe, hauling pine lumber.....	29 00
"	29	"	A. J. Webb, hauling stone.....	17 00
"	31	"	Geo. Davis, hauling lumber	5 00
Feb.	4	"	A. S. Hinckle, hauling stone.....	31 40
"	5	"	D. Tilesen, hauling stone.....	25 00
"	5	"	Wm. Jones, hauling stone.....	19 32
"	5	"	H. Plummer, hauling stone.....	13 00
"	9	"	J. M. Brown, hauling stone.....	22 52
"	9	"	J. M. Brown, hauling lumber.....	16 15
"	17	"	John Y. Tilford, hauling stone.....	26 00
"	19	"	H. Plummer, hauling stone.....	10 00
"	24	"	S. Bysong, hauling stone	64 50
"	24	"	S. Bysong, hauling stone	15 00

EXHIBIT F.—CONTINUED.

Feb. 24	1859	Cyrus Whipple, hauling stone	25 00
March 5	1859	Crandall & Son, blacksmithing	4 40
do 5	1859	D. Tleson, hauling stone	19 50
do 5	1859	Geo. F. Traer, hauling stone	43 50
do 28	1859	Dan Wise, hauling stone	5 00
do 28	1859	A. J. Webb, hauling stone	10 00
April 7	1859	F. J. Dobbins, hauling stone	19 00
do 8	1859	Webb & Jack, blacksmithing	24 10
do 25	1859	J. R. Beckett, hauling stone	41 75
do 30	1859	J. W. Plummer, hauling stone	29 00
do 30	1859	J. W. Plummer, hauling lumber	6 80
do 30	1859	John Simpson, hauling stone	1 00
do 30	1859	W. Stickney, hauling lumber	35
do 30	1859	Sam Miller, boating stone	3 50
do 30	1859	L. G. Webb, boating stone	2 00
do 30	1859	Benj. Haines, boating stone	1 00
do 30	1859	Jacob Wetz, boating stone	5 00
May 5	1859	B. Jones, hauling stone	26 75
do 21	1859	L. G. Webb, boating stone	1 00
do 21	1859	G. W. Webb, boating stone	7 00
do 21	1859	S. Miller, boating stone	11 50
do 21	1859	A. Martin, boating stone	1 00
do 21	1859	G. W. Gribbin, hauling stone	2 00
do 21	1859	J. Wetz, boating stone	10 50
do 21	1869	A. K. Webb, boating stone	12 00
do 21	1859	Jacob Webb, boating stone	10 00
do 21	1859	R. Huolihin, boating stone	5 00
do 30	1859	J. Wetz, boating stone	10 50
do 30	1859	L. G. Webb, boating stone	5 00
do 30	1859	J. Chapin, scaffold poles	4 00
do 30	1859	Henry Stewart, boating stone	12 00
do 30	1859	Sam Miller, boating stone	10 50
do 30	1859	A. J. Webb, boating stone	7 00
do 30	1859	R. Huolihin, hauling stone	3 50
do 30	1859	A. Bergen, hauling stone	1 00
do 30	1859	J. Q. Stewart, hauling	6 65
do 30	1859	A. K. Webb, boating stone	5 00
June 13	1859	Wm. F. Pickerell, hauling	4 50
do 13	1859	Wm. F. Pickerell, hauling stone	37 25
do 13	1859	J. R. Beckett, hauling stone	13 75
do 13	1859	J. Denelon, hauling stone	2 50
do 13	1859	A. J. Webb, boating stone	4 00
do 13	1859	L. G. Webb, boating stone	6 00
do 13	1859	A. K. Webb, boating stone	6 00

EXHIBIT F.—CONTINUED.

June	13	1859	J. M. Brown, hauling stone and lime....	16 75
do	13	1859	J. Wetz, boating stone.....	10 00
do	13	1859	S. Miller, do do	11 00
do	13	1859	P. Olmsted, sundries.....	13 45
do	27	1859	John Sander, hauling stone.....	10 92
do	27	1859	A. Berger, do do	5 50
do	27	1859	Wm. Jones, do do	1 63
do	27	1859	J. Houk, boating do	23 00
do	27	1859	A. Berger, hauling do	4 36
do	27	1859	H. Stewart, boating do	8 00
do	27	1859	J. M. Brown, hauling do	20 73
July	11	1859	A. G. Webb, do do	13 28
do	11	1859	D. B. Keys, hauling sand and stone.....	103 00
do	11	1859	J. L. Pauly, boating stone.....	1 50
do	11	1859	Henry Stewart, do do	1 00
do	11	1859	U. Pugh, do do	1 00
do	11	1859	R. Huolihin, quarrying do	13 44
do	11	1859	S. Sullivan, do do	7 00
do	11	1859	R. Huolihin, do do	12 00
do	11	1859	John Sanders, hauling castings.....	79
do	11	1859	G. Mahan, quarrying stone.....	15 00
do	11	1859	A. Berger, hauling do	4 48
do	23	1859	Wm. Jones, do do	4 68
do	23	1859	A. Welch, quarrying do	16 20
do	23	1859	T. McLaughlin do do	12 00
do	22	1859	J. Sullivan, do do	13 44
do	23	1859	J. Donelon, hauling stone.....	26 00
Aug.	6	1859	M. D. L. Webb, do do	100 00
do	6	1859	A. Welch, quarrying do	11 48
do	6	1859	J. H. Shutts, blasting powder.....	6 30
do	6	1859	A. J. Webb, boating stone.....	1 00
do	6	1859	G. Mahan, quarrying stone.....	14 65
do	6	1859	P. Vore, tools.....	6 85
do	6	1859	R. Huolihin, quarrying stone.....	13 50
do	6	1859	J. Sullivan, do do	13 50
do	20	1859	A. Oppelt, do do	6 00
do	20	1859	E. Farrell, do do	18 00
do	20	1859	Wm. Loree, powder, &c.....	19 50
do	20	1859	A. Rose, blacksmithing.....	1 10
do	20	1859	A. Welch, quarrying stone.....	16 20
do	20	1859	J. M. Brown, hauling do	20 38
do	20	1859	G. Mahan, quarrying do	16 20
do	20	1859	J. Sullivan, do do	6 75
do	30	1859	Wm. B. Mack, blasting powder.....	10 00

EXHIBIT F.—CONTINUED.

Aug.	30,	1859	A. Barrett, hauling Stone	\$5 25
"	30,	1859	T. McLaughlin, quarrying stone	11 76
"	30,	1859	T. McLaughlin, do do	12 60
"	30,	1859	P. Downey, do do	6 25
"	30,	1859	T. McLaughlin, do do	3 25
"	30,	1859	T. McLaughlin, quarrying stone	21 38
"	30,	1859	P. Downey, do do	40 00
Sept.	3,	1859	L. Reed, do do	13 20
"	3,	1859	A. Mahan, do do	14 85
"	3,	1859	W. Arnold, do do	8 40
"	3,	1859	A. Welch, do do	14 85
"	3,	1859	W. Jones, do do	2 50
"	3,	1859	R. Huolihin, do do	10 00
"	3,	1859	G. W. Durand, hauling stone	25 00
"	3,	1859	A. Oppelt, quarrying stone	11 00
"	3,	1859	J. Sullivan, do do	10 10
"	3,	1859	T. McLaughlin, do do	11 00
"	3,	1859	T. McLaughlin, do do	10 60
"	3,	1859	E. Farrell, do do	14 62
"	3,	1859	A. J. Webb, hauling do	3 00
"	12,	1859	P. Downey, quarrying do	12 80
"	12,	1859	D. Wise, hauling do	40
"	12,	1859	J. S. Tilford, hauling do	37 28
"	17,	1859	Crandall & Son, Blacksmithing	58 23
"	17,	1859	A. Welch, quarrying stone	16 20
"	17,	1859	Wm. Arnold, do do	16 10
"	17,	1859	G. Mahan, do do	16 35
"	17,	1859	T. McLaughlin, do do	15 00
"	17,	1859	T. McLaughlin, do do	11 00
"	17,	1859	J. Sullivan, do do	13 16
"	17,	1859	J. H. Shields, hauling do	50 00
"	17,	1859	R. Huolihin, quarrying do	13 44
"	17,	1859	T. Stretchbury, do do	6 75
"	17,	1859	L. Reed, do do	16 10
"	17,	1859	A. Oppelt, do do	12 00
"	17,	1859	S. Bysong, hauling stone	34 16
"	17,	1859	J. W. Plummer, hauling stone	29 39
"	17,	1859	P. Downey, quarrying stone	11 25
Oct.	1,	1859	J. Sullivan, quarrying stone	12 32
"	1,	1859	D. Stick, hauling stone	25 00
"	1,	1859	T. McLaughlin, quarrying stone	12 00
"	1,	1859	A. Mahan, quarrying stone	13 12
"	1,	1859	G. F. Traer, quarrying stone	56 00
"	1,	1859	L. Reed, quarrying stone	9 10
"	1,	1859	W. Arnold, quarrying stone	10 50

EXHIBIT B. — CONTINUED.

Oct.	1 1859	A. Oppelt, quarrying stone.....	12 00
do	1 1859	T. Stretchbury, quarrying stone.....	15 00
do	1 1859	P. Downey, quarrying stone.....	15 00
do	1 1859	A. Welch, quarrying stone.....	8 22
do	1 1859	T. McLaughlin, quarrying stone.....	13 78
do	1 1859	M. D. L. Webb, hauling stone.....	18 52
do	1 1859	R. Huolihin, quarrying stone.....	13 10
do	1 1859	E. Farrell, do do.....	21 00
do	14 1859	M. Worthen, hauling stone.....	10 49
do	14 1859	T. Stretchbury, quarrying stone.....	15 00
do	14 1859	A. Oppelt, do do.....	9 00
do	14 1859	T. McLaughlin, do do.....	11 25
do	14 1859	Wm. Loree, blasting powder.....	6 00
do	14 1859	E. Farrell, quarrying stone.....	27 00
do	14 1859	T. McLaughlin, do do.....	13 12
do	14 1859	J. Greenwalt, powder and fuse.....	1 55
do	14 1859	R. Huolihin, quarrying stone.....	13 44
do	14 1859	P. Downey, do do.....	14 38
do	14 1859	G. Mahin, do do.....	12 45
do	14 1859	S. Bysong, hauling stone.....	51 56
do	14 1859	J. Houck, boating do.....	8 00
do	14 1859	L. Reed, quarrying stone.....	12 60
do	14 1859	J. W. M. Caslin, hauling stone.....	3 75
do	14 1859	J. B. Lock, tools, (paid May 25).....	3 00
		B. & H. Fizzler, on contract for quarry- ing stone, Dec. 20, '58, to May, '59....	793 80
Nov.	14 1859	J. Q. Stewart, hauling stone.....	2 50
do	14 1859	Gilchrist & Adams, quarrying stone.....	3 95
do	14 1859	G. H. Webb, hauling.....	3 86
do	14 1859	Jack & Co., blacksmithing.....	61 50
do	14 1859	John Y. Tilford, hauling.....	1 00
do	14 1859	John M. Brown, do.....	7 25
do	14 1859	D. B. Keys, do.....	13 75
do	14 1859	P. Downey, quarrying stone.....	2 50
do	14 1859	A. Bergen, hauling.....	1 00
do	14 1859	T. J. Oyler, powder and fuse.....	9 15
do	14 1859	P. Berger, hauling.....	6 50
do	14 1859	Crandall & Son, blacksmithing.....	14 59
do	14 1859	J. R. Beckett, hauling.....	30 00
do	14 1859	M. D. L. Webb, hauling, &c.....	5 25
do	14 1859	M. D. Morton, hauling sand.....	1 00
do	14 1859	John K. Brown, priming frames.....	27 00
Dec 16, '58, (omitted)		J. W. Pummer, hauling lumber.....	16 50
" " "		C. H. Potter, hauling stone.....	11 50
" " "		T. B. Wally, quarrying stone.....	2 82

\$3,933 41

EXHIBIT G.

AMOUNTS PAID TO SUNDEY PERSONS FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Aug. 21 1858	Drummond & Hanford, printing notes and orders.....	\$ 10 38
do 22 1858	Young & Wilcox, Record.....	9 00
Sept. 23 1858	Drummond & Hanford, printing notices	
Oct. 29 1858	and bill heads.....	16 50
	W. Whipple, surveying Asylum grounds,	2 00
do 29 1858	Wm. F. Pickerell, horse hire, &c....	12 50
Nov. 1 1858	J. W. Traer, expenses.....	10 25
do 10 1858	Drummond & Hanford, publ'sh'g notices,	6 00
Feb. 15 1859	Linn Co. Register, publishing notices...	6 00
Mar. 31 1859	Jerome & Duncan, publishing notices...	10 00
May 8 1859	John E. Palmer, stationery.....	9 90
	R. S. Finkbine, architectural services from Oct. 28, '58, to May 30, 1859.....	400 00
Nov. 14 1859	Shane & McCartney, legal services....	10 00
	J. C. Traer, expenses to Ohio, Ind., &c.,	181 00
Nov. 14 1859	R. S. Finkbine, architectural services....	351 73
		<hr/>
		\$1,035 26

EXHIBIT H.

ARTICLES ON HAND BELONGING TO THE STATE OF IOWA.

1 Derrick and fixtures.....	18 00	
1 sett ropes and blocks.....	20 62	
1 do do do	36 98	
1 hoisting platform.....	2 50	
1 sand screen.....	14 50	
2 hand barrows, a \$1 50	3 00	
1 shed for stone cutting.....	10 00	
2 wheel barrows, a \$4 00.....	8 00	
2 pinch bars, a \$1 00.....	2 00	
2 steel shovels, a \$1 25.....	2 50	
2 hoes, a 70c.....	1 40	
2 Lewis irons, a \$1 50.....	3 00	
2 hand drills, a 75c.....	1 50	
2 wood pails, a 25c.....	50	
2 doz. plugs and feathers.....	1 50	
straight edges.....	1 00	
1 mortar hod.....	1 00	
1 cant hook.....	1 00	
1 tool shed.....	16 00	
1 stone wagon	5 00	
QUARRY TOOLS.		
20 wedges, a 15c.....	3 00	
2 shovels, a 65c.....	1 30	
2 stone picks, a \$2 50.....	5 00	
1 do do	1 50	
1 stone sledge.....	3 50	
2 hand drills, a \$2 00.....	4 00	
1 tamping bar.....	1 50	
1 wheel-barrow	4 00	
2 cant hooks, a \$1 50.....	3 00	
2 churn drills, a \$2 50.....	5 00	
1 crow bar.....	1 50	
150 perch of stone at \$2 50.....		\$183 30
207 m. brick at \$4 50.....		375 00
window frames on hand.....		931 50
caps and sills stone.....		510 00
		268 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,267 80

To the Board of Commissioners

for the erection of the Blind Asylum :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present my report for your consideration, hoping that you may find the same correct.

I remain your

obedient serv't,

J. C. TRAER,

Sec'y, &c.

TREASURER'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,

FOR THE LOCATION AND ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND,
DECEMBER 19, 1859.

J. W. JONES, TREASURER BOARD OF COMM'RS.

To STATE OF IOWA,

1858.						Cr.	Dr.
To whole amount of appropriation drawn...							\$15,000.00
To amount drawn on Incidental.....							200.00
To amounts rec'd per collection of notes....							4,183.59
Disbursements as follows :							
July 31	1858	By	Secretary's	Order, No.	1	\$180 00	
do 31	"	do	do	do	2	9 00	
do 31	"	do	do	do	3	11 25	
Aug. 10	"	do	do	do	4	217 75	
do 13	"	do	do	do	5	5 63	
do 13	"	do	do	do	6	5 63	
do 14	"	do	do	do	7	40 00	
do 17	"	do	do	do	8	1 00	
do 18	"	do	do	do	9	55 00	
do 20	"	do	do	do	10	3 00	
do 20	"	do	do	do	11	5 00	
do 23	"	do	do	do	12	48 57	
do 23	"	do	do	do	13	93 75	
do 23	"	do	do	do	14	7 00	
do 25	"	do	do	do	16	10 38	
do 25	"	do	do	do	17	12 50	
do 26	"	do	do	do	15	28 35	
do 26	"	do	do	do	18	9 90	
do 26	"	do	do	do	19	24 00	
do 27	"	do	do	do	20	14 00	
do 27	"	do	do	do	21	17 50	
do 27	"	do	do	do	22	1 75	
do 28	"	do	do	do	23	93 75	
do 28	"	do	do	do	24	11 00	
do 31	"	do	do	do	25	99 61	
Sept. 2	"	do	do	do	25	16 75	
do 4	"	do	do	do	26	100 00	
do 6	"	do	do	do	27	131 73	
do 11	"	do	do	do	28	69 75	

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

						CR.	DR.
Sept. 18	1858	By Secretary's Order, No.	29	\$120 00			
do	18	do do do do	29	100 00			
do	18	do do do do	30	100 00			
do	21	do do do do	31	12 25			
do	21	do do do do	32	499 29			
do	25	do do do do	33	50 00			
do	25	do do do do	34	25 00			
do	27	do do do do	35	20 00			
do	27	do do do do	36	83 18			
do	27	do do do do	37	75 00			
Oct. 2	"	do do do do	38	150 00			
do	2	do do do do	39	100 00			
do	6	do do do do	40	568 84			
do	16	do do do do	41	65 28			
do	16	do do do do	42	52 27			
do	18	do do do do	43	839 38			
do	18	do do do do	44	2 97			
do	19	do do do do	45	17 50			
do	27	do do do do	46	259 31			
do	28	do do do do	47	41 73			
do	29	do do do do	48	349 68			
Nov. 9	"	do do do do	49	40 00			
do	10	do do do do	50	545 81			
do	10	do do do do	51	140 81			
do	15	do do do do	53	163 14			
do	16	do do do do	52	187 75			
Dec. 6	"	do do do do	54	69 83			
do	6	do do do do	55	68 25			
do	7	do do do do	56	31 60			
do	15	do do do do	58	21 74			
do	15	do do do do	59	15 00			
do	15	do do do do	60	11 50			
do	17	do do do do	61	16 50			
do	17	do do do do	62	258 00			
do	17	do do do do	63	9 25			
do	20	do do do do	64	25 00			
do	20	do do do do	65	12 00			
do	20	do do do do	66	10 10			
do	20	do do do do	67	59 18			
do	25	do do do do	68	25 06			
do	30	do do do do	69	200 00			
Jan. 3	1859	do do do do	70	150 00			
do	7	do do do do	71	50 00			
do	17	do do do do	72	29 00			

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

							CR.	DR.
Jan.	21	1859	By Secretary's Order, No.				73	\$ 50 00
do	26	"	do	do	do	do	74	25 00
do	26	"	do	do	do	do	75	20 00
do	26	"	do	do	do	do	76	71 00
do	28	"	do	do	do	do	77	49 40
Feb.	2	"	do	do	do	do	79	133 12
do	2	"	do	do	do	do	78	5 00
do	4	"	do	do	do	do	80	31 40
do	5	"	do	do	do	do	81	25 00
do	5	"	do	do	do	do	82	36 00
do	5	"	do	do	do	do	83	151 50
do	5	"	do	do	do	do	84	19 32
do	9	"	do	do	do	do	85	119 88
do	9	"	do	do	do	do	86	22 50
do	9	"	do	do	do	do	87	16 15
do	17	"	do	do	do	do	88	26 30
do	19	"	do	do	do	do	89	100 00
do	19	"	do	do	do	do	90	10 00
do	19	"	do	do	do	do	91	10 00
do	21	"	do	do	do	do	92	25 00
do	24	"	do	do	do	do	93	149 00
do	24	"	do	do	do	do	94	79 50
do	26	"	do	do	do	do	95	30 00
Mar.	2	"	do	do	do	do	96	10 00
do	5	"	do	do	do	do	97	19 50
do	5	"	do	do	do	do	98	25 00
do	9	"	do	do	do	do	99	43 50
do	9	"	do	do	do	do	100	4 40
do	10	"	do	do	do	do	101	52 60
do	10	"	do	do	do	do	102	296 38
do	14	"	do	do	do	do	103	200 00
do	19	"	do	do	do	do	104	106 54
do	19	"	do	do	do	do	105	77 20
do	19	"	do	do	do	do	106	61 00
do	29	"	do	do	do	do	106	71 12
do	29	"	do	do	do	do	107	6 50
do	30	"	do	do	do	do	109	55 00
do	30	"	do	do	do	do	110	500 00
April	2	"	do	do	do	do	111	25 00
do	2	"	do	do	do	do	112	30 00
do	7	"	do	do	do	do	113	19 00
do	8	"	do	do	do	do	114	24 10
do	11	"	do	do	do	do	115	16 00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

							CR.	DR.
April 18	1859	By	Secretary's	Order,	No.	116	\$50 00	
do	23	"	do	do	do	117	14 75	
do	25	"	do	do	do	118	41 75	
do	30	"	do	do	do	119	75 00	
May	1	"	do	do	do	120	414 85	
do	3	"	do	do	do	121	25 00	
do	4	"	do	do	do	122	10 00	
do	4	"	do	do	do	123	26 75	
do	6	"	do	do	do	124	29 00	
do	7	"	do	do	do	125	5 00	
do	12	"	do	do	do	126	32 00	
do	21	"	do	do	do	127	30 00	
do	21	"	do	do	do	128	327 06	
do	21	"	do	do	do	129	50 00	
do	25	"	do	do	do	130	5 00	
do	27	"	do	do	do	131	349 80	
do	30	"	do	do	do	132	459 80	
do	30	"	do	do	do	133	50 00	
June	11	"	do	do	do	134	200 00	
do	13	"	do	do	do	135	508 07	
do	13	"	do	do	do	136	47 85	
do	13	"	do	do	do	137	80 00	
do	27	"	do	do	do	138	534 61	
July	7	"	do	do	do	139	36 95	
do	10	"	do	do	do	140	25 00	
do	11	"	do	do	do	141	15 00	
do	11	"	do	do	do	142	321 27	
do	11	"	do	do	do	143	18 00	
do	11	"	do	do	do	144	103 00	
do	11	"	do	do	do	145	6 50	
do	19	"	do	do	do	146	21 97	
do	20	"	do	do	do	147	25 00	
do	22	"	do	do	do	148	178 40	
do	23	"	do	do	do	149	416 07	
do	26	"	do	do	do	150	35 00	
do	26	"	do	do	do	151	528 08	
Aug.	10	"	do	do	do	152	20 00	
do	10	"	do	do	do	153	45 00	
do	22	"	do	do	do	154	386 80	
do	26	"	do	do	do	155	130 00	
Sept.	3	"	do	do	do	156	200 00	
do	3	"	do	do	do	157	31 00	
do	12	"	do	do	do	158	534 95	
do	20	"	do	do	do	159	270 00	

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

						CR.	DR.
Sept. 20	1859	By Secretary's Order, No. 160				\$29 03	
do 20	"	do do do do 161				661 06	
Oct. 1	"	do do do do 162				747 06	
do 4	"	do do do do 163				18 50	
do 18	"	do do do do 164				466 13	
Nov. 14	"	do do do do 165				21 46	
do 14	"	do do do do 166				481 04	
do 14	"	do do do do 167				5 25	
do 14	"	do do do do 168				1 00	
do 14	"	do do do do 169				27 00	
do 14	"	do do do do 170				351 73	
INCIDENTAL ACCOUNT.							
Oct. 28	1858	By Secretary's Check, No. 3				12 50	
do 29	"	do do do do 4 & 5				102 00	
Nov. 1	"	do do do do 6				10 25	
do 10	"	do do do do 7				6 00	
Dec. 8	"	do do do do 8				100 00	
Feb. 14	1859	do do do do 9				6 00	
March 30	"	do do do do 10				10 00	
May 30	"	do do do do 11				200 00	
Nov. 14	"	do do do do 12				10 00	
						\$19.172 13	\$19.383 59

1859.

Dr.

Cash as per Apportionment.....	\$15.000 00	
" incidental account.....	200 00	
" as per individ'l subscript'n	4.183 59	\$19.383 59

Cr.

Dec. 19	1859	Secretary's orders paid.....	\$19.172 13	
do 19	"	Cash on hand.....	211 46	\$19.383 59

*To the Board of Commissioners**for the erection of the Blind Asylum :*

GENTS:—Above I hand you my report of receipts and disbursements, with vouchers.

Truly yours,

JNO. W. JONES.

Dec. 19, 1859.

REPORT

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TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

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JNO. W. JONES.

Dec. 1

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

IOWA PENITENTIARY.

**DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1859.**



IOWA PENITENTIARY, }
NOVEMBER 19TH, 1859. }

*To His Excellency R. P. Lowe,
Governor of the State of Iowa :*

SIR:—The undersigned, a Commission appointed by your Excellency under date of May 4th, 1859, by virtue of an "Act to authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine the accounts of State Officers, and to define the duties of the Governor in certain cases, approved March 23d, 1858, to examine the books, papers, vouchers, monies, securities and other documents in the hands or possession, or under the control of the Inspectors and Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, to make out a full, complete, and specific statement of the transactions of each of said officers, with, for or on behalf of the State, showing the true balance or balances in each and every case, and report the same to your excellency, with such suggestions as we might deem proper, on or before the first day of June," beg leave respectfully to make the following report :

Your Commission met at the Iowa Penitentiary on the 12th July, 1859, and organized by the appointment of one of their number to act as Chairman, and the employment of Mr. S. Guthrie, an experienced and very competent book-keeper, and accountant, to aid us in our investigations.

The propriety of the employment of such aid but too soon became apparent, owing to the fact that the books of the Institution having passed through the hands of a number of Clerks, some of whom must have been but indifferently qualified for the service required, and scarcely any two of whom adopted the same system of keeping accounts.

The present Clerk of the Institution, Mr. Brown, found the books in bad order and hard to be satisfactorily explained. He pursued the system then adopted and required by law, to wit :

double entry ; but of course did not feel it incumbent upon him to retrace the accounts as entered by his predecessors.

This being the case, your Commission found it necessary to establish a basis as nearly correct as they could ascertain, from which to make a starting point, which we fixed at May 1st, 1857, the time at which P. Inskeep, Esq., entered upon the duties of Warden.

We then, in order to a full and satisfactory discharge of our duties, saw the necessity of analysing the entire accounts of the Institution down to June 1st, 1859.

This analysis presented a work of no small magnitude, and for which your Commissioners acknowledge the valuable and satisfactory efforts by Mr. Guturie and assistant, during nearly all the time to the present, which accounts for the late day at which we render our report, and without which work we would have been wholly unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

As a result of the analysis of the accounts, we have opened an account with the different Funds for which appropriations have been made by the Legislature, but which said Funds are not separately stated on the Books of the Penitentiary.

The following presents a full, and we believe, a correct condensed statement of the financial affairs of the Penitentiary, from the books of the Institution, and from all other sources within our power to reach, from the organization of the State Government down to June 1st, 1859.

As explanatory, we append to this report a full statement (exhibit A) and balance sheet (exhibit B) of the accounts of the Penitentiary during the time mentioned.

BALANCES MAY FIRST, 1857.

	DR.	CR.
State of Iowa.....		46,788 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀
Construction Act.....	\$27,214 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	
General Support.....	10,971 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	
Officers Salaries.....	8,865 ⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Bills payable.....		1,834 ⁶³ / ₁₀₀
Individual accounts.....	1,935 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	414 ⁵¹ / ₁₀₀
	\$48,987 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀	48,987 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀

It may be proper to say here, that these balances are derived mainly from a certified statement of the Auditor of State, giving date and the amount of Warrants issued on Penitentiary account for all purposes, from State organization to May 1st, 1857.

No information can be had from any books or papers on file at the Prison until September 1st, 1851. From that date to February 1st, 1853, the books were kept by S. Bressler, Clerk, R. Quentin, Warden, and contain a systematic account of all the Penitentiary business transacted between those dates. These books have been used in making the above statement.

From February 1st, 1853, down to May 1st, 1857, the books are in such confused condition as renders it impracticable to make any detailed statement from them.

To bring the balances down to the date required by law, we give them :

JUNE FIRST, 1857.

	Dr.	Cr.
State of Iowa.....	.....	67,738 75
Construction.....	\$27,214 75	.....
General Support Fund (borrowed).....	3,349 54	.....
Officers Salaries.....	8,865 95	.....
Completion and Improvement Fund, 1857.....	16,000 00	.....
Cell Fund, balance appropriation, 1856.....	1,000 00	.....
General Support.....	12,149 37	.....
Convict's Fund (deposits).....	8 70	.....
Bills payable.....	.....	2,082 52
Individual accounts.....	2,062 28	829 32
	\$70,650 59	70,650 59

BALANCES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1857 AND 1858, EXCLUSIVE.

(JUNE 1ST, 1857, TO MAY 31ST, 1858, INCLUSIVE.)

	Dr.	Cr.
State of Iowa.....		12,879 50
Construction.....	23,508 98	
General Support.....	9,278 43	
Officers Salaries.....	95	
Real Estate.....	700	
Completion and Improvement Fund.....		11,344 68
General Support Fund.....		3,786 44
Cell Fund.....		1,677 70
Convict's Fund.....	102 88	
Officers Salary Fund.....	342	
Interest on State Warrants.....		462 34
Wall Fund.....	454 50	
Hospital Building Fund.....		400 00
Bills Payable.....		2,450 93
Bills Receivable.....	3,193 52	
Individual Accounts.....	160 08	4,832 83
	37,835 39	37,835 39

WHOLE BALANCES JUNE 1ST, 1858.

	Dr.	Cr.
State of Iowa.....		80,618 25
Construction.....	50,598 73	
General Support.....	25,641 35	
Officer's Salaries.....	8,960 95	
Real Estate.....	700 00	
Convict Labor.....		4,067 10
Visitors.....		16 45
Completion Fund.....	4,655 32	
Wall Fund.....	454 50	
Cell Fund.....		677 70
Hospital Building Fund.....		400 00
General Support Fund.....		436 90
Officer's Salaries' Fund.....	342 00	
Convict's Fund.....	111 58	
Interest on State Warrants.....		462 34
Bills Receivable.....	3,193 52	
Bills Payable.....		4,533 45
Individual Accounts.....	2,222 36	5,663 12
	96,875 31	96,875 31

BALANCES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1858 AND 1859, EXCLUSIVE.

(June 1 1858, to May 31, 1859, inc.)	Dr.	Cr.
State of Iowa - - - -		28,561 27
Construction - - - -	18,322 09	
General Support - - - -	13,851 93	
Officers' Salaries - - - -	3,890 54	
Comp. and Imp. Fund - - - -		4,655 32
Cell Fund - - - -	677 70	
General Support Fund - - - -		197 52
Convicts' Fund - - - -	40 89	
Officers' Salary Fund - - - -		342 00
Wall Fund - - - -	1,277 81	
Hospital Building Fund - - - -	400 00	
Bills Receivable - - - -	345 48	
Bills Payable - - - -		8,142 58
Individual Accounts - - - -	3,598 77	506 52
	\$42,405 21	\$42,405 21

WHOLE BALANCES JUNE 1st, 1859.

	Dr.	Cr.
State of Iowa - - - -		109,641 86
Construction - - - -	69,045 82	
General Support - - - -	35,279 73	
Officers Salaries - - - -	12,851 49	
General Support Fund - - - -		634 42
Convicts' Fund - - - -	152 47	
Wall Fund - - - -	1,732 81	
Real Estate - - - -	700 00	
Bills Receivable - - - -	3,539 00	
Bills Payable - - - -		12,676 03
Individual Account - - - -	5,821 13	6,169 64
	\$129,121 95	\$129,121 95

The balances May 1st, 1857, include Inspectors' salaries. Since that date they are omitted, as under the present law they are paid by the Auditor of State directly to the Inspectors, and do not appear on the prison books. (See copy of Auditor's Statement, Exhibit O.)

We find, May 1st, 1859, against P. Inskeep, late Warden, on private account, the sum of..... \$ 404.27
Moneys received from State not accounted for.... 1,694.27

Total.....\$2,098.54

Also, May 2d, 1859, the Inspectors settled with him, and found a balance due him of \$179.57, on a bill for discounts and sundries.

This settlement appears to have been made on a state of facts not shown by the books or vouchers, and therefore we can only come to the conclusion that the amount of this balance paid to Mr. Inskeep should be added to the above amount.... \$2,098.54
179.57

Making a total of.....\$2,278.11
standing against him June 1st, 1859.

That we may not be misunderstood in this result, it would stand thus:—P. Inskeep, Warden, is the Treasurer, and therefore responsible for all monies. Now, if there is a deficit of the amount of \$2,098 54 on May 1st, 1859, this sum, in his settlement, should be accounted for before any amount due him could be paid.

But he was paid \$179 57, therefore this amount, added to the deficit, \$2,098 54, foots up as above \$2,278 11.

This matter has been one of much perplexity to the Commission, for the reason that we have not been able to find it, although all the officers, Inspectors and Warden have manifested a perfect willingness to aid us in our researches into the books, papers, vouchers, business, &c.

The Warden claims entire exemption from any liability or suspicion of wrong, upon the ground that, although he is the Treasurer, yet that the Inspectors practically controlled the disbursements of the appropriations, and that, too, against his repeated remonstrances, and settled with him as above mentioned, and found the balance due him as stated, which he received.

This defence carries with it much plausibility, when we refer to the law authorizing the Warden to draw money from the State only on the order of the Inspectors.

In connection with this, we find that the practice adopted by the Inspectors, has been to audit all bills before payment, therefore controlling the disbursement of all moneys, so that it may seem that the Board of Inspectors should have the means of accounting for so great a disparity between the receipts and expenditures.

Yet we hesitate to censure any of the parties, unless for permitting the transactions of business in such a manner as to render it extremely difficult to ascertain a correct and satisfactory result.

The Commission can arrive at only one conclusion, in attempting to explain the cause of the difficulties between the Inspectors and Warden in the discharge of their several duties; that is, that the Inspectors did assume some duties which properly belonged to the Warden.

It is the opinion of the Commission, that so far as the disbursements for the support of the prison and convicts are concerned, the Warden is the responsible officer, and that bills for such expenditures can only be audited by the Inspectors as the Warden's accounts, and not as the accounts of the parties furnishing the supplies.

Whatever the cause, it is clear that such relations, for some time, did not exist between the Inspectors and Warden as tended to the most amicable discharge of their several duties.

We ought not, in this connection, omit to state that, in our investigation, we found in the Bank of Messrs. Knapp & Eaton, a deposit of \$1,732.81, which was to apply on retained per centage on the contract with McHenry & Dinsmore for building wall, which said amount the officers seemed to have lost sight of, although, as the evidence shows us, it was controlled by the Inspectors.

The attention of the Commission has been called to the contract between the Inspectors and Messrs. Winterbotham & Headly, bearing date, July 20th, 1853, hiring the able-bodied convicts then in the prison or to be received into it for the term of ten years from the 1st of June, 1854.

A controversy having arisen between said Contractors and the present Inspectors in relation to the construction of said contract for shop room, &c., the Contractors insisting that they are not furnished sufficient room for the number of able-bodied convicts now in the prison, while the Inspectors allege, that there is sufficient room for more men than the Contractors are willing to work.

We find that the Inspectors and Contractors made a settlement, on which was found due said Contractors, on Book account, to

August 1st, 1857, the sum of \$353,62 at which time the amount was paid, and the clerk directed to balance the accounts between them, which was done.

Since that time, up to June 1st, 1859, we find due the State from said Contractors, (new Winterbotham & Jones,) for which they have given their notes, the sum of	-	-	\$3,539.00
And on account in the Prison Books, the sum of			2,643.27

Making in all, to that date,	-	-	-	\$6,182.27
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Whether the State possesses a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract on the part of said Contractors we have not undertaken to determine, believing that a judicial investigation can alone determine the proper construction of said contract. (See copy D.)

On the 25th August, 1857, the Inspectors entered into a contract with Messrs. Winterbotham & Jones to build fifty cells in the prison, and on failure on the part of said contractors to have said cells built, the Inspectors made an order on the 25th day of March, 1859, notifying said Contractors that unless this contract be fulfilled within sixty days from date, they would declare said contract to be rescinded as to all cells then remaining unfinished. May 28th, 1859, the Inspectors made an order declaring said contract rescinded.

Upon this action and the contract, litigation is now pending between said contractors and the State.

The attention of the Commission has been called to the present plan adopted by the Inspectors for completing the Prison and improvements, in comparison with one prepared by Mr. I. P. Harper, and submitted to the Legislature at the session of 1857 and 1858.

The estimated cost of the plan made by Mr. Harper with the contemplated necessary improvements attached, was \$84,000, while it is contended that the cost of the plan adopted, will require an excess of at least \$100,000.

That the plan adopted will cost a large excess over the other, will not admit of a doubt, but at the same time, if completed, will afford much more convenience, room and safety, for a larger number of convicts than the former.

It is also alleged, that the expenses incurred by the Inspectors

in procuring the plans and its adoption, are inconsistent with the means appropriated to the Institution.

On this subject, the Commission are of the opinion, that the Inspectors exercised more discretion than was extended to them by any law defining their duties.

We find that they have allowed Dr. Shedd, one of their number, at the rate of five dollars per day, mileage, and traveling expenses, visiting prisons of other States, the Legislature of this State at different times, and for plan procured, &c., the sum of 1,115 dollars—250 of which was paid architect, at Boston, for plan.

To carry out the plan, the Inspectors deemed it expedient to employ an architect and engineer, to whom they paid, on the 27th day of Dec., 1858, \$460, being at the rate of five dollars per day, and also \$15 per month for two months as Engineer, being \$90.

The same gentleman, Mr. Edwards, is still in the employ of the Inspectors, but without any fixed compensation.

We find the basement of Octagon for Hospital, progressing very well by the Contractors, McHenry and Dinsmore, the same being 68 feet in diameter.

The estimated cost of the excavation and masonry of the basement complete to first floor of main building, as furnished us by the architect, is \$4,400.

We called the attention of the architect to the cost of the entire hospital building. He stated that he could find parties who would complete the building above basement for \$50,000.

It is objected against the Inspectors for allowing McHenry & Dinsmore to proceed with the hospital basement without having entered into a formal written contract; first having advertised for proposals for said building.

This would perhaps have been a satisfactory manner of letting the contract, but the Commission do not decide that the Inspectors were bound to pursue such course.

We do think however, it would have been well to have the contract with them in writing.

The present hospital building in the yard has been objected to on the ground that it is of wood, thereby increasing the risk of fire, &c., and also that it is not as suitable for shop rooms when no longer needed for present purposes; that it should have been of brick or stone, and two stories high, as one story might be use

for shops, thereby avoiding expense in building separate rooms.

The Inspectors show us the necessity of having a hospital, and that they had not the means to procure such materials as they would have desired, but proceeded as they best could in the procurement of lumber when brick could not be had for the purpose.

The building for the present, seems to answer the purpose of hospital and dining-room, without which they could not well get along.

The Commission find that the Inspectors paid to McHenry & Dinsmore part of the retained per centage on Wall contract when it is not completed; to this they justify, that although the contract requires this per centage to be retained until the completion, yet they found it absolutely necessary to have the use of the wall so far as completed, and were therefore compelled to make some terms with the contractors.

The Commission are of opinion that in this as well as perhaps some other matters not foreseen by the parties at the time, the contractors have it in their power to exercise a little advantage; for instance, finding it necessary to erect buttresses which are extra, to protect west wall, the contractors demand extra for the corners of same, while the contract price for wall was, at a certain rate per perch. (See copy E.)

It seems to have long been the practice of the officers of the Prison in cases of indebtedness in their ordinary transactions, to issue promissory notes to the creditors. Whether this practice is well sustained by law we do not undertake to determine.

The low ebb at which the financial credit of the Penitentiary rests, renders it extremely difficult for the officers of the Institution, at many times, to procure the actual necessary means of support for the convicts.

We desire to suggest, whether when appropriations for General Support are exhausted during the recess of the Legislature, some means might not be devised, to enable the officers to sustain the credit of the Prison, sufficiently to procure provisions without being compelled to pay exorbitant rates.

Whether the credit of the State could not by law be so pledged as to give full confidence in the redemption of the Prison Indebtedness at the agreed time for payment.

There is also at this time an indebtedness of notes outstanding

(Int. not computed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,676.08
And on book account,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,169.64

Making a total of - - - - - \$18,845.67

in the hands of merchants and others which ought to be met; which indebtedness the Prison Books do not fully show. (See Balance Sheet B. and Exhibits F. and G.)

The convicts, as a general thing, are healthy, and seem to be provided with wholesome food and a proper degree of attention. With the limited means with which the Warden is provided for the purpose, and the exercise of frugality, we cannot but commend him for a good degree of success in this department.

The Commission beg leave to suggest, that sufficient is stated above to determine the manner in which the business generally has been transacted by the officers of the Penitentiary, and that while much uncertainty as to results from such course must necessarily follow; yet that some allowance should be made to all parties, on the ground that matters for a long time appear to have been irregularly conducted, and that it is but too natural to follow in the course started and pursued without sufficiently inquiring whether reform is not absolutely necessary.

In relation to the number of meetings held by the Inspectors, we find that from the 9th day of November, 1857, to May, 1858, they amounted to 123 meetings; 27 of which were held away from the prison.

The number of meetings cannot increase the expense to the State, unless in the item of mileage, as the Inspectors receive a fixed salary for their services.

The Commission are, however, of opinion that such frequent meetings were not necessary, but were the result of a mistaken view of the Inspectors in relation to their duties, such as doing business for which the Warden should alone be responsible.

We may be permitted to suggest that the present mode of appointment of Warden and Clerk, does not seem to us the best that might be adopted.

One object, we suppose, in the establishment of the several departments is, that proper checks may exist between them, in order to retain purity of action among all; but we think that while the Warden is appointed by the Inspectors, and the Clerk by the War-

den, with the approval of the Inspectors, that the Warden is necessarily, and the Clerk to a great degree, dependent on the will of the Inspectors.

Therefore, if permitted to recommend, we would say that the Governor be authorised to appoint both the Warden and Inspectors, and that the latter might appoint the Clerk. See Code, sections 3121—3122, chapter 187, in which chapter is also found a clear definition of all the duties of the several officers, which to our view should work well in practice.

In view of the magnitude and growing importance of the Penitentiary, we suggest that the officers should be permitted a reasonable discretion in the number of guards to be employed, as they now seem to be limited to ten, while we find that number now necessarily employed, and yet the hospital, where it is reasonable to suppose that more or less of the convicts are constantly placed, is without a guard. This we think ought not to be.

We find the general condition of the prison and yard, as good as under the circumstances, the partial completion of the wall, &c., could reasonably be expected.

With the number of convicts, being June 1st, 1859, about 115, with a prospect of the number rapidly increasing, it is most evident that liberal appropriations should be made at an early day, at least to complete the yard wall.

We find 468 feet of wall to be built on the north and east sides, and a space on south wall, including foundation of hospital building, about 121 feet, all of which is only protected by a temporary plank wall, and must continue, while in this situation, a constant source of danger of a successful outbreak of the convicts, or the shedding of blood, that with a permanent wall would be avoided.

The fact that a large additional number of cells are now required, should not be lost sight of.

On the subject of the plan adopted for the completion of the prison and improvements, it is our opinion, in connection with the reference to it above, that perhaps to take all the circumstances into account, such as hard times, location of the prison, the necessity of having it in a finished condition at an early day, it might have been better had one on a smaller scale been acceptable to the Inspectors. But it is now commenced, a considerable amount of means expended, and admitted, we believe on all hands to be excellent, if means can be had to complete it.

It also seems to the Commission, a matter worthy of consideration by the Executive and Legislative Assembly of the State, whether the law authorizing either the Inspectors or Warden to superintend the buildings and general improvements of the penitentiary, yard, wall, &c., is consistent with their proper official duties.

Whether the Warden being the executive officer and treasurer of the institution, the duties of which require him to superintend the general police and financial departments of the penitentiary, he has not sufficient responsibility resting upon him, without being compelled to take charge of, and superintend the disbursements of appropriations made from time to time for the completion of the necessary buildings and improvements.

And also whether, from the nature of the duties of the Board of Inspectors, as they appear properly defined by law, those officers can consistently with such duties, discharge properly the task of architects, engineers, and builders.

We suggest, therefore, that the penitentiary, as all other State buildings, being the property of the State, and designed for State service, that its erection, improvement, or enlargement, should properly devolve upon some officer or department of the State government, whose duty it should be to procure the proper plans, and be responsible to the State for the faithful application of all appropriations for such improvements.

On the 27th day of April, 1858, the Inspectors purchased from George Elsroad, a strip of land adjoining Oriental Street, and immediately opposite the penitentiary ground, of 900 feet in length, and 200 feet wide, for the sum of \$700.

This purchase was for the purpose of extending the building and yard wall in that direction. In making this extension, the building and wall occupies the said Oriental Street of the town of Fort Madison.

Whether this may not at some future time create a controversy between the town, or individuals and the State, as to the right of the latter to appropriate established streets to such use, is a question to which we have thought proper to call the attention of the proper authorities.

A strict economy should be inaugurated in all the departments at the earliest possible day.

That new books should be opened on the basis of the exhibits herewith presented, and that a sufficient remuneration should be allowed to justify a person possessing the necessary qualifications to discharge the task.

The office of the Prison Clerk is now one of great importance, not only on account of the nature of the business, but of its magnitude. He should not be required to perform any duties calculated to draw his attention or his time from his duties as Clerk and Commissary, nor do we believe that one thousand dollars per annum would be too high a salary for the properly qualified officer.

There is not at present, any suitable room appropriated for a Clerk's Office, nor are his books and papers safe from molestation by persons not authorized to use them, nor from danger from fire or other accidents.

It is suggested that inasmuch as there is not any vault or other special place of safety for the records and monies of the Institution, that a sufficient appropriation should be made to authorize the Warden to procure a suitable iron safe for the purpose.

So far as our examination is concerned, we beg to make all due allowance for Mr. Brown, the present Clerk, for at the same time that we cannot commend the general accuracy of his books, yet we cannot censure him, satisfied as we are, that he has labored under great disadvantages; other duties were required of him; bills were not regularly furnished him, nor could he at all times know where to call to find them.

Thus much we have thought proper to say in his behalf, and while we should require a more strict administration of all the departments, and deprecate errors in the Clerk's department, we award to all the officers of the Institution a disposition to render us all the aid in their power to expedite our labors.

We have endeavored to discharge our duties faithfully, and in as short a time as seemed possible, and hereby present this our report, as the result of our labors, hoping that no injustice to any, but that some good may result to the State therefrom.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. S. ESPY, *Chairman.*

ROBERT A. RUSSELL,

H. Q. JENNISON.

C.

1858. Jan'y 8	George Shedd,	- - - - -	208	00		
1859. Jan'y 17	" "	- - - - -	100	00		
1859. Jan'y 28	" "	- - - - -	123	00	431	00
1858. Jan'y 8	Chas. Brewster,	- - - - -			79	17
1858. Jan'y 8	J. H. Little,	- - - - -			79	17
1858. April 27	F. O. Dorr,	- - - - -	50	00		
1858. Nov. 9	" " "	- - - - -	50	00		
1859. Jan'y 17	" " "	- - - - -	13	92		
1859. Jan'y 28	" " "	- - - - -	27	00	140	92
1858. April 27	P. Babcock,	- - - - -	50	00		
1859. Jan'y 28	" "	- - - - -	95	72	145	72
Total,					875	98

The above is the Auditor's statement of amounts paid to Inspectors for salaries and mileage since May 1st, 1857.

D.

This contract, made this 20th day of July, A. D. 1853, between the Warden and Inspectors of the Iowa Penitentiary of the one part and John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley, of the City of Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, of the other part. Now this agreement witnesseth, that the said Warden and Inspectors afore-said, for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, covenant and agree to hire and let to the said John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley, for the term of ten years from the first day of June, 1854, the labor and services of all the convicts now in the said Iowa Penitentiary, and also the labor and services of all other convicts received into said Penitentiary during the term of years above mentioned, always excepting those convicts whose services are required in cleaning, repairing or cooking in said Penitentiary, which shall not exceed one for every ten men, to be selected by the Warden, together with those who may be sick, crippled or unfit for labor. Said convicts are to be employed by the said John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, harness, saddle trees, mechanical and agricultural implements, or in any other mechanical trade which may be sanctioned by the Warden. Such convicts to be such as are generally denominated able bodied men; and the said Warden and Inspectors agree to

furnish within the walls of the prison, sufficient shop room for carrying on said business, and working convicts to advantage, and room for steam engine, boilers, &c., and for raw materials sufficient for manufacturing purposes. Also, that the said John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all proper times, to instruct convicts in said trades and the different branches of business carried on by John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley, and to carry in and out materials and manufactured articles, or the said John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley may employ suitable persons to do the same, (they being, while in the prison and shops, subject to all the rules and regulations established by the Warden and Inspectors,) and the Warden and Inspectors further agree to keep the convicts hired to the said John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley, under good discipline, at the expense of the State.

And the said John H. Winterbotham _____
 _____ agree to pay or cause to be paid, for all convicts who may be employed by them, to said Warden or to his successors in office, thirty (30) cents per day for the first year, and thirty-five (35) cents per day for the remaining nine years, for each convict so employed, no charge to be made for such as a convict may be disabled by sickness or otherwise from performing his ordinary labor, but whenever any of the convicts shall have been taken into the employ of the said John H. Winterbotham and W. D. Headley shall be unemployed for want of materials to work upon, or tools to work with, or for want of necessary instruction in the business, said Winterbotham and Headley are then to be charged and to pay the same as if said convicts had been constantly employed, and it is agreed by and between said parties, that all tools and implements are to be provided at the expense of said Winterbotham and Headley. The shops to be suitably warmed at the expense of the State.

A uniform credit of four (4) months for the hire of said convicts is to be given to the said Winterbotham and Headley, by which it is understood that they are to labor four months, and then said Winterbotham and Headley are to pay for one month's labor, and thus monthly thereafter. The same branches of business as are herein specified, or any that may be carried on by said Winterbotham and Headley by the consent of the Warden, are not to be

carried on within the walls of the prison in behalf of the State or by any firm or individuals.

It is further understood that the said Winterbotham and Headley cannot assign this contract without the consent of the Warden of said Iowa Penitentiary. It is hereby further understood that the said Winterbotham and Headley are to have the use of the tools now in the prison belonging to the State, which they hereby agree to return at the expiration of said time to the State, in good order, the same as when they received the same. Each of the above named parties have mutually interchanged a copy of this agreement, which they have also mutually signed.

JAMES D. EADS, }
R. W. ALBRIGHT, } Inspectors.
GEORGE GRIGSBY, Warden.

JOHN H. WINTERBOTHAM, }
W. D. HEADLEY. } Contractors.

By JOHN H. WINTERBOTHAM.

STATE OF IOWA, }
LEE COUNTY, } SS.

Be it remembered that on this 20th day of July, A. D. 1853, before me, James M. Reid, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared James D. Eads and R. W. Albright, Inspectors, and Geo. Grigsby, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary, upon the one part, all personally known to me to be the identical persons who affixed their names to the foregoing instrument as parties thereto, and the said John H. Winterbotham also personally appeared before me, and W. D. Headley by John H. Winterbotham, to me personally known to be the identical person who affixed his name and the name of W. D. Headley to the foregoing contract as parties thereto, and all of

the said several parties acknowledged the same to be
 { L. S. } their voluntary act and deed. In witness whereof I
 { } have hereunto set my hand and Notarial Seal, the day
 { } and year aforesaid.

J. M. REID, *Notary Public.*

E.

Know all men by these presents, that we, R. McHenry and Samuel Dinsmore, as principal, and Peter Miller, as surety, are

held and firmly bound unto the State of Iowa in the penal sum of Ten Thousand Dollars for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs and legal representatives, firmly by these presents.

Whereas the Board of Inspectors of the Iowa Penitentiary did on the 25th day of May, 1857, accept the bid of the said McHenry & Dinsmore for building a stone wall around the Iowa Penitentiary yard at the following prices, viz: For earth excavation fifteen (15) cents per cubic yard,—for embankment ten (10) cents per cubic yard,—for stone foundation wall three dollars and five cents (\$3.05) per perch,—for stone wall proper three dollars and ninety-five cents (\$3.95) per perch,—for cut stone coping twenty-nine dollars (29) per perch,—for cut stone in towers and southwest front gateway, fourteen dollars and fifty cents (\$14.50) per perch, and the outside gate and inside iron gate and grating with the necessary fixtures for opening and closing from the top of the wall, are included in this bid without extra charge to the State.

Payments to be made in State Auditor's warrants, bearing 8 per cent interest on monthly estimates, less (15) fifteen per cent, which is retained until the completion of the work, until the appropriation of Sixteen Thousand Dollars (\$16,000) is expended and the balance to await future appropriations of the State Legislature.

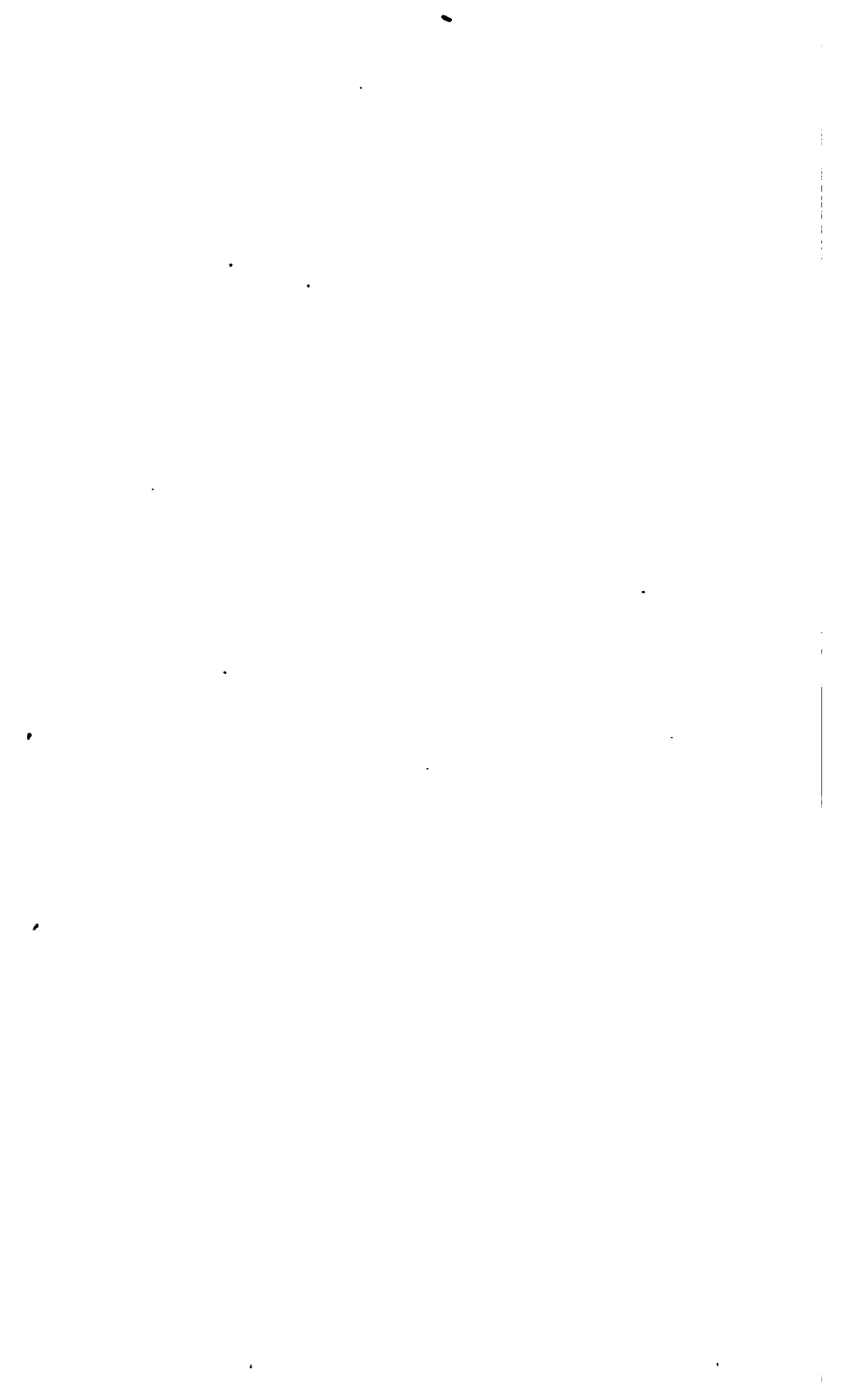
Now the conditions of this obligation are such that if the said R. McHenry and Samuel Dinsmore shall well and truly do and perform all things contained in their bids as above recited, or cause the same to be done in a good and workmanlike manner and of the best material, and according to the specifications now on record in the Warden's office, and under the supervision of the Inspectors, according to the law passed the last session of the Legislature making the appropriations for the work. And have the arched gateway at the southwest corner of the present Warden's building, and the west wall and the north wall, including the towers belonging to these walls, also the foundation of the east wall and towers completed by the first day of November next, and the east wall proper and towers completed by the first day of July, 1858, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

It is understood between the Inspectors and Messrs. McHenry and Dinsmore, that when the appropriation of sixteen thousand

dollars is expended, that the work may then stop until the Legislature shall make another appropriation to continue the work, should Messrs. McHenry and Dinsmore so elect; provided, however, that the work, if stopped, shall be resumed again immediately after another appropriation shall be made, and completed within nine (9) months after such appropriation be made.

Witness our hand this 27th day of May, '1857.

McHENRY & DINSMORE,
PETER MILLER.



H.

SCHEDULE OF NOTES.

NO.	DATE	AMOUNT.	ENDORSED.	BALANCE DUE.	REGISTERED BY.
117	Apr. 9, 1857	76 72	Apr. 29, 1858 July 16, "	40 00 22 00	
121	Apr. 10, "	2 00			
142	June 9, "	103 40	Apr. 29, " June 15, " Aug. 9, " Apr. 19, "	52 00 15 00 22 00 26 36	
155	Aug. 18, "	50 00		14 40	
186	Oct. 29, "	3 75		23 64	Dr. E. Whinery.
204	Nov. 24, "	2 00		3 75	
219	Dec. 24, "	5 00		2 00	T. Napers.
221	Dec. 30, "	127 00	Aug. 31, 1858	5 00	
246	Jan. 25, 1858	4 00		72 00	H. Cattermole.
247	" "	2 00		4 00	H. Cattermole.
248	" 31, "	292 03		2 00	
254	" 19, "	163 96	Oct. 26, 1858 Sept. 22, "	49 73 141 01	A. Kuhl.
270	Mar. 1, "	17 00		17 00	D. Walters.
282	Mar. 4, "	149 05		149 05	
285	Mar. 4, "	29 00		21 64	
291	Mar. 10, "		Aug. 16, "	9 25	
293	Mar. 10, "			63 20	J. L. Robison.
296	Mar. 1, "			248 44	Dr. J. Claypole.
300	Apr. 1, "			32 90	J. C. Atlee.
302	Apr. 21, "		Aug. 27, 1858	100 00	

SCHEDULE OF NOTES—CONTINUED.

NO.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	ENDORSED.	BALANCE DUE.	REGISTERED BY.
304	Apr. 10, 1858		Sept. 30, 1858	135 00	M. Case.
307	May 1, "	37 50	Apr. 28, "	37 50	
308	May 1, "	75 00	" "	1 95	
312	May 1, "	32 50		25 00	A. Kuh.
315	May 1, "	37 50		32 50	
316	Apr. 1, "			37 50	
317	May 11, "			37 50	
319	June 1, "			7 32	A. Kuh.
320	" "			5 00	A. Kuh.
323	" "			4 75	A. Kuh.
324	" "			9 50	A. Kuh.
325	" "			5 00	
327	" "	15 50	Apr. 28, 1859	13 50	D. Walters.
328	" "			8 95	
329	" "			13 50	J. R. Atlee.
330	May 1, "			13 50	J. R. Atlee.
332	July 8, "			9 10	A. Kuh.
333	June 7, "			20 50	D. Walters.
335	July 27, "			228 46	J. L. Robison.
337	Aug. 1, "			38 26	C. & J. Brewster.
338	Aug. 1, "			18 75	
339	Aug. 1, "			18 75	J. L. Robison.
340	Aug. 1, "	18 75	Aug. 19, 1859	18 75	A. Kuh.
342	Aug. 1, "			3 21	A. Kuh.
				18 75	A. Kuh.

343	Aug. 1,	1858	1875	
344	" 1,	"	1875	Louis Pappe.
345	" 1,	"	1875	M. Case.
346	" 1,	"	2500	H. Cattermole.
348	June 1,	"	3220	
	Oct.	"	23066	
352	Sept. 1,	"	25698	J. L. Robison.
353	Nov. 25,	"	2200	
1	Oct. 20,	"	2063	H. Cattermole.
2	Dec. 1,	"	1490	H. Cattermole.
3	" 2,	"	2850	
4	" 7,	"	2500	
5	Sept. 1,	"	3750	R. W. Albright.
7	Oct. 1,	"	3750	Knapp & Eaton.
9	Dec. 1,	"	1182	
11	" 1,	"	4000	
12	Oct. 1,	"	3750	
13	Dec. 1,	"	4000	
14	" 1,	"	15000	
15	" 1,	"	4954	J. R. Atlee.
16	Oct. 1,	"	3750	
17	Dec. 1,	"	3750	
18	" 1,	"	1430	Knapp & Eaton.
19	Oct. 1,	"	3750	
20	Dec. 1,	"	1050	George W. Douglas.
21	Dec. 1,	"	2700	Knapp & Eaton.
22	Oct. 1,	"	3750	H. Cattermole.
23	Dec. 1,	"	3750	Chas. Fridley, Sen.

SCHEDULE OF NOTES.—CONTINUED.

NO.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	ENDORSED.	BALANCE DUE.	REGISTERED BY.
24	Dec. 10, 1858			22 50	P. Miller & Son.
25	" 11, "			40 00	
28	" 14, "			16 00	
30	" 1, "			6 00	
33	" 1, "			18 00	P. Miller & Son.
34	" 1, "			7 50	
35	" 1, "			7 50	
37	" 8, "			41 98	
38	" 22, "			2 50	A. Knh.
39	" 22, "			16 80	
40	" 1, "			40 00	
42	Jan'y 1, 1859			10 15	
43	Nov. 16, 1858			229 83	P. Miller & Son.
44	Dec. 9, 1858			101 81	
46	Jan'y 1, 1859	104 00	May 7, 1859	9 00	
47	" 1, "			4 75	
48	" 1, "			4 75	E. Whinery.
49	" 1, "			2 60	
50	" 1, "			11 10	
51	" 1, "			183 88	
52	" 1, "	204 38	May 6, 1859	20 00	A. Knh.
53	" 1, "			7 50	
54	" 1, "			8 50	
55	" 1, "			4 60	
56	" 1, "			14 40	

57	Jan. 1, 1859		27 50	H. Cattermole.
58	" 1, "		27 50	
59	" 1, "		3 47	
60	" 1, "		6 53	
61	" 1, "		10 00	A. Knä.
62	" 1, "		5 00	
63	" 1, "		5 00	
64	" 1, "		10 00	
65	" 1, "		20 00	R. W. Albright.
68	" 1, "		35 00	J. L. Robison.
69	" 1, "		20 00	
70	" 1, "		30 00	M. Case.
	" 18, "		285 31	
71	" 19, "		5 50	P. Miller & Son.
72	" 19, "		34 42	A. Windmayer.
73	" 20, "		64 68	
74	Aug. 1, 1858		147 68	J. R. Atlee.
75	Jan. 15, 1859		265 18	J. R. Atlee.
76	" 27, "		22 49	
77	" 1, "		234 22	M. Case.
78	Nov. 5, 1858		500 00	P. Miller & Son.
79	Jan. 28, 1859		500 00	P. Miller & Son.
80	" 28, "		333 28	P. Miller & Son.
81	" 31, "		5 40	
82	" 31, "		10 00	D. Walters.
84	" 31, "	May 2, 1859.	25 00	J. M. Beck.
87	Feb. 5, "		6 63	Knapp & Eaton.
88	" 5, "		5 75	
		58 55	33 55	

SCHEDULE OF NOTES—CONTINUED.

NO.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	ENDORSED.	BALANCE DUE.	REGISTERED BY.
89	Feb. 5, 1859			35 62	D. Walters.
90	" 5, "			2 50	P. Miller & Son.
91	" 5, "			2 40	P. Miller & Son.
92	" 9, "			38 11	C. & J. Brewster.
93	" 10, "			10 00	
94	" 1, "			8 84	
95	" 1, "			31 16	
96	" 1, "			8 84	
97	" 1, "			31 16	Andy Fulcher.
98	" 1, "			8 84	
99	" 1, "			12 41	
100	" 1, "			18 35	R. W. Albright.
103	" 1, "			37 50	Knapp & Eaton.
104	" 1, "			8 84	
106	" 1, "			45 00	
107	" 1, "			37 50	
108	" 1, "			37 50	Chas. Fridley, Sen.
109	" 9, "			261 12	J. L. Robison.
110	" 19, "			8 00	
111	Jan. 1, "			11 95	J. L. Robison.
112	" 1, "			37 00	
113	" 1, "			451 91	
114	Dec. 20, 1858			25 75	J. R. Atlee.
116	Jan. 1, 1859			266 81	J. L. Robison.
117	Feb. 25, "			7 00	H. Cattermole.

118	Oct. 15, 1858	155 55	Louis Pappe.
119	Nov. 1, "	32 36	Louis Pappe.
120	Feb. 28, 1859	8 00	Louis Pappe.
121	Mar. 1, "	35 00	M. Case.
122	Feb. 1, "	46 40	M. Case.
123	Oct. 15, 1858	17 00	Louis Pappe.
124	Mar. 1, 1859	95 37	Knapp & Eaton.
127	" 1, "	7 00	
129	" 1, "	8 00	
130	" 1, "	32 00	
131	" 1, "	8 00	P. Miller & Son.
132	" 1, "	5 00	
133	" 1, "	4 00	R. W. Albright.
134	" 1, "	8 00	H. Cattermole.
135	" 1, "	15 00	
136	" 1, "	8 00	
137	" 1, "	8 74	A. Kuh.
138	" 1, "	37 50	H. Cattermole.
139	" 1, "	20 00	Knapp & Eaton.
140	" 1, "	17 50	Knapp & Eaton.
141	" 1, "	8 30	
142	" 1, "	31 70	Andy Fulcher.
144	" 1, "	4 00	
145	" 1, "	6 86	A. Kuh.
146	" 1, "	30 00	R. W. Albright.
147	" 1, "	1 89	
148	July 31, 1858	142 13	Geo. W. Douglass.
149	Nov. 5, "	24 00	

29 50

April 28, '59.

20 76

SCHEDULE OF NOTES—CONTINUED.

30.

NO.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	ENDORSED.	BALANCE DUE.	REGISTERED BY.
150	Mar. 11 1859			20 00	H. & A. C. Cattermole.
151	" 11 "			25 00	J. L. Robison.
152	" 1 "			131 95	Dr. J. Claypole.
153	" 6 "			660 00	P. Miller & Son.
154	" 23 "			720 00	P. Miller & Son.
155	" 1 "			23 00	C. & J. Brewster.
156	" 30 "			100 00	C. & J. Brewster.
157	April 2 "			2 75	
158	April 1 "			16 00	
160	" 1 "			15 00	Knapp & Eaton.
161	" 1 "			16 16	
162	" 1 "			12 00	Knapp & Eaton.
163	" 1 "			10 00	
164	" 1 "			11 00	J. L. Robison.
165	" 1 "			19 00	
166	" 1 "			4 00	
167	" 1 "			3 00	A. Kuh.
168	" 1 "			26 00	
169	" 1 "			4 37	
170	" 1 "			33 45	
171	" 1 "			5 50	
172	" 1 "			15 00	
173	" 1 "			16 25	A. Kuh.
174	March 1 "			25 00	Knapp & Eaton.
175	April 1 "			3 00	A. Kuh.

176	April 1, 1859	34 70	C. & J. Brewster.
177	" 1, "	15 00	
180	" 1, "	7 54	T. Nabers.
181	" 1, "	11 18	A. Kuh.
182	" 1, "	28 82	Knapp & Eaton.
183	" 9, "	5 00	P. Miller & Son.
183	" 1, "	10 88	Knapp & Eaton.
184	" 1, "	36 00	Chas. Fridley, Sen.
185	" 1, "	1 50	Chas. Fridley, Sen.
186	" 14, "	2 75	
188	" 1, "	20 00	P. Miller & Son.
189	" 1, "	11 50	
190	" 15, "	5 25	
191	" 15, "	155 15	H. W. Hughes.
192	" 15, "	12 10	
193	" 15, "	26 25	R. W. Albright.
194	" 15, "	119 85	M. Case.
197	Nov. 1 1858	4 50	
198	April 2 1859	110 50	
199	" 21 "	5 00	
200	" 21, "	12 65	D. W. Henry.
201	" 21, "	12 00	
202	" 21, "	12 67	Knapp & Eaton.
203	" 21, "	7 00	Knapp & Eaton.
204	March	2 00	
205	" "	2 50	M. Case.
206	April 27 "	5 00	
206	Jan. 27 "	4 95	

SCHEDULE OF NOTES—CONTINUED.

NO.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	ENDORSED.	BALANCE DUE.	REGISTERED BY.
1	May 1, 1859			411 13	G. P. Eaton.
2	" 3,			6 00	P. Miller & Son.
3	" "			24 00	
4	" "			10 00	A. Knl.
5	" "			17 00	Knapp & Eaton.
6	" "			20 00	H. Cattermole.
7	" "			7 00	M. Case.
8	" "			8 58	
9	" "			18 42	
10	" "			10 00	J. L. Robinson.
11	" "			12 00	
12	" "			11 00	R. W. Albright.
13	" "			11 00	R. W. Albright.
14	" "			10 75	P. Miller & Son.
15	" "			11 25	
16	" "			22 00	
17	" "			20 00	C. & J. Brewster.
18	" "			13 50	C. & J. Brewster.
19	" "			25 50	P. Miller & Son.
20	" "			20 00	A. Rush.
21	" 6,			43 26	D. C. Ray.
22	" "			6 00	D. C. Ray.
23	" 7			27 50	
24	" "			10 00	
25	" 11,			9 50	

Knapp & Eaton.
H. Winters.
Knapp & Eaton.

5 25
13 92
539 19
<hr/>
\$12,676 03

May 11, 1859
" 13, "
" 19, "

26
27
28

G.

SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

NAMES OF	Dr.	Cr.	REMARKS.
McHenry & Dinsmore,	390 19		Settlement pending.
Retained per centage.		2,109 23	McH. & Dinsmore.
Winterbotham & Jones	2,643 27		Disputed.
Mourton Case.		92 35	
P. Miller & Son.	25 60		
J. L. Robison.		33 20	
Shaw & Castar.	3 55		
Fred'k Tamme.		315 07	
Stenger & Brother.		148 00	
Lawrence & Stenger.		144 33	
Rebecca A. Brown.		11 25	
Louis Pappe.	10 15		
Benj. Grossman.		4 00	
Leonard Cook.	7 00		Cannot be found.
Abram Kuh.		222 60	
Knapp, Stout & Co.		129 81	
J. & J. Styner.		243 00	
United States.	132 50		
H. W. Hughes.	60 27		Will probably pay.
W. B. Cooper.		8 00	
Ira Bricker.		17 50	
Henry Dietrich.		11 85	
J. H. Height.		5 00	
R. P. Lowe.		2,000 00	
H. Lindemuth.		4 13	
F. Beithan.		4 00	
Inuse, Lane & Co.		31 50	
P. Inskeep, late Ward.	2,278 11		See Report.
Geo. Shedd, Inspector.	100 00		Disputed.
F. O. Dorr,	17 28		
M. P. Griffin, late D. W.	72 33		Will not pay.
R. A. Brown, Clerk.	70 28		Settlement pending.
J. F. Edwards, Arch't.		90 00	
George Baxter.		14 25	

SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF	Dr.	Cr.	REMARKS.
E. Pennington, Guard.	03		
W. G. Ray, "		12 99	Settlement pending.
C. Haddock, "		28 00	
J. H. Reynolds, "	2 19		
A. B. Durfee, "		2 00	
J. H. Cole, "		26 25	
P. J. Mulvaine, "		61 10	Settlement pending.
M. Zimmerman, "		45 00	
Thos. Berry, "		38 25	
H. H. Runnels, "		37 50	
T. W. Bates, "		37 50	
Peter Okell, "		37 50	
Charles Jewett, "		45 00	
Adam Mayers, "		23 54	
C. E. Babcock, "		33 00	
Nathan White, convict.		2 75	
W. Winters, "		21 70	
Silas Willey, "		05	
A. B. Victor, "		2 25	
James Johnson, "		7 10	
Jas. McAnallan, "		3 50	
H. G. Stevens, "		90	
James Cole, "		17 59	
W. Livingstone, "	63		
J. P. Albaugh, "	50		
Engene Willard, "		1 62	
W. W. Upton, "	25		
M. Carroll, "		14 40	
J. A. Davis, "		3 12	
J. Newman, "	1 00		
Isaac Guard, "		1 00	
G. Buffington, "		2 15	
J. Rhodes, "		25	
J. Snyder, "		45	
J. Harmon, "		40	
W. Newlan, "		25	
C. Norton, "		96	
Mathew Burge, "	1 25		
Patrick Quirk, "	45		
J. Pearce, "	1 25		
Jack Burns, "		50	
J. G. Brown, "		10	
Anthony Horn, "		70	
James Bell, "		1 24	

SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF	Dr.	Cr.	REMARKS.
Andy Lovett, convict.	2 55		
John Thompson, "		75	
Constantine Rhul "		1 05	
J. S. Boyd, "		2 75	
B. Brocksmitth, "		11 95	
Martin Evans, "		50	
C. H. Harvey, "		75	
Karl Kott, "		25	
J. S. Smith, "		25	
James Carroll, "	20		
John Florence, "	20		
Willis, "	10		
E. Pendeghast, "		1 71	
	\$5,821 13	\$6,169 64	

REPORT

OF

E. MANNING, COMMISSIONER

OF THE

Des Moines River Improvement,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

R. P. LOWE, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.



DES MOINES, IOWA:

JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1859.



COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
DES MOINES RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

OFFICE COM. D. R. IMP'T. }
KEOSAUQUA, IOWA, Jan. 1, 1859. }

HIS EXCELLENCY

R. P. LOWE,

GOV. STATE OF IOWA :—

IN obedience to the requirements of the law, I herewith submit my report, showing the condition standing and state of finances of the Office of the Des Moines River Improvement so far as the same is connected with this Office and under my control.

The account accompanying this report, marked "A," exhibits the state of finances as therein set forth, and the Vouchers referred thereto, number from 1 to 18 inclusive, show the disbursements of monies that have come into my hands since the passage of an Act by the General Assembly of March 22, 1858.

Under said act you will be advised that the D. N. & R. R. Co. were required to pay to the Commissioner of the D. R. Improvement, or order, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, which sum when paid in money or liabilities existing against the D. R. Improvement, was a condition named and stipulated to be paid by said D. N. & R. R. Co., as before stated.

A part of said amount was paid in money, to-wit: \$12,605 60 and a part was paid to C. O. HALSTEAD, viz: \$7394,40 on certificates of indebtedness which are vouchers and made part of this Report, which sums above stated amount to \$20,000,00.

I beg leave to state that since the passage of said act of the General Assembly of March 22, 1858, in relation to the D. M. R. Improvement, the further progress of the work was made contingent on the further certifying of Lands by the General Government to the State of Iowa, on her claim under the act of Aug. 8, 1846.

The work upon the D. R. Improvement is also required to be done by the K. F. D. M. & M. R. R. Co, thereby superceding the agency heretofore confided to the Commissioner of the D. R. Improvement.

There has been no work performed upon the D. R. Improvement since the 1st of Jan., 1858, except Lock Repairs.

The Locks necessarily must be kept in repair and in working order to enable boats to navigate the River. The sudden failure of the "Gates" at Croton Lock, made it imperative on the Commissioners to let the job of repairs immediately, in order to obviate obstructing the navigation of the River.

I contracted the work to P. H. P. Scott, and agreed to pay actual cost for said work. The work was performed with dispatch and has been found by Engineer's Report to be good and substantial work.

The "Lock Gates" at Bonaparte had become weak and dilapidated, and under the best counsel I was able to obtain, I was induced to rebuild said "Gates," in order to protect and preserve navigation in the River. I therefore accordingly let the work of rebuilding, hanging and completing two sets Gates at this point, to MESSRS. MEER & SONS, and agreed that they should have out of the D. M. Improvement Fund, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, as fast as lands were certified by the General Government to the State of Iowa, for the Improvement of the Des Moines River.

The Gates at Bentonsport Lock I am informed are wearing out and need rebuilding also. In order therefore to insure unobstructed navigation, I gave JAMES A. BROWN a License or Permit to rebuild said Lock Gates, which are to be done in a good and substantial manner, for the sum of \$1000, payable out of Lands hereafter certified by the General Government to the State.

The work at Keosauqua Lock and Dam has remained suspended since the D. N. & R. R. Co. discontinued the work and settled with the State.

Owing to the fact that the materials were prepared at this point for completing the Lock Gates, and the same were in a state of progress that required immediate attention to preserve and carry out the work as contemplated, I made an agreement with J. J. KINNERSLY, authorising him to protect said work, and finish and complete said Lock Gates, immediately, with a view to preserving the material and at the same time carrying out as far as possible the original intention of improving the navigation of the River.

The consideration for the work agreed upon, is set forth in an article of agreement executed by myself as Commissioner of said Improvement, of the one part, and J. J. KINNERSLY of the other part.

Payment for same is made contingent upon the obtaining of more Lands from the General Government.

JONAS HOUGHTON,) The plaintiff in this case brings his suit in
vs.) the District Court of Van Buren County,
Com. D. R. Imp't.) Iowa, for the sum of \$50,000.

The case was examined and submitted to Arbitration and was finally compromised by the parties. The Gov. and J. C. KNAPP assisting as counsel for the State, agreed that the plaintiff should have judgment in his favor for the sum of \$3500,00, which is a final settlement for plaintiff's claims against D. M. R. Improvement.

A Lease has also been executed to said JONAS HOUGHTON, entitling him to Water Power at the Plymouth Lock and Dam, when the Dam is completed by the State, and in the event of the State abandoning said work, then it is provided that said HOUGHTON may have the materials already furnished at that point to be used by him in finishing said work, with a view of realizing said Water Power.

A copy of said Lease is hereto annexed marked —

Bangs Brothers & Co. }
vs.
 The Com'r D. M. R. Imp't. }

A suit was brought in the District Court of the United States at Burlington, Iowa, claiming of defendant the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as will more fully appear by copy of notice hereto attached, marked B. Also see Exhibit "C." Said cause has been compromised and settled, as will appear by copy of agreement herewith annexed, marked—; and also copy of voucher herewith annexed, showing that said Bangs Bro's & Co. have received of the Commissioner the sum of six thousand dollars, which, together with a certificate to be issued to them by the present officers of the D. M. R. Imp't, for the sum of \$3049.02, which said certificate, when thus made and delivered to the plaintiffs, Bangs Bro's & Co., or to their legal representatives, operates as a quietus and full discharge of this suit.

Said certificate is payable or dischargeable out of the D. M. R. Imp't funds, hereafter, with 8 per cent interest thereon from the 20th day of January, 1859.

The last mentioned cause with Messrs. Bangs Bro's & Co. had been pending, in the shape of a claim, for several years. The original contract was entered into with Com'r Van Antwerp; but every attempt at an adjustment hitherto, with former Commissioners had failed. It will be seen that the plaintiffs' claim for a quarter of a million of dollars was of itself a sufficient justification to delay its adjustment—at least until more equitable terms could be obtained.

In the present adjustment, your Commissioner conducted the negotiation mainly, and brought about its final settlement, by setting apart at once, at the earliest moment he received the funds, the sum sufficient to liquidate the outstanding bonds bearing 8 per cent interest. The parties interested were, therefore, at once notified that redemption was desired, on the part of the State, of all unliquidated bonds against the Improvement. This act, I regard, evidenced the fact that the State was ready for an equitable adjustment of all just claims.

Pending the negotiations, your Commissioner advised with Judge Mason, Judge Knapp, C. C. Nourse, Gen. Van Antwerp and Gov. Lowe.

Gov. Lowe, as Agent for the State, examined the cause, and defended the State very ably, and to the utmost of his ability, and the result of said adjustment is before stated.

Isaac P. Grey
 vs.
 Edwin Manning, Com'r D. M. R. Imp't. }

This action is brought in District Court of Lee County. Said cause is now pending—plaintiffs claiming \$1500.00 damages for lumber lost in high water, and other damages, &c., &c.

Adam Hine, of Keokuk, Iowa, was authorized and permitted to contract and put in a sett of Lock Gates at the Croton Lock on D. M. R. Imp't, and the actual cost in money disbursed by him for that purpose, provided said Gates were constructed by the first day of April, 1859, should be reimbursed to him out of any lands hereafter certified to the State for the Improvement of the D. M. River, together with interest on the same.

Your Commissioner reports that he has made the best possible disposition of the funds committed to his care. First, it was applied in liquidating indebtedness bearing 8 per cent interest.

The last bonds discharged, held by Bangs Bro's & Co., were never demanded, except in connection with their large claim, which will serve to explain the reason the payment was deferred until a final adjustment was obtained.

All the outstanding certificates and bonds connected with the D. M. R. Imp't are now believed to have been redeemed and cancelled.

The monies disbursed by your Commissioner, as herein set forth, has been with a view to promote the best interests of the Improvement, and maintain the rights of the State in all controverted claims against the D. M. R. Improvement.

Your Commissioner furthermore regards that his disbursements, as herein submitted and shown, are in conformity with the letter and spirit of the laws governing this department.

Your Commissioner, therefore, begs leave to submit that he has acted in good faith, and with his best judgment, in all matters pertaining to his trust, and now comes and asks your examination, approval, and discharge from further responsibility in the premises. Very respectfully yours,

E. MANNING,
 Com'r D. M. R. Improvement.

A.

DES MOINES RIVER IMPROVEMENT,

In account with E. MANNING, *Commissioner.*

1856		
Dec. 1,	Expenses to Ottumwa examining acc'ts, and work on line,	\$8,10
Dec. 6,	Expenses to Farmington and St. Francisville,	6,50
Dec. 12,	Expenses to Iowa City, two weeks, self and team, and Games' Express and R. R. Fare,	80,75
1857		
Jan. 10,	Expenses to Keokuk to examine Engineer's acc't,	10,50
Feb. 5,	Expenses on trip to Burlington one week with team,	23,50
Mar. 1,	Expenses to Bentonsport and Bonaparte to examine Locks, &c.,	2,00
Mar. 10,	Cash paid Wesley Walker on expenses to Iowa City,	10,00
Mar. 24,	Cash expenses to Burlington, self and team,	19,50
Apr. 31,	Cash expenses to Burlington,	12,00
	Ellaroad's bill for keeping horses,	16,00
June 10,	Expenses to Keokuk, self and Nourse,	12,50
July 10,	Expenses to Keokuk, self and Nourse,	20,00
July 20,	Expenses to Burlington for Nourse on trial of cause in Supreme Court,	20,00
	Expenses to Bonaparte, self and Nourse,	8,00
July 25,	Expenses to Burlington and Keokuk on trial of cause in Supreme Court,	15,00
Sep. 20,	Expenses of trip to New York and Washington City, on business of the Grant with Department,	300,00
Dec.	Expenses on trip to Des Moines and back to Eddyville, four weeks with team,	100,00
1858		
Feb'y,	Expenses at the "Capital" attending the Settlement with the D. N. & R. R. Co.,	100,00

Sept.	No. 1,	Conable & Smyth's bill of M. Cable,	175,00
June 17		Cash paid Wm. Miles for repairing capstan after flood,	9,00
Mar. 6	No. 2,	Daniel Shaffer acc't repairing and attending Lock at Bonaparte,	32,00
June 28	No. 3,	Bill at Bonaparte store for Iron,	9,30
	No. 5,	Kinsmans & Gardiner's bill for repairing Lock gates at Bentonsport, March, 1857,	98,50
	No. 4,	Bill of Iron of E. M. at Bonaparte store dated Feb. 7, March and April, 1857,	23,15
July 1	No. 6,	J. C. Lockwood's acc't 1 qu'rs salary,	250,00
July 15	No. 7,	C. C. Nourse on acc't his services in suit with D. N. & R. R. Co.,	600,00
July 15	No. 8,	Paid James F. Wilson on acc't his salary and expenses as Ass't Com. D. R. Improvement,	450,00
July 26	No. 7,	Paid C. C. Nourse on acc't,	50,00
July 26	No. 8,	Paid James F. Wilson balance his acc't	60,75
July 26	No. 9,	Paid Wm. G. Clarke balance of acc't,	165,77
Aug. 20	No. 10,	Paid Ralph P. Lowe his Attorney Fee in suit with D. N. & R. R. Co.,	100,00
Nov. 23 rd	No. 11,	O. H. P. Scott his acc't for putting in new gates at Croton Lock,	1094,89
Nov. 25	No. 12,	Cha's H. Irving his acc't per Receipt	181,15
	No. 13,	Office rent two years at 100,00, Commissioner's salary from 17th Nov. 1856, to 1st of Feb., 1857 at \$1000 per annum,	200,00
		Same from 1st Feb., '57, to 1st Jan. '59, 23 mo's at \$1200 per annum,	202,00
Dec. 29,		Expenses to Farmington on Arbitration	2300,00
	No. 15,	J. C. Knapp's Att'y Fee before Arbitrators in case of Jonas Houghton against Com. D. R. Improvement,	6,25
Dec. 29	No. 14,	Paid Chas. Mason Counsel Fee,	100,00
		Expenses to Keokuk,	50,00
	No. 16,	Paid C. C. Nourse his bill Expenses to Iowa City to attend suit with D. N. & R. R. Co.,	5,00
			40,00

No. 17, James A. Brown's acc't,	279,00
No. 18, Cash paid on settlement with Bangs Brothers & Co., canceled 10 certifi- cates of D. M. R. Imp't indebtedness issued in \$500,00 certificates, num- bered from 1 to 10 inclusive to Bangs Brothers & Co.. dated Nov. 1, 1851.	6000,00
	<hr/>
	\$18241,12

CONTRA—CR.

1858.

July 1, By balance Draft made on D. N. & R. R. Co., paid in cash to Ira Smith & Co., New York. <i>to wit:</i> amt. on Draft,	\$20,000,00
Off. amt. of 18 certificates Impt. Indebted- ness and coupons paid to C. O. Halstead,	7394,40
	<hr/>
Bal. paid by D. N. & R. R. Co. on Com's order,	12,605,60
By cash refunded by William Miles,	9,00
By cash deposited by J. P. Grey, Dec. 27, 1856, on acc't rent Water Power and Croton,	50,00
Cash of Wells, Chiddeston & Co., Dec. 31, 1856, on acc't rent Water Power at Croton,	100,00
Cash by Wells, Shurck & Grey per Wells, on acc't rent Water Power at Croton,	150,00
Cash collected by W. H. Manning on Com's order on acc't Water Power at Croton,	81,00
	<hr/>
	\$12995,60
Balance due,	245,52
	<hr/>

B.

ANSON BANGS, Eli T. Bangs, Myron Bangs, survivors of the late firm, Partners doing business under the name and style of *Bangs Brothers, & Co.*,

vs.

Edwin Manning, Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement.

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the district of Iowa, Southern Division under the Circuit Court Jurisdiction of said Court, — May term, 1859.

ANSON Bangs, Eli T. Bangs and Myron Bangs, surviving Partners of the late firm of *Bangs Brothers & Co.*, and citizens and residents of the State of New York, complain against **Edwin Manning** Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, a citizen of Van Buren county and the State of Iowa:

FOR THAT WHEREAS, On the ninth (9) day of August, A. D. 1851, the said plaintiff's under the firm, name and style of "*Bangs Brothers & Co.*," entered into an agreement in writing under the seals of the respective parties, with Ver Placnk Van Antwerp Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, and George Gillaspie Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, the said Van Antwerp and the said Gillaspie being then and there authorized to make, enter into, and execute said Contract under the laws of the State of Iowa, and as officers of said State, and which said Contract was duly approved by the Governor of said State of Iowa, of which Contract a printed Copy, designated by parenthesis and marked exhibit "A" is hereto attached and made a part of this Declaration, as though herein, at this place inserted.

Plaintiffs aver that under said Contract, Plaintiffs went on and acted, and performed the same in accordance with the covenants therein contained.

And Plaintiffs aver that the former Contractors at Croton, Bentsport and Bonaparte, did elect and decide to go on and carry out, and perform, the Contracts previously made between

each of them and the Commissioner and Register of said Improvement, or the Board of Public Works, as is provided in Section four (4) of said Contract.

And Plaintiffs aver that on the first day of October, 1851, Plaintiffs paid, to said Register of said Improvement, under said Contract, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of paying said Contractors at Croton, Bentonsport and Bonaparte, for work actually done by said Contractors, at their Contract prices between the date of this Contract and the first day of October, 1851; And that Plaintiffs in August 1851 delivered to Guy Wells, chief engineer, five hundred barrels of Water Lime, of great value—to-wit: of the value of One Thousand Dollars, which was then and there received under, and was used and applied upon said Contracts.

And Plaintiffs further aver, that on or about the first day of November, 1851, Plaintiffs furnished and delivered, under said contracts, two sets of Lock Gate irons of great value, to wit: the value of one thousand dollars; which were then and there received by said Engineer, as part performance of said contracts.

Plaintiffs further aver, that said contract, *Exhibit "A,"* embraced the improvement of the Des Moines River for a distance of about two hundred miles, which said improvement was mostly to be made by Locks and Dams, and by these means to render the said river navigable by slack water; and that said improvement, if said plaintiffs had been permitted to go on and perform said contract, would have cost a large amount, to wit: the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars; and plaintiffs would have made and received large profits as the consideration and inducement of said contract on the part of plaintiffs, if plaintiffs had been permitted to execute and perform the same; and that plaintiffs would have received and been entitled to the difference between the actual cost of performing said contract by plaintiffs, and the price agreed upon in the contract aforesaid; which said difference in cost and contract price, would have amounted to a large sum, to wit: the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Plaintiffs further aver, that defendant, and the said Register, of said improvement, and their successors in office, did not keep their said covenants in said agreement contained, but broke and viola-

ted the same, and refused and neglected to comply and perform their part of said contract, in this, to-wit:

First—The said Commissioner and Register refused and failed to have the estimate of the work done by the Contractors at Croton, Bentonsport and Bonaparte, on the first day of October, 1851, in accordance with said contract, or at any subsequent time.

Second—The said officers neglected and refused to pay over to said Contractors at Croton, Bentonsport and Bonaparte, the one half of the net proceeds of the sales of lands made during the progress of said work up to the first day of October, 1851, and each succeeding month thereafter, as stipulated in said contract.

Third—Said officers sold a large quantity of said lands in violation of said contract, for a much less price than is therein agreed, to wit: for \$1.25 per acre; to wit: three hundred thousand acres.

Fourth—Said officers refused to give to plaintiffs certificates of stock for the said sums of money, hereinbefore stated as advanced by plaintiffs in accordance with said contract, though often requested so to do or in manner to pay to plaintiffs the said sums advanced as above set forth, and there now remains due to plaintiffs the sum of, to wit: twenty thousand dollars, for said sums so advanced, with the twenty per cent added thereto, and the interest thereon.

Fifth—That said Commissioner and Register, so acting and violating their said contract, compelled plaintiffs to abandon the performance thereof; and did, on the eighteenth of February, 1852, declare that plaintiffs had forfeited said contract on their part; and prevented plaintiffs from carrying on and completing said Improvement under said contract, whereby plaintiffs suffered great damages, to wit: the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in the loss of profits, which were the consideration and inducement of said contract on the part of plaintiffs, and which plaintiffs would have made and received had plaintiffs been permitted to perform said contract, and had not said officers, by violating the same, prevented the completion thereof.

Wherefore, plaintiffs say that defendants have violated said contract; by reason whereof, and the breach of said covenants, and a violation of said contract by defendant, plaintiffs have been

greatly injured and damaged, to-wit: in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for which they bring this their suit, and ask judgment for said damages, together with interest and costs.

ANSON BANGS,
ELI T. BANGS,
MYRON BANGS.

HALL, HARRINGTON & HALL, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

Præcipie. Bangs Brothers & Co.

vs.

Edwin Manning, Com-
missioner of the D. M.
R. Improvement.

In the District Court of
U. S., on the Circuit side of
said Court, exercising Cir-
cuit Court power.

The Clerk will please issue a summons in this case, returnable on 3d Monday of May, 1859. Cause of action—Covenant on contract of A. D. 1851, for improvement of Des Moines River. Damages, \$250,000.

HALL, HARRINGTON & HALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Filing. Filed, and summons issued, }
November 8th, 1858. }
J. C. BURNS, Clerk.
By A. J. MESSENGER, Deputy.

United States of America, }
District of Iowa, }
Southern Division. }

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and complete copy of a Declaration filed in my Office in the aforesaid entitled cause, except exhibit A, which is a printed copy of said Contract, and which commences with Page 11, and ends with Page 37, of said printed Contract.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, Dec. 10, 1858,

A. J. MESSENGER, Dep. Clerk,

U. S. District Court,

Southern Division

of District of Iowa.

Fees, \$2.00.

(COPY.)

Exhibit C.

ANSON Bangs & Co. vs. Commissioner D. M. R. Imp't.	}	In District Court of United States, May Term, 1859.
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This suit is now Compromised and settled, upon the following terms, to-wit: —

The said Plaintiffs are to dismiss their suit at their own cost and give the Des Moines River Improvement a full discharge or release of all claims against the same and the Defendant is to pay to the Plaintiffs six thousand dollars, cash, upon the return and surrender of ten (10) Certificates of Indebtedness which he holds against the Defendant.

And the Defendant is further to issue and deliver to the said Plaintiffs a certificate of Indebtedness for the sum of three thousand and two hundred and eighty-seven 77-100 dollars, drawing 8 per cent interest from the 20th, day of January, 1859, upon the Lands of the Des Moines River Grant made by Congress on the 8th August, 1846, which remained unappropriated April 30th, 1859.

(Signed)	RALPH P. LOWE, Gov., and Att'y for State. ANSON BANGS, for Bangs Brothers & Co.
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Amount of Certificate due,	\$3287,77
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Error discovered after settlement, which is to be deducted,	\$238,75
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Leaving the amount	\$3049,02
due Messrs. Bangs Brothers & Co., to be paid by Certificate of Indebtedness as before stated.	

DR.

Des Moines River Improvement,

To BANGS BROTHERS & Co.,

For amount due on 10 Certificates of Indebtedness, up to 20th January, 1859,		\$6,192,29
Amount paid for Water Lime,	\$570,00	
Add 20 per cent interest, as per Contract,	114,00	
" Int. as per Contract up to Jan. 20, 1859,	503,51	
	<hr/>	1187,51
Item on Interest of \$5,000 from Oct. 1, to Nov. 1, 1851,		33,33
Int. on said item to 20 March, 1857,		16,67
Add 20 per cent on \$5,000 as per Contract	\$1,000,00	
Int. to 20 March 1857,	552,94	
Int. to Jan. 20, 1859.	235,03	
Costs in Supreme Court,	70,00	
	<hr/>	1857,97
		<hr/>
		\$9287,77

CR.

By cash Draft received of EDWIN MANNING
late Com. D. M. Imp't. for six thousand
dollars which is per and on account of above

\$6000,00

\$3287,77

Error in computation of Interest off

238,75

Ballance due BANGS BROTHERS & Co, three
thousand dollars and forty-nine 2-100
dollars.

\$3049,02

KEOKUK, April 30, 1859—Received of E. MANNING, Draft for
six thousand dollars, on IRA SMITH & Co., of New York.

BANGS BROTHERS & CO.

By ANSON BANGS.

The above is a true copy of original.

E. MANNING.

. REPORT OF

JAMES HALL,

IN RELATION TO THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,

OF THE

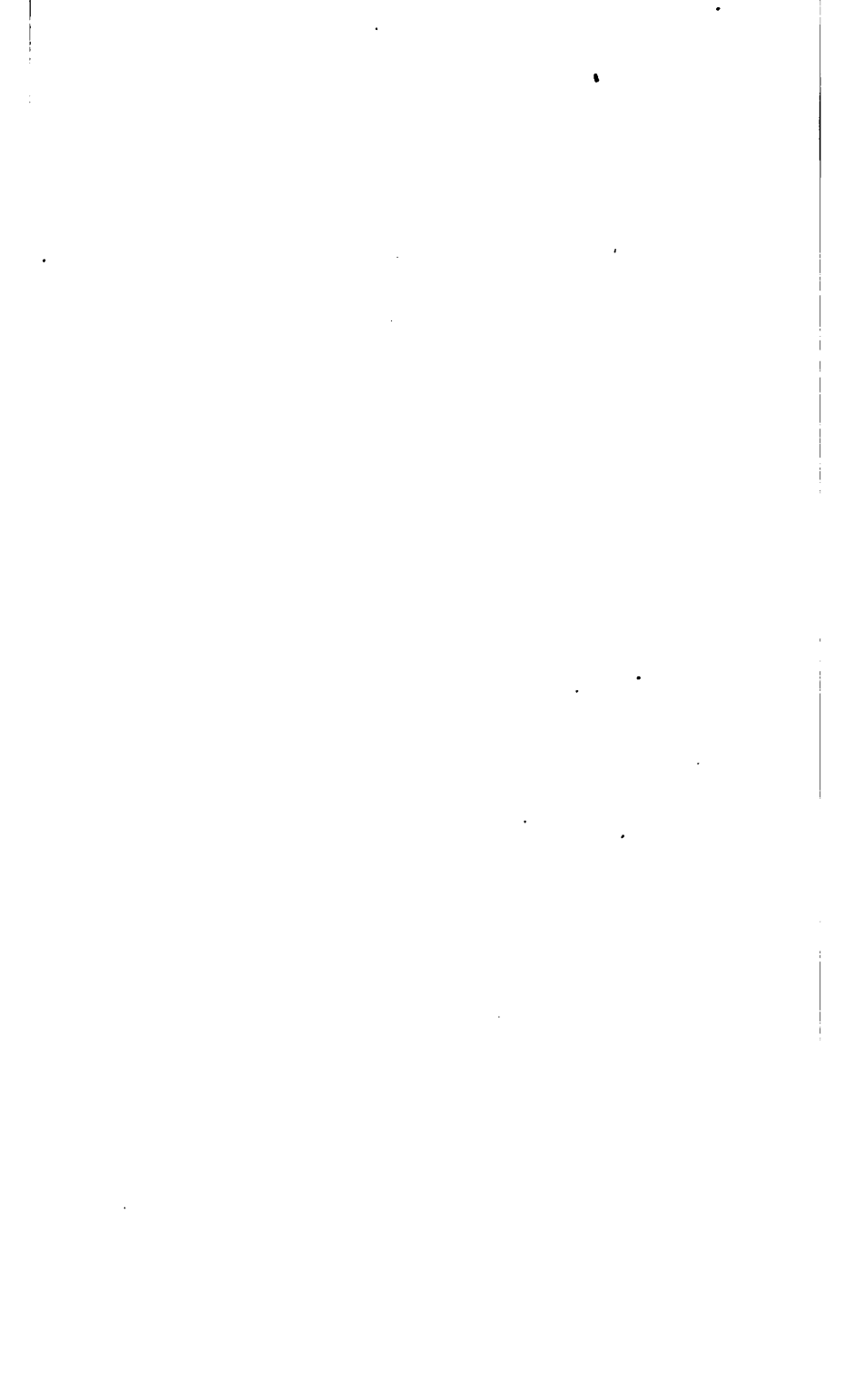
STATE OF IOWA:

To the Governor and Eighth General Assembly.

DES MOINES, IOWA:.

JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1860.



**REPORT OF
JAMES HALL,
STATE GEOLOGIST.**



REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE HON. RALPH P. LOWE,

GOVERNOR OF IOWA:

SIR:—In conformity to the requirements of the law authorizing the Geological Survey of Iowa, I submit herewith a statement of the condition of the work at this time.

The Report already communicated, as the result of the survey of the eastern half of the State, was completed and the volume ready for delivery near the end of 1858; at which time I brought to your Excellency, and to the State Officers at the Capitol, copies of the work. I have subsequently distributed the copies as directed by yourself, and by the advice of Prof. Agassiz, to such European Societies as were best entitled to receive them; while the greater part remaining of the 3000 copies have been forwarded to the Hon. E. Sells, Secretary of State, or to other addresses according to his order.

As nearly all my time to the month of December was occupied in the publication of the Report and the superintendence of the engraving, I was not able to perform any field labor. During the season, however, two Assistants were employed, mainly in working out the details of some portions of the country before explored, and which seemed to require further examination. Mr. E. A. Cooley, of Marion, Linn county, was occupied in the counties of Linn, Benton and Cedar; and has communicated his Report and

Maps of the same, for incorporation in the next volume of the Report.

Regarding it of great importance to be able to present a continuation of the explorations of the counties known to be occupied by the coal measures, I employed Mr. B. S. Lyman to go on with the work as begun by Mr. Worthen in the adjacent counties; and he communicated to me his reports on the counties of Lucas, Monroe and Appanoose, together with geological maps of the same, and numerous carefully measured sections, in which all the known openings and exposures of the coal are shown, with accurate measurements of all the coal seams. These reports, with the maps and sections, I shall lay before your Excellency at an early period.

The examinations thus carried on I regarded as of essential importance to the economic interests of the Survey; and all that I was able to do, with the amount of money at my disposal; which, after paying some charges due, was not sufficient to allow me to form any effective organization for working out the Geology of the western part of the State. I hope, therefore, that the plan may meet with your approval.

The volumes of the Report intended for foreign distribution, have been sent, through the Smithsonian Institution, to the following Societies, Libraries and Institutions. A few only to the sovereigns* of these countries.

SWEDEN.

Lund—Kongliga Universitetet.

Stockholm—Kongliga Svenske Vetenskaps Akademien.

Upsala—Kongliga Universitetet.

NORWAY.

Bergen—Bergenske Museum.

Christiania—Kongelige Norske Universitet.

ICELAND.

Reykjaöik—Íslands Stíftisbókasafn.

*Having had no opportunity of consulting you in regard to this matter, I have preferred to await your directions, except in the few instances mentioned.

DENMARK.

Kiobenhavn (Copenhagen)—Kongelige Bibliothek.
 Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab.
 Skandnaviske Naturforskeres Forsamling.

RUSSIA.

Dorpat—Dorpater Naturforscher-Gesellschaft.
 Helsingfors—Societas Scientiarum Fennica.
 Moskwa (Moscow)—Societe Imperiale des Naturalistes.
 St. Petersburg—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.
 Academie Imperiale des Sciences.
 Kais. Ruso. Mineralogische Gesellschaft.
 L' Estat. Major In Corps Ies Ingenieurs des
 Mines de Russie.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam—Koninklijke Akademie von Wetenschappen.
 Groevingen—Commission General pour la Reconnaissance Ge-
 ologique de la Neerlande.
 Haarlem—Hollandsche Maatschappij des Wetenschappen.
 Leyden—Musee d'histoire Naturelle.
 Utrecht—Provinciaal Utrechtsch Genootschap von Kunsten en
 Wetenschappen.

GERMANY.

Berlin—Seine Majestat der Konig von Preussen.
 Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft.
 Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde.
 Koniglek Prussische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 Bonn—Universitäts Bibliothek
 Prania Wiegmann's Archiv für Naturgeschichte.
 Breslau (Prussia)—Kaiserliche Leopoldinisch-Carolinische.
 Akademie der Naturforscher.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek.
 Cracau (Austria)—K. K. Universitäts Bibliothek.
 Darmstadt (Hessia)—Grossherzogliche Bibliothek.

Dresden (Saxony)—Seine Majestat der König von Sachsen Gesellschaft "Isis."

K. Sammlung für Kunst Wissenschaften.

Düsseldorf (Prussia)—Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde Westphalens.

Emden (Hanover)—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

Erlangen (Bavaria)—Universitäts Bibliothek.

Frankfurt am Main (Hansetown)—Sechenbergische.

Naturforschende Gesellschaft.

Freiberg (Saxony)—Königlich Sachsische Bergakademie.

Freiburg (Baden)—Universitäts Bibliothek.

Gießen (Hessia)—Universitäts Bibliothek.

Göttingen (Hanover)—Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Gratz (Austria)—Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Halle (Prussia)—Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Hamburg (Hansetown)—Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein.

Heidelberg (Baden)—Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Jena (Saxony)—Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Karlsruhe (Baden) Grossherzogliche Hofbibliothek.

Königsberg (Prussia) Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Leipzig (Saxony) Dr. Felix Flügel (*Agent of Smithsonian Inst.*)

Naturhistorische Gesellschaft.

Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Luxembourg-Société des Sciences Naturelles du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

Marburg (Hessia) Universitäts-Bibliothek.

München (Munich) (Bavaria) Königlich Bayerische.

Akademie der Wissenschaften.

Königlich Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Nürnberg (Bavaria) Naturhistorische Gesellschaft.

Pesth (Austria) Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Prag (Austria) Das Böhmische Museum.

Universitäts-Bibliothek.

Stuttgart (Württemberg) Königl. öffentl. Bibliothek.

Tübingen (Württemberg) Universitäts Bibliothek.

Wien (Vienna) (Austria) Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften.

" K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.

Würzburg (Bavaria) Universitäts-Bibliothek.

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Universitäts-Bibliothek.
 Bern—Universitäts-Bibliothek.
 Geneve—Societe de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle.
 Lausanne—Societe Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles.
 Neuchatel—Societe des Sciences Naturelles.
 Zurich—Universitäts-Bibliothek.
 Ecol Polytechnique Federale.

BELGIUM.

Bruxelles, (Brussels)—Acad. Roy. des Sciences, des Lettres et
 des Beaux-Arts de Belgium.
 Liege—Societe Royale des Sciences.
 Louvain—Universite Catholique.

FRANCE.

Bordeaux—Societe Linneane de Bordeaux.
 Caen—Societe Linneane de Normandie.
 Lyons—Societe Imperiale d'Agriculture, d'Histoire Naturelle et
 des Artes Utiles de Lyon.
 Societe Linneane de Lyon.
 Metz—Societe d'Histoire Naturelle du Department de la Moselle.
 Montpellier—Academie des Sciences et lettres a Montpellier.
 Paris—Bibliotheque du Jardin des Plantes.
 Ecole Imperiale des Mines.
 Academie de l'Institut de France.
 Societe Geologique de France.
 Rouen—Academie de Science, Belles Lettres et Arts.
 Strasbourg—Academie des Science Naturelles.

ITALY.

Firenza, (Florence)—Imperiale e Reale Museo di Fisica e Storia
 Naturale di Firenze.
 Milano—Imperiale Regio Istituto Lombardo di Scienze, Let-
 tere ed Arti.
 Napoli, (Naples)—Reale Istituto d'Incorriagimento alle Scienze
 Naturali.

Padova, (Padua)—Imperiale Regia Academia di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti di Padova.

Pisa—University Library.

Roma—Academia Pontificia dei Nrovi Lincei Bibliothica Vaticana.

Teeino, (Turin)—Academia Reale delle Scienze.

Venezia, (Venice)—I. R. Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti.

PORTUGAL.

Lisboa, (Lisbon)—Academia Real des Scienceas.

SPAIN.

Madrid—Real Academia de Ciencias de Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Belfast—Library of Queen's College.

Natural History and Philosophical Society.

Berwick on Tweed—Berwickshire Naturalist's Club.

Cambridge—Cambridge Philosophical Society.

University Library.

Cork—Library of Queen's College.

Dublin—Dublin University Philosophical Society.

Geological Society of Dublin.

Library of Trinity College.

Royal Irish Academy.

Edinburgh—Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.

Royal Society.

University Library.

Wernerian Society of Natural History.

Glasgow—University Library.

Liverpool—Free Public Library, Museum and Gallery of Art of the Town of Liverpool.

London—His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

Athenæum Club.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.
 British Museum.
 Geological Society of London.
 Library of the House of Commons.
 London, Edinburg and Dublin Philosophical Magazine.
 London Institution, (Fensbury Circus.)
 Museum of Practical Geology.
 Royal Agricultural Society of England.
 Royal Geographical Society of London.
 Royal Institution of Great Britain.
 Royal Society of London.
 University College.

Manchester—Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.
 Maynooth—College Library.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Oxford—Ashmolear Society.
 Penzance—Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.
 St. Andrews—University Library.
 Salford—Salford Borough Royal Museum and Library.
 York—Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
 Woolwich—Military Academy.

GREECE.

Athens—University Library.

AFRICA.

Cape Town—South Africa Museum.
 Mauritius—Societe' d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Isle Maurice.

ASIA.

Batavia—Bataviasche Genootschap von Konsten en Welens-
 chappen.
 Bombay—Royal Asiatic Society.
 Calcutta—Asiatic Society.

AUSTRALIA.

Hobarton—Royal Society of Van Dieman's Land.

AMERICA.

Havana, (Cuba)—Real Sociedad Econonuca.

Lima—University Library.

Mexico—El Museo Nacional.

Rio Janeiro—Royal Geological Society.

Santiago—University Library.

Twenty-five copies were sent for distribution by the Smithsonian Institution.

The Supplement to my Report on the Palæontology of the State, which you directed me last year to furnish, as being the material partially prepared for the first Report, is now nearly completed. This preliminary step will secure to the Survey of Iowa the priority in the descriptions of numerous species of crinordea and other fossils, which abound in the rocks of Burlington and Keokuk; and which will form most appropriately a part of the Geological Report of the State.

In this department I have not suffered my work to cease; and knowing from experience the great labor attending the preparation of any valuable work on Palæontology, I have been gradually arranging and studying all the materials that I have been able to procure. Moreover, as the time and means usually allowed for a Geological Survey do not admit of a complete collection of fossils being made in many localities, we are often obliged to rely upon persons living upon the ground.

In this respect I have been so fortunate as to secure for the use of the future Reports the very valuable collections of Mr. C. A. White, of Burlington, whose specimens of crinordea exceed any other known to me. The Rev. Mr. Barris of the same place has also most generously offered me any part of his collection that I may find desirable. The Hon. T. S. Parvin of Muscatine, whose labors in Natural Science have been continued through many years, has also offered the use of any part of his valuable collection, that may serve to enrich this department of the Survey.

To Mr. Kellogg, of Keokuk, I am likewise indebted for the use of some interesting specimens of crinoræa; and I feel confident that the Palæontology of the Survey may appear in the next Report as full and interesting as in the preceding one.

In reference to the future of the Survey, I must leave the matter to you, and to an intelligent Legislature, who, appreciating at its true value what has already been done, will act according to their convictions of what may be required for the permanent advantage of the State.

Thus far, we believe that the Survey has been carried on in a most economical manner, and that the amount of work done, and the results as shown in the Report, will compare favorably with similar work in any other State.

The western half of the State, being less accessible by rivers and other avenues, and more sparsely populated than the eastern part, will require a greater outlay to carry on the work than in that part already explored. From my experience in the eastern part of the State, I would recommend that not less than three years be allotted to the completion of the field work in Western Iowa, in order to give to the examination that degree of attention which will enable us to do justice to the State and to ourselves.

To carry on this Survey in a manner that will accomplish the work most thoroughly and most economically, we shall require an appropriation of——

With the practical knowledge that we already have of the geological structure of the eastern half of the State, we feel that we can go on with working out the Geology of the western half of the State under many advantages; and as that portion of the State is now inviting emigration, we believe that a thorough investigation and exploration of the character of the soil and mineral resources, would serve more than anything else to bring into notice this valuable region of country.

At the same time, should the circumstances preclude the plan proposed, I would earnestly recommend that the Survey be not allowed to terminate at this time. The experience of other States has shown that when once suspended, and a renewal has followed, much work once accomplished has to be done over again before

the parties become prepared to carry on the plan of the Survey, and the result has in the end been far more expensive than it would have been to have carried on the work continuously.

If it shall be thought unwise to continue the Survey as proposed, with a view to its completion in three years, I would suggest that a small sum of one or two thousand dollars annually be appropriated to enable me to keep an Assistant in the field, who can gather information of the economical resources, and make collections of fossils. This latter will greatly facilitate future working, in determining by their study the age of the strata; and will also afford me time the more satisfactorily to prepare these materials gradually for the future Report; and to give that part of the work the completeness so desirable in the results of a Geological Survey, which is to be regarded as a standard work for the people of the State.

With such a sum, I will pledge myself to show, at the end of two or three years, some satisfactory results; nevertheless, this work would be mainly preliminary to the labor of following out and mapping the extent and distribution of the geological formations.

I make this suggestion in reference to the Survey, since I have heard from various sources that it might be difficult, at the present time, to get the appropriation necessary for carrying on the Survey; and feeling that an entire cessation of the work would be a misfortune to all parties.

Personally, I cannot but feel a deep interest in the completion of the work. The labor in the field of Iowa Geology has opened new views in regard to many important questions. The generosity and confidence with which I have been treated, have inspired in me an affection for the State and her people. The cordial expression of satisfaction with which the work already published has been received by the scientific world, is grateful to me, as I trust it may be to the people of the State; but this expression only stimulates me to show that there is yet more to be done, of equal interest and importance; and having entered the field, I have a natural, and, I believe, a laudable ambition to present a Geologi-

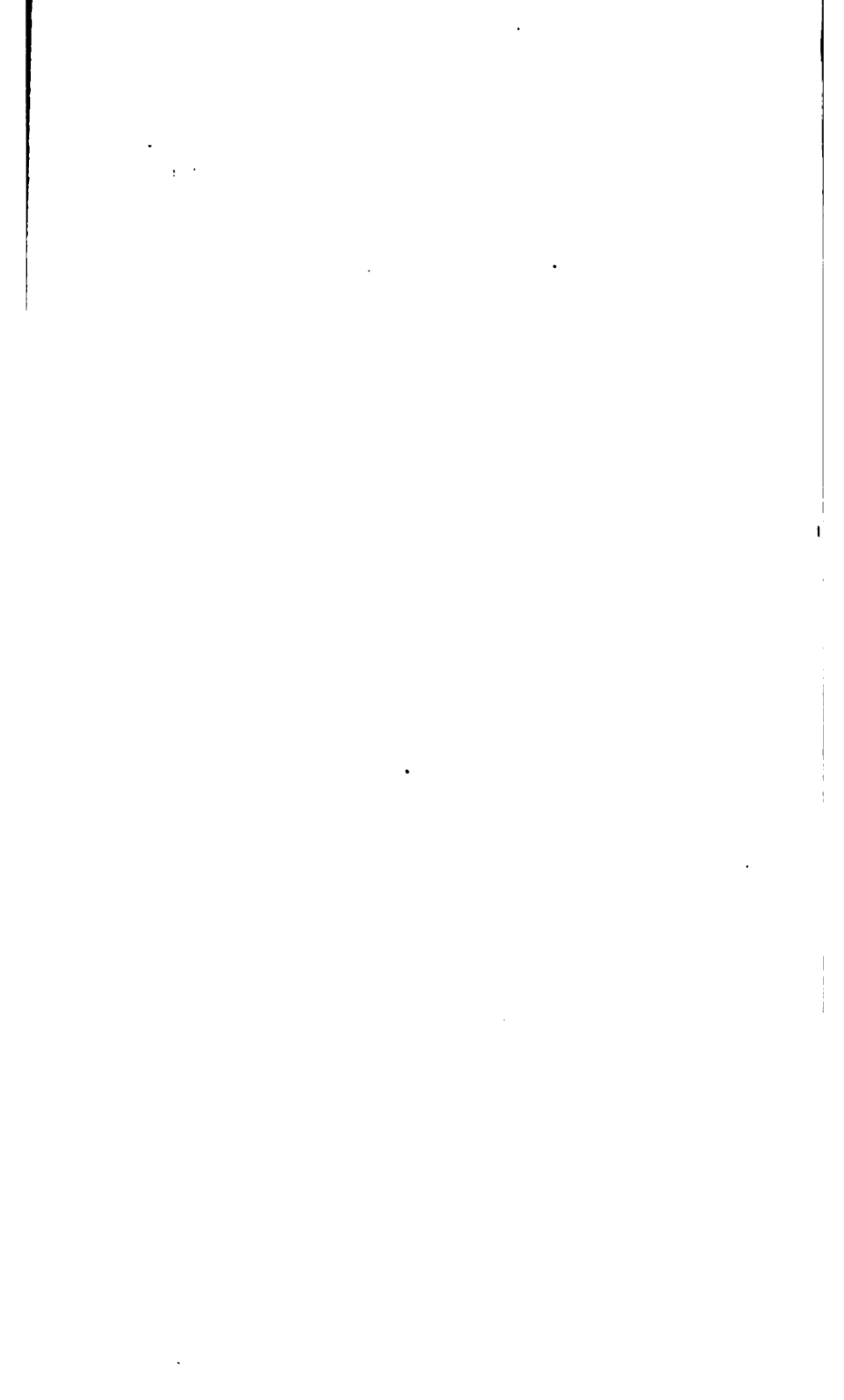
cal Report on Western Iowa which shall in no wise prove inferior to that of Eastern Iowa.

Submitting myself to your direction, and to the disposition of an enlightened Legislature, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HALL.

ALBANY, Dec., 1859.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

OF THE

Iowa State Historical Society.

TO THE

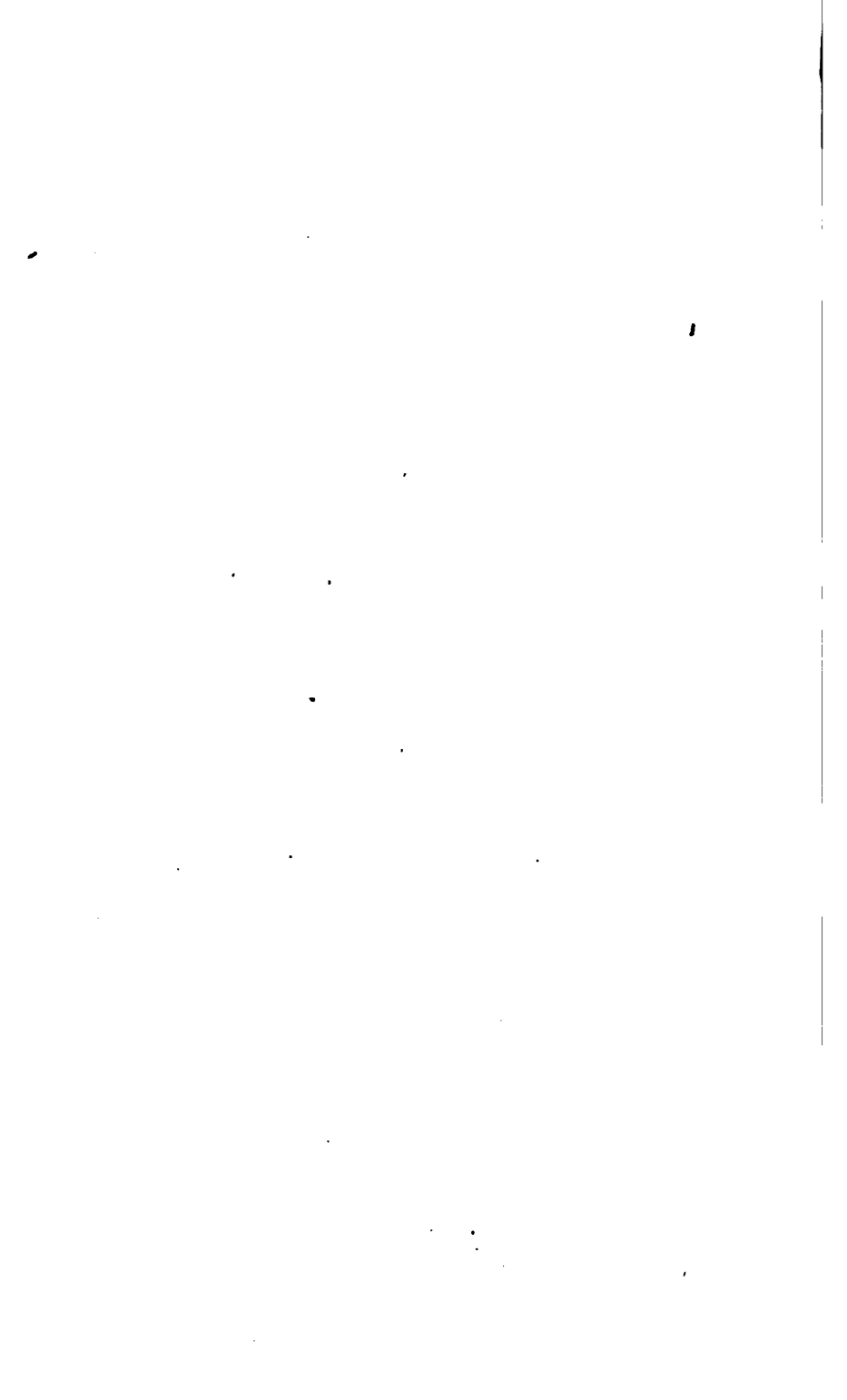
Governor and Eighth General Assembly.



DES MOINES, IOWA:

JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1860.



REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Sir:—In compliance with the act of the Legislature of Iowa, granting two hundred and fifty dollars annually to the "State Historical Society," the Executive Committee of the Society beg to present herewith the report of the Treasurer, for the past two years, exhibiting the financial condition and extent of expenditure of the Society, with the accompanying vouchers. The total receipts of the two years, including the balance on hand on the second day of December, 1857, have been *seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents*, and the expenditures, *five hundred and three dollars and twenty-six cents*—leaving a balance in the Treasury of *two hundred and sixty-five dollars and eleven cents*. [See Appendix A.]

In presenting their third annual report, the Executive Committee are happy to congratulate the members of the Society, and the citizens of the State, in view of the progress made by the Society since its organization, an advancement, we believe, unprecedented by any similar organization, either east or west.

Not only have the additions to our library and cabinet been comparatively large, but a sympathy for the Society, and a proper appreciation of its object and utility, is being felt, not only by our own enlightened citizens of Iowa, but by "*men of letters*" throughout our own country and in Europe, from whom in many instances we have received substantial proof of their interest in our prosperity.

The report of the Librarian shows that during the past year, fourteen hundred volumes have been added to the library, besides papers and pamphlets.

These works may be classed in the following manner :

I.—“History.”

II.—“Belles Lettres.”

III.—“Government,” “Jurisprudence” and “Politics.”

IV.—“Arts” and “Sciences.”

V.—“Theology.”

We have desired especially to obtain copies of all publications of our own State, and believe we have to a very great extent succeeded in this, excepting some of the early *newspaper files*, which it is feared in a few instances have been destroyed. We have received, however, as will be seen by the report of the Librarian, several files of the early newspaper publications of our own State. Of recent newspaper publications of our own State, it will also be seen by the Librarian's report, that we are in receipt of about one hundred, and our warmest acknowledgments are due to these editors and publishers, who so generously responded to the request of the committee to send to the Society regular files of their papers.

There are few instances in which this call has not been responded to, as desired, and in those few, we believe the parties did not properly comprehend the object of the committee in making the request.

The value of such a collection of newspapers and periodicals cannot be too highly appreciated, for in it is contained almost a complete *history of the State*, at least of all the most important events, and they are recorded as they pass, and for convenience of reference they are invaluable. Already have these files been consulted in numerous instances for information that could be obtained from no other source ; and the importance of this collection is being felt more and more daily. We therefore hope that all newspaper publishers who have not already sent their publications to the Society, will not fail to do so without delay.

Our collection of pamphlets and documents numbers about one thousand.

The value of collections of this character, comprising as has justly been observed "the elements of history," cannot be too highly estimated; and it has been the object of the committee to augment the number as much as is practicable. To our collection of maps, many additions of much value have been made during the past year, so that we have copies of nearly all that have been published of the State, from the first settlement by the whites to the present time, and one that dates back as early as 1650, which, in connection with the description of the country accompanying it, forms a very interesting volume of our library. In addition to this, we have the promise of a very full set of the earliest maps of the Mississippi Valley, by "Joliet & Lasalle," from Geo. H. Yewell, Esq., an artist of our State, at present residing in Paris.

Within the past year we have obtained two autograph letters of Gen. Washington's; one of Benj. Franklin's; one of DeWitt Clinton's and a large number of papers and books of an old date, among which is a copy of "Cicero" written on parchment, in the year 1253, one of those rare curiosities that seldom finds its way into a modern library.

Owing to the want of an artist, perhaps, as much as anything else, our picture gallery contains but one painted portrait—a half length picture of Gen. Washington, by a Western artist. We have, however, a large number of daguerreotypes and photographs, among which are those of the members of the last Constitutional Convention, and a number of our State officers. We have also a number of lithograph pictures of interest.

We have promises of a large accession to the number of painted portraits, among which are those of all our ex-Governors now living, and from Geo. H. Yewell, Esq., a half length painting (from a photograph) of Robt. Lucas, first Governor of Iowa Territory. And we are happy to report, that Antoine LeClaire, Esq., of Davenport, has promised the Society a full length portrait of himself, so soon as a suitable artist can be procured to do the work. This will probably be done within the coming year, so that before another annual report is made, our picture gallery will contain not only the fulfillment of the promises we now have, but many other paintings of interest.

Many additions to our cabinet of curiosities have been made within the past year, among which are two Indian war clubs; the powder horn worn by Black Hawk, when taken prisoner; a quantity of pottery from an Indian mound in the north-west portion of the State; a large number of arrow heads, stone hammers, pipes and other instruments used by the aborigines; some very choice geological specimens from our own State; the grinder of a mastodon found in Davis county and presented by D. D. Waynick, Esq.; a large number of ancient copper coin of American, European and Asiatic stamps; a number of bills of continental currency and old currency of the commonwealth of Penn.; with others of old date. In the department of Natural History but comparatively little has been accomplished; yet we have a few of the rare species of birds of our own State, and several species of fishes, and modern shells from our own rivers. To this collection we expect to make large additions during the coming year. and we have promises from a number of gentlemen of assistance in this department.

Additions to our library are promised by Rev. Henry Giles, Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Henry Bohn, Esq., London; Geo. H. Yewell, Esq., Paris; Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., C. Childs, Esq., Hon. Lewis Cass, Prof. Jeremiah Day, Amos Dean, L. L. D., G. W. Ells, Esq., Hon. Millard Fillmore, Rev. Francis Hawks, D. D., Rev. J. T. Headley, N. Y.; Dr. J. G. Morris, Baltimore; Hon. E. D. Morgan, N. Y.; Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., N. Y.; Prof. D. Olmstead, New Haven; Rev. S. I. Prime, N. Y.; Rev. J. Speare Smith Bolt, Md.; E. Sargeant, Esq. Boston; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford; Prof. Silliman, N. Haven, Ct.; Prof. Jared Sparks, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Laurel Summers, LeClaire, Iowa; Hon. M. Van Buren, N. Y.; H. A. Wiltse, Esq., Dubuque; Maj. Wm. Williams, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Lambert A. Wilmer, Esq., Phil.; Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Prov.

We have received the promise from the lamented Prof. W. W. Mather of Columbus, O., of a MSS. History of a Military Survey of Iowa and Missouri made by him in 1882, under the direction of the War Dep't., but his sudden death prevented our obtaining the work as soon as we anticipated. We hope, however, to secure

it at no distant day, and make such use of it as may then be deemed advisable.

The above list contains the names of but a small number of those who have promised donations to our collections, for there are many persons in our own State, and others who are waiting for an opportunity to send collections which they have already made for the Society; and the words of encouragement and promises of assistance, which we receive, not only from citizens of our own State, but from those of other States, with whom the Society is in correspondence, lead us to hope much for the future prosperity of our organization.

We have reliable promises of MSS. histories of nearly one half the counties of our State, to be written by men who are fully competent for the work, which they have undertaken, and who will enter upon it as soon as practicable.

In the appendix to this report will be found the history of Scott county, from its first settlement by the whites to the present time, by Hon. Willard Barrows. The history of Dubuque county, from its first settlement to 1840, by C. Childs, Esq. The history of Davis county, from its first settlement by the whites to the present time, by H. B. Horn, Esq. The history of Wapello county from its first settlement by the whites to the present time, by G. D. R. Boyd, Esq.; accompanied with a history of the Indians of the Des Moines Valley, for a number of years prior to the settlement of the country by the whites, gathered from their traditions by Hon. Uriah Biggs. The history of Boone county, by S. C. Daniels, Esq.; of Cerro Gordo county, by A. B. Tuttle, Esq.; of Wayne county, by John Hays, Jr.; of Madison county, W. W. McKnight; of Jefferson county, by Hon. Chas. Negus; of Johnson county from its first settlement to 1841, by M. B. Cochran. Also a lecture on the discovery of the Mississippi River, delivered at the annual meeting of the Society, December, 1857, by Hon. T. S. Parvin.

To all of the above named gentlemen, the Society is under special obligation for their zealous efforts to promote its object and interests.

The Society is also under special obligations to the following named gentlemen for donations made by them :

Hon. James Lawrence, Boston, for a full set of the works of Wm. Hickling Prescott, Dan'l. Webster, and Benton's thirty years' view. To Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., for a full sett of his own publications. To Hon. Steven A. Douglass, for Congressional Documents and Smithsonian Reports. To Hon. Jas. W. Grimes, Hon. Jas. Harlan, Hon. G. W. Jones and Lieut. Maury, for valuable Congressional documents. To Messrs. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., N. Y., for ——— miscellaneous books. To J. A. Lapham, Wis., for works relating to Wisconsin history. To Messrs. Fink & Marquardt, Iowa City, for a copy of the life and writings of Wm. Penn. To Easton Morris, Esq., for a copy of his reports of cases in Supreme Court, and for a number of vols. of "State Papers." To Hon. W. Penn. Clarke for copies of his reports of Supreme Court decisions, and for a complete file of the N. Y. Tribune from 1840 to the present time. To R. H. Sylvester, Esq., for an autograph letter of Gen. Washington, and valuable Congressional documents. To Geo. S. Hampton, Esq., for an autograph letter of Gen. Washington, Franklin and other valuable papers. To Messrs. Henn & Williams for a full set of their maps of the State. To R. M. Prettyman for the powder horn taken from Black Hawk, when taken prisoner at the battle of Bad Axe. To S. H. Fairall for a MSS. copy of Cicero, written on parchment during the thirteenth century.

The Society is also under obligation to the Western Stage Co. for furnishing the Corresponding Secretary a pass over their lines free of charge, and to many other gentlemen in our own and other States, the names of whom, if given, would swell this report to a greater length than would be desirable.

The act of the Legislature providing for the organization of the State Historical Society, designates that eighty bound copies of all reports and documents published by and under the authority of the State, be appropriated to the use of the Society for distribution in other States and in Europe. The committee has secured the specified number of copies of the Acts of the General Assembly for 1858; Senate and House Journals, and Report of State Agricultural Society for same year. Also, the specified number of the Census Report for 1856, and debates of the Constitutional

Convention; Geological Report; Journal of Board of Education; Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and thirty-five copies of the Acts and Resolutions of the Board of Education. The Journals of the House and Senate, and Acts and Resolutions for 1857; Reports of all State Officers and State Institutions, and Messages of the Governor for 1857 and 1858; forty-five copies of the Acts and Resolutions of the Board of Education; thirty copies of the Agricultural Report, and some other State papers are yet due the Society from the State. The reason assigned for their not being furnished to the Society is, that there were not enough left after the distribution to counties.

None of the volumes which the Society has received, except Geological Report and Debates of the Constitutional Convention, were bound as was provided in the organic Act of the Society; a matter which was probably overlooked by the proper officer having it in charge. This matter should have been attended to, from the fact that most of the volumes which the Board have received from other Societies, and especially State Institutions, were bound when received, and it is desirable to reciprocate that favor; and further, it is highly important in order to preserve books of that character that they should be properly bound. The binding may be of a cheap description, so that it would not cost over thirty or forty cents per volume. The Board would have had the work done at the expense of the Society, had the appropriations been equal to meet the expense—but from the limited resources of the Society, this was wholly out of the question. We can only hope that this matter may not be neglected by the State hereafter, or that the appropriations to the Society may be large enough to enable the Board to pay for it from its treasury.

The committee are happy to report that during the past year, no meeting of the Board of Curators has failed for want of a quorum, and that the meetings have been regularly held each month, and there has been that degree of interest manifested by the members of the Board, that augurs well for the future prosperity of the Society. Not only have the local members attended the meetings in most instances, punctually; but in many cases, members residing at a distance from Iowa City, have met with us

and greatly assisted in carrying out the objects of the Society—and to such an extent are the citizens of the State becoming interested in its prosperity, that several applications for membership have been received from persons residing in remote portions of the State.

It was at the organization of the Society, a somewhat difficult matter to find earnest, active members, who fully appreciated the importance of an institution of this character, but that has now changed, and our citizens are becoming alive to the vast and important results which are sure to grow out of a properly conducted State Historical Society, and proffers of assistance are received from every portion of our State. This is what we need, and what we must have in order to fully carry out the objects contemplated by our organization.

We want books, pamphlets, catalogues of schools and colleges; reports of meetings of religious, political, benevolent and scientific organizations and societies of every description; old newspaper files; letters, manuscripts, paintings, photographs, lithographs and daguerreotypes of prominent individuals of the State; maps, plats of towns and cities, distinct and extinct; biographical sketches, and pictures of localities, towns and counties; manuscript or printed lectures, speeches, &c.; Indian traditions, portraits, and curiosities of every description; description of Indian mounds, earth-works, &c.; constitutions, by-laws, rules, regulations and list of officers and members of societies and associations, of early organizations in this or other States.

From publishers of newspapers and periodicals, we solicit regular copies of their publications, and from authors and sister societies we solicit copies of their publications—promising in all cases to make return of our own publications, and those which we may have for exchange.

We also solicit from the citizens of our own and other States, prepared specimens of Natural History—such as birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, wild animals of all kinds, and botanical specimens.

These are designed to exhibit as far as may be the fauna and flora of the State. There is no doubt many species of

both are becoming extinct every year, and to preserve them while we may, is an object which we deem well worthy of our attention, and especially as there is no organization in the State of which the Board has any knowledge engaged in making a collection of this kind.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State University, on a petition presented to them by the Board of Curators, the use of the former U. S. District Court room, in the University buildings, was granted to the Society for a library and cabinet room; which is sufficiently large for the present uses of the Society.

Appropriate cases and shelving have been constructed and the room generally has been fitted up in a neat and appropriate manner.

The books up to this time had been permitted to occupy the same room with the University library—much to the inconvenience of both the society and the University. But by this grant from the Board of Trustees all difficulty in this respect is passed, and the accommodations of the Society, for the present at least, are in this respect all that we could desire.

To show the comparative progress of the Society during the past year, we make the following extract from the second annual report of the Wisconsin Historical Society published in 1856:

“The Massachusetts Historical Society, the pioneer institution of the Union, which was founded in 1791, has 8000 volumes in its library and has published thirty-one volumes of collections; the New York Historical Society was founded in 1804, has 25-000 volumes, and has published about thirteen volumes of collections and proceedings; the American Antiquarian Society, founded in 1812, has twenty-two thousand volumes, and has published three volumes of collections, a catalogue volume, and several pamphlets; the Rhode Island Historical Society, founded in 1822, has 2500 volumes, and has published five volumes of collections; the Maine Historical Society, founded in 1822, (number of volumes unknown) has published three volumes of collections; the New Hampshire Historical Society, founded in 1823, has 1500 volumes, and has published six volumes of collections; the Connecticut Historical

Society, founded in 1825, has 8000 volumes, but has published no collections; the Pennsylvania Historical Society, founded in 1825, with 2000 volumes in its library—has published five volumes of collections and several bulletins and pamphlets; the Virginia Historical Society, founded in 1818, has 1200 volumes, and has published one volume of collections, and about seven volumes of an Historical Register; the Ohio Historical Society, founded in 1831, has 1000 volumes and has published three volumes of collections, and several pamphlets; the Kentucky Historical Society, founded in 1838, has 1000 volumes in its library, and has issued no publications; the Georgia Historical Society, — founded in 1839, has united its library with that of the Savannah Society, and has published three volumes of collections; the Maryland Historical Society, founded in 1814, has 2128 volumes, and has published several pamphlets; the Missouri Historical Society, founded in 1844, has 300 volumes, and has issued one pamphlet of proceedings; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, founded in 1844, has 3000 volumes, and has published nine volumes of an Historical, and Genealogical Register and some pamphlets; the New Jersey Historical Society, founded in 1845, has 1930 volumes, and has published four volumes of collections, and six of proceedings; the Minnesota Historical Society, founded in 1849, has 300 volumes and has published four pamphlets of collections."

"There are other Historical Societies extant, such as those of Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama, whose libraries are small and which have issued no publications."

"It thus appears from the most recent statistics of these Societies that there are only seven which exceed ours in the extent of their libraries, and none that has equaled ours in the rapidity of its growth; our Society having been founded January 30, 1849, and having 2115 volumes, some 3000 pamphlets, eleven paintings and a large number of manuscripts, engravings, antiquities, and curiosities in its library, and having published one volume of collections and three annual addresses in pamphlet form."

The State Historical Society of Iowa, was organized Feb. 3d, 1857, our library contains about 2,000 volumes, a large number of pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, engravings and curiosities; we

have published one annual report, and the present year will issue our first volume of collections—a progress, as before remarked, unprecedented by any similar institution in our country.

But although our progress has been thus rapid, and our collections for the time our Society has been in operation so numerous, but a moiety has been accomplished, to what might have been, could the undivided attention of a single individual been given to this work, whose salary would have been an adequate compensation for services rendered. It is rare to find men who will engage in any labor or enter upon any work, especially as arduous as the duties incumbent upon the office of Corresponding Secretary of a Society of this character, who feels the responsibilities of his office, and who has sufficient capacity to engage in work of this kind, without some security or promise of pecuniary reward; such an one it is rare to find in the older States of our commonwealth, and especially in the West.

What we need then, is an appropriation from the State of an amount sufficient to compensate a man who will devote his whole time to the duties of the work of collecting the materials for a complete history of the State, and to arrange them in proper form for publication. The materials are abundant, and could be easily obtained if there was some one to go over the State and collect them.

To meet this want an appropriation of not less than fifteen hundred dollars per year is necessary, for that amount would no more than pay for the time and travelling expenses of such an agent.

Other States have wisely made provisions for a work of this kind, and our own should not be behind, for the time is fast passing away, when very many important incidents of the early history of our State will be lost forever.

We ask this appropriation with more confidence, from the fact that the zeal that has already been shown by the members of the Society, is a good earnest that the work will be done and the appropriation will not be lost.

We have thus endeavored to lay before your Excellency, the history, growth, prospects and wants of the State Historical Society of Iowa, with the hope that the labors of the Committee

may meet with the approval of yourself and those to whom the Society is indebted for that material aid which has enabled us to accomplish what has been done, and with the assurance that the enlightened wisdom of our Legislators will never suffer its interests to flag for want of proper encouragement from the State.

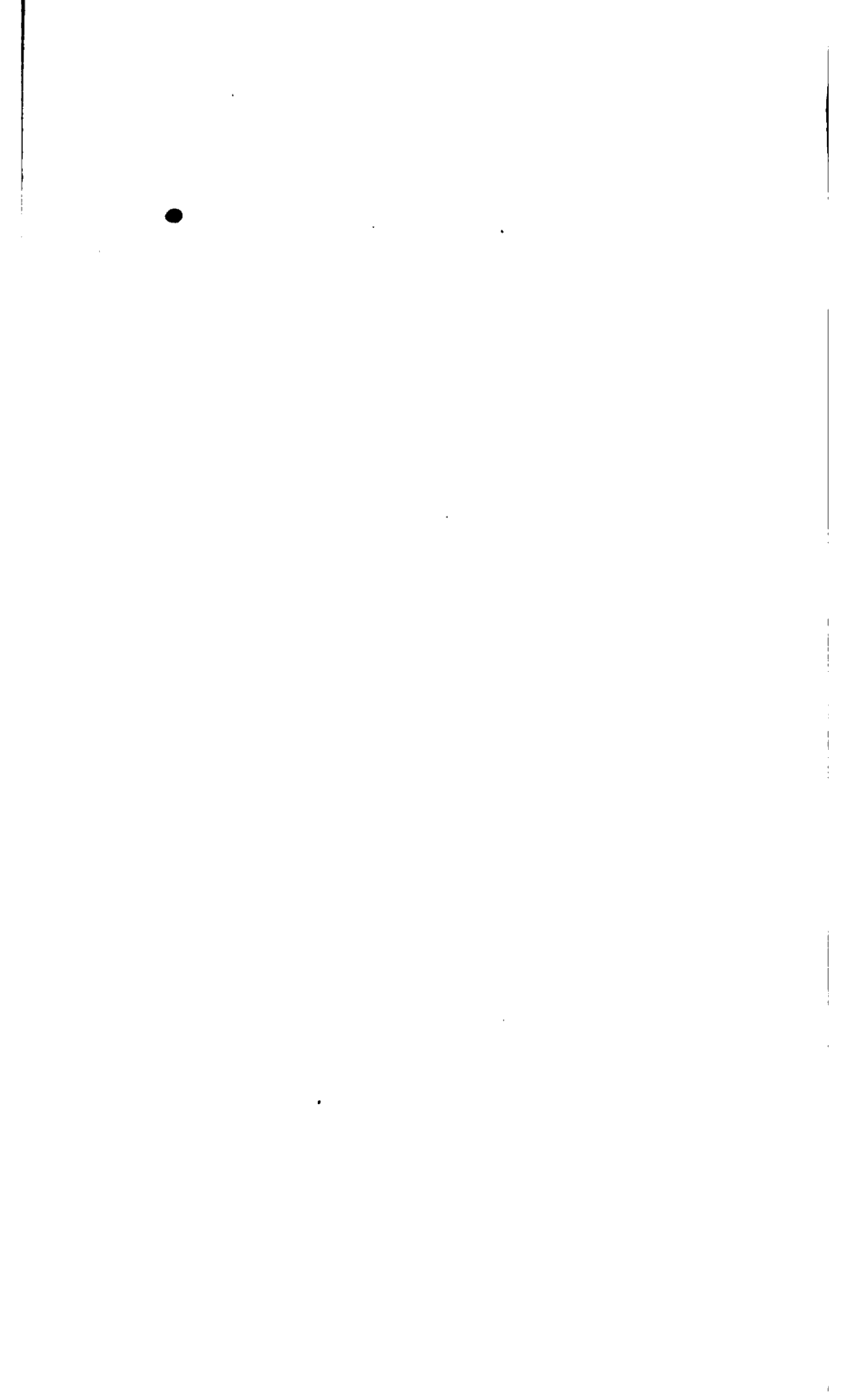
J. W. GRIMES,
THOS. H. BENTON,
T. S. PARVIN,
J. C. TRAER,
D. P. PALMER,
E. W. EASTMAN,
C. CHILDS,
C. B. SMITH,
W. H. BARRIS,
J. D. WILSON,

MORGAN RENO,
G. W. McCLEARY,
D. F. WELLS,
W. REYNOLDS,
K. PORTER,
S. W. HUFF,
G. H. JEROME,
W. A. SALE,
M. B. COCHRAN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

IOWA CITY, Dec. 1, 1859.





REPORT OF

WM. C. DRAKE, COMMISSIONER,

OF THE

Des Moines River Improvement,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA;



DES MOINES, IOWA:

JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1860.



REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, RALPH P. LOWE,

GOVERNOR OF IOWA :

SIR: Your Commissioner has the honor to present to you, and through you to the Legislative Department of Iowa, the following Report of the present condition of the Des Moines River Improvement. It will be sufficient to state that this Improvement is based upon, and has been prosecuted by, means of a grant of lands by the General Government, by act of Congress, August 8th, 1846, for the special purpose of improving the navigation of the Des Moines River.

The State of Iowa, through its Board of Public Works, prosecuted the Improvement about six years, and up to June, 1854, at which time, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the Improvement entered into contract with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company for the completion of the Improvement to Fort Des Moines, by July 1st, 1858.

And for the completion of which improvement, under and according to the stipulations set forth in the contract, the State was to give that Company all the remaining unsold lands in the Grant, subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations set forth in the contract.

The Improvement remained under the management of this

Company till the year 1857, without, however, anything being done by said Company to give confidence that their part of the contract would be performed or the Improvement be completed by them. And thus it became necessary to refuse that Company any more lands than had already been certified to them under the contract referred to.

It will be seen by reference to page 195 of the Acts of the Seventh General Assembly of Iowa, that the provisions of "an act disposing of a Grant of lands made by act of Congress, granting land to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, conditionally grants to the "Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company," for the purpose of building a Railroad from Keokuk, and along the valley of the Des Moines River by way of Fort Des Moines to the north line of this State.

The terms of this Grant embrace all lands, now or at any time hereafter, obtained by the State from the United States, under the Grant referred to at the commencement of this Report, and which had not prior to the passage of this act been disposed of otherwise, to this Company, to take effect and vest these lands in said Company so soon as the title to such lands shall vest in the State, or Congress assent to and approve such diversion of said lands from the original purposes of the Grant.

And thus it is, that by far the greater portion of the duties of your Commissioner have been removed.

Yet it was deemed proper by the Legislature to retain in our statutes the office of Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement among the officers of State, as will be seen by reference to section 8, chapter 159 of the acts of the Seventh General Assembly of Iowa, in the act entitled "an act revising and amending title Fourth of the Code and further providing for elections," &c., approved March 23d, 1858.

Your Commissioner has had the honor to examine the present condition of the four Dams yet to be completed by the State, and find such works, materials, &c., to be in the condition and progress, as stated hereinafter, to-wit:

CROTON—FIRST DAM.

At this point the dam is in good condition; been repaired by Colton, and Gray & Wells, mill owners on the different sides of the River at this point. No estimate received from the chief engineer of expenditures in making such repairs.

PLYMOUTH—SECOND DAM.

At this point the locks, walls, &c., have been well constructed, and are in good condition. But part of the Dam is washed out, and repairs will be necessary. It is estimated that \$4,000 will put the same in good repairs.

BENTONSPORT—THIRD DAM.

At this point the Dam has been rebuilt the summer past, at an expense of over \$8,000, by Gen. Brown and others. The works are now in good repair.

KEOSAUQUA—FOURTH DAM.

At this point, Dam only partly standing. Costs, repairing and rebuilding works at this point, estimated at \$2,000. A large amount of materials have been sold under execution on a pretended judgment of Houghton against the State.

Your Commissioner begs leave to state further, that owing to the proposed change, in the objects to which the Grant of lands made by the United States to the Territory of Iowa—on the 8th

of August, 1846—for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Des Moines River—and the changes made in the manner of prosecuting said Improvement, and changes made in contractors and contracts in regard to the same, and the fact that while the Legislature has seen fit to continue said office of Commissioner of said Improvement, which was doubtless necessary by the posture of the affairs of said Improvement—without providing any compensation for the services of such officer—your Commissioner has had to take the management of such Improvement—to endeavor to defend and protect its interests and inquire into its condition—as well as to defend against divers suits, now pending against the same, which have grown out of the previous complications thrown around the affairs of the Improvement by contracts heretofore made with companies, and individuals; and all this your Commissioner has had to do at his own expense, and without one cent of money either from the State or the Improvement, and with no salary provided by law for his compensation.

It is known that the United States Government has seen fit—after giving to the Territory of Iowa for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Des Moines River, a munificent Grant of lands, extending from the source to the mouth of said River, and had acquiesced in our rights to the same from 1846 to 1858, by its decisions, crowned its injustice to the State of Iowa by making an attempt to withhold a large portion of the lands contained in this Grant, thus virtually withdrawing the only boon, not grudgingly bestowed by the General Government on the State of Iowa, as if that Government were ashamed to have done us justice even in one instance.

At the last session of the Legislature a Commissioner was appointed to get the lands contained in this Grant certified to the State from the General Government. But with what success his efforts have been crowned is not known to your Commissioner.

But it must be apparent, that if the General Government refuse to permit these lands to be certified to the State, or approve the action of the State through its Legislature, ceding these lands to the Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a Railroad along the valley of the Des Moines—that a new policy will have to be adopted by the State in regard to these lands, or at least further action taken on the subject—and indeed it would seem that the sooner all such questions, which tend so effectually to prevent any decisive action on the subject at present, are effectually and permanently settled; the better, as under the present arrangement and posture of things, it will be impossible to prosecute the Improvement of the Des Moines River, as contemplated by the act granting those lands to the State, and it will be equally impossible for the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company to use these lands in building their Road, and thus diffuse the blessings of commerce through the Des Moines valley, until these questions are definitely and permanently settled.

Your Commissioner, therefore, begs you to consider, if but little has been done by him, the difficulties under which he has been compelled to labor, in his efforts to perform the duties devolving upon him as such officer, by law. All of which is respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM C. DRAKE,
Com. Des Moines River Improvement.

December 10, 1859.

**DES MOINES RIVER IMPROVEMENT IN ACCOUNT
WITH WM. C. DRAKE, COMMISSIONER.**

Feb. 12, '59. Expenses advanced for State to Keosauqua, and other points on the Des Moines River, Keokuk included,	\$50 00
April 27th. Expenses visiting Keosauqua Court and other points tending court, &c.,	40 00
Stationery for the year ending Jan. 1, '60,	25 00
Office rent, ending Jan. 1, '60, at \$3 per month,	36 00
Moving things pertaining to office,	10 00
Bill for copy of papers of pending suits,	10 00
Oct. 25th, '59. Expenses looking after the situation of the whole Improvement,	60 00
Hire of horse for twenty days,	20 00
	<hr/> \$251 00
Interest on same counting the whole for six months at 10 per cent.,	12 50
Commissioner's salary, commencing Jan. 1, '59, and ending Jan. 1, '60,	1200 00
	<hr/> \$1463 00

A D D R E S S

ON

University Education,

DELIVERED IN THE

REPRESENTATIVES' HALL,

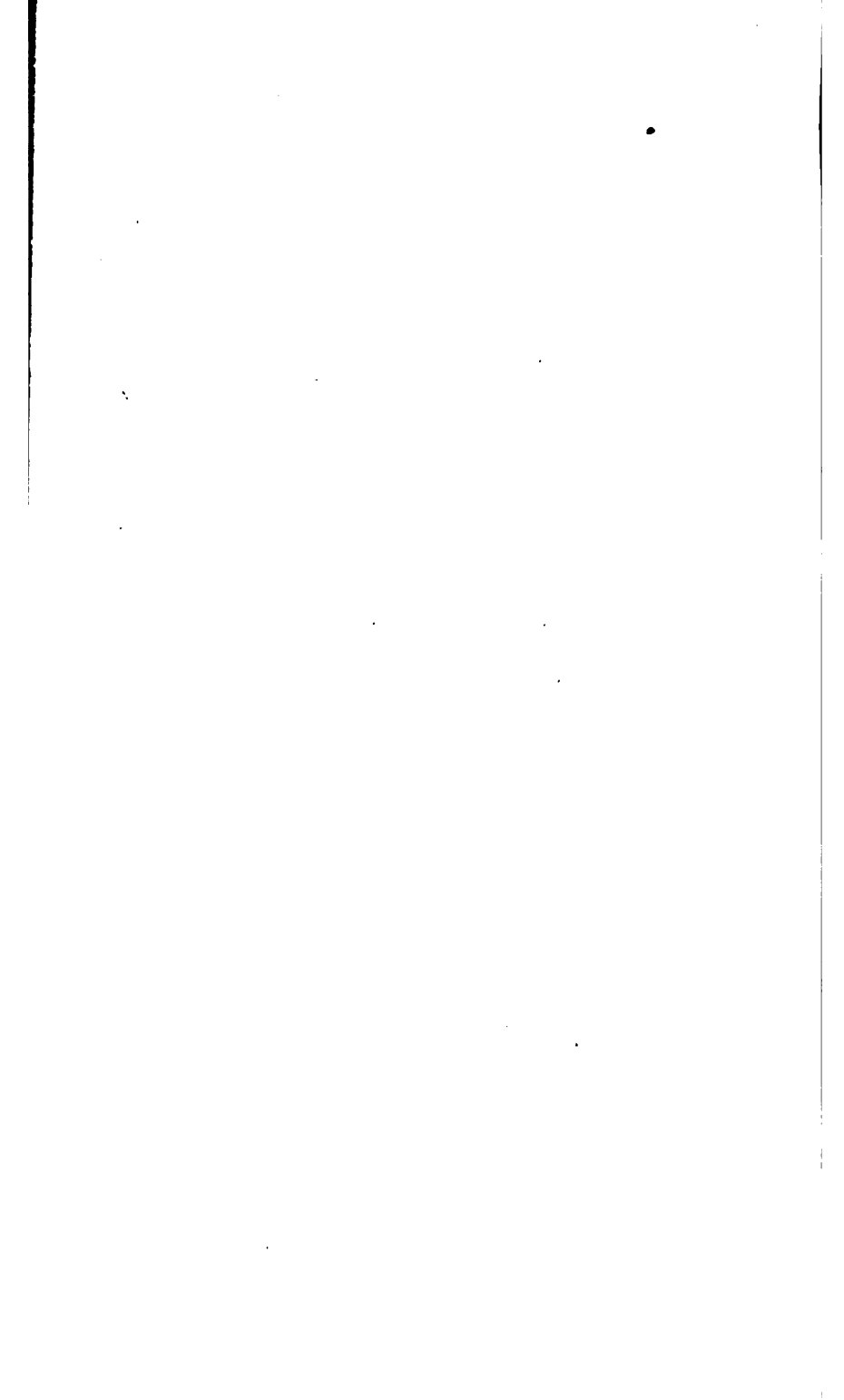
AT DES MOINES, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1860,

BY THE

REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

**DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1860.**



ADDRESS

ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, DELIVERED IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT DES MOINES, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1860, BY THE REV. SILAS TOTTEN, D. D., PRES'T OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen of the Senate and

House of Representatives:

I am here, at the request of the Board of Trustees of your University, to address you on the subject of Education; and more particularly on that kind of education which it is the province of the University to afford. In behalf of the Trustees, I thank you for the use of this Hall, and for the opportunity to speak in a cause which I deem the most important that can engage the attention of legislators, one in which I have ever felt a deep interest; and to which I have devoted nearly thirty years of unremitted labor. My subject has not the attraction of novelty; and I can hardly hope to offer anything entirely original, or anything with which many of you are not already familiar; but if I can succeed in eliciting your earnest attention to the subject itself, by presenting the conclusions to which I have arrived as the results of reading, observation and experience, my object will be accomplished.

One of the most distinguished scholars that modern England has produced, was the son of a gardener, and followed his father's occupation till he was eighteen years of age. At that period of his life, his employer found him, one day at noon, sitting in the shade, and reading the Greek poet, Eschylus. When asked when and how he had learned to read Greek, he replied, that he had

been taught to read English by the servants on the estate, and had borrowed books from the old school master who lived near. When further questioned, it was found that he could read and translate any Greek or Latin author with ease; and he seemed surprised that any attainments, further than the ability to read, should be thought necessary, in order to acquire a knowledge of classical literature, or indeed any knowledge which might be derived from books. And the learned gardener was right. The ability to read puts the diligent student in possession of the means of acquiring all knowledge. It is the key with which he may unlock the storehouse of knowledge. It introduces him to an acquaintance with the learned of all ages. Difference of language opposes no insurmountable barrier, for with the help of books he can easily pass over it. The wisdom of past ages, the discoveries of modern times, the sciences of the whole world, lie open to him who can read. Knowledge can, indeed, be communicated otherwise than through books, but not then without the voice of the living instructor.

But the art of reading makes the learner independent of his master, and gives him for instructors the great teachers of all ages. And these great teachers are ever ready at his call. When resting from labor, when needing recreation, when kept from his usual occupations by indisposition, these masters may be summoned like spirits from another sphere to instruct or to entertain. And there is no profession, business or occupation, which may not derive advantage from a resort to the recorded experience of the past. By it even the laborer or the artizan may improve his skill, lighten his toil, and increase the product of his industry.

Of what inestimable value, then, is the ability to read. Inestimable to the individual whose interests and happiness it promotes, and inestimable to the State as an aggregate of individuals, the wealth of which must be greatly increased, by applying to the industry of a whole people, the knowledge treasured up by the experience of past ages.

Well then has it been regarded as the business of the State, to see that every child shall be taught to read. It is the business of the State, because it is the interest of the State, not only because it promotes the welfare of all its citizens, but because it provides for the increased productiveness of labor, by taking care that the muscular power of the multitudes who toil, should be directed by intelligence, and used to the best advantage.

Expensive, indeed, must be a system of education, if it costs one half the amount which is annually returned to the State by the increased productiveness of labor, which the education of the masses insures.

It has been urged as an argument for education at the public expense, that the security of property is so much enhanced by the moral effect of universal education, as to be a full equivalent for the tax on property necessary to support the system. There is doubtless force in this argument, but there is another which ought to have still greater weight with those who sometimes complain of the burden of sustaining a system of public education; and that is the increased value of capital, arising from the increased intelligence of the mass of the people. Capital and labor enter into the value of all the products of a country. If the laborer be directed by intelligence, the joint product of the two will be much greater, and both the laborer and the capitalist will be benefitted.

The skilful mechanic, merchant, or farmer, can afford to pay higher rates of interest than the unskilful, and still make a better profit for himself; for the profits of his own labor are greater. He who has land to rent will find, other things being equal, that the rent will be in proportion to the intelligence of the people, in the district where his land lies. If he would invest capital in manufactures, he will find that the profit depends much upon the knowledge of the operatives he employs. The ignorant operative wastes the material, breaks the machinery, and spoils the product of his manufacture. I have heard an experienced manufacturer say that where complicated and expensive machinery was used, he could afford to pay the American operative double the wages of foreigners, on account of his superior intelligence and skill in the management of machinery.

In our own state, we have still a better argument for a system of universal education. We have a broad extent of fertile land lying waste for want of cultivators. The natural increase of our population would not be sufficient to occupy them, for a century to come. They must still lie waste, or be filled up with emigrants from the east. The best class of emigrants will find a judicious system of public instruction a strong inducement for coming among us. The first question asked, by this class, when thinking of removing to the west, is, can I find schools for the education of my children? The common impression is, that they cannot. This

impression will, in time, be corrected, by giving permanency and efficiency to a judicious system of education. The land holders among us, if they understand their own interests, will not complain of the burden of taxation necessary to support it; for it will bring their lands into market, and enhance their value. For the same reason, the non-resident land holders ought willingly to bear their part of the expense. It might save them from heavy losses. Everything which makes the State a desirable residence, will be especially beneficial to them.

Nothing could be more unwise and unprofitable than to cripple the system of public instruction lately put in operation in this young State by an untimely parsimony. It has in it elements of development, which with slight modifications, will adapt it to the condition of the State, when it shall have quadrupled its population. If it have defects, they had better be borne with, till a fair trial has been made. Even a defective system, faithfully administered, is to be preferred to those continual changes, which destroy public confidence, and give the impression abroad, that there is no element of permanency, in the educational institutions of the west.

The remarks which I have made, apply, mostly to our system of common schools; a system which aims to teach every child to read, and thus puts every one in possession of the key of knowledge. Reading is the main thing to be taught in the common schools, but much more is necessary, as auxiliary to this. Perhaps not one in ten thousand, could be found, who, like the distinguished professor of oriental languages in Oxford, mentioned above, could proceed from the mere knowledge of reading, unaided to higher attainments. The studies of the common school are, properly, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and such knowledge of history as the exercises in reading may afford. Higher than this the instructions of the common school should not go; for the benefit of a higher education than this, cannot be common to all. The poor man cannot afford to have the time of his children employed upon higher branches; for he needs their services at home, and while the teacher is engaged with his more advanced scholars, the children of the poor are defrauded of the attention which belongs to them.

A strictly elementary education, gives every one the power to profit by the means of knowledge within his reach; and if in addi-

tion to this, he wants further discipline, and further assistance from his instructors, it should be at his own cost. And it should be at his own cost, because it is for his own individual benefit. It forms a part of his capital in business. It gives him social and intellectual superiority; and it is unjust, that the income of the school fund, and the money of the tax payer, should be expended for the benefit of those who for the most part, can well afford to pay their own expenses.

But has the State then no interest in institutions of learning, higher than the common schools? This by no means follows from what I have said. It should not it is true expend its funds, and tax the property of its citizens, in sustaining high schools and colleges, simply for the purpose of benefiting those who resort to these schools for education; for this would be expending the public funds, for the benefit of a few; a course of action utterly at variance with the spirit of our institutions.

But the State has an interest in higher institutions of learning; and in proportion to this interest, should the public funds be freely granted. Let us inquire what is the amount of that interest? We may divide educational institutions into three classes; the elementary, the intermediate, and the highest. The first is the common school, the second high schools and colleges, and the third, the University. In the first, and last, of these, the State has the most direct interest. In the intermediate, it is interested only as far as they contribute to the perfection of the other two. The common school prepares all the citizens for the reception of knowledge. The University originates the knowledge to be received. Without the first, there could be no general diffusion of knowledge; without the second, there would be no advance in knowledge. What would avail the art of reading, if there were nothing to which it could be applied? If there were no advances in knowledge, society would remain stationary, and our civilization would become like that of the Chinese, a petrification of the civilization of past ages. The highest educational institutions have ever taken the lead in the advancement of learning. The universities of Europe, established in the dark ages, were the pioneers of modern European civilization. The universities and great schools of modern Europe and America, have been the originators of those vast improvements in physical science, which have distinguished the nineteenth century above all others. The great inventions of modern times,

which have added so much to the physical comfort of the human race, which have subdued the elements of nature to our control, and annihilated time and space, had their origin, either directly or indirectly, in the higher seminaries of learning. In them were investigated those principles of science, which when applied to practical purposes, have been productive of such happy effects on the material condition of mankind. They have scattered throughout the civilized world multitudes of learned men, and careful observers, eager to notice every phenomenon which might reveal the mysteries of nature, and teach mankind to imitate and control her secret operations.

There is a common belief that practical men, with little learning or cultivation, have been the great discoverers and inventors: and that to them alone we owe, all the improvements in the practical arts. But this is a great error. The learned must investigate the principles of science, before the ingenious artizan can apply them to the purpose of life.

Watt, and Whitney, and Arkwright, did nothing more than apply principles, which had been investigated long before by learned men, either belonging to the Universities, or trained in them; and without these principles, they never could have proceeded one step in their inventions. Watt could never have perfected the steam engine, had not Dr. Black, of the University of Glasgow, first investigated the laws of steam. George Steers could never have modeled the beautiful curves of his swift sailing ships, had not mathematicians investigated the properties of curves, and philosophers discovered the laws of Hydrostatics.

Allow me to give an illustration from history, to show how the labors of the learned, are combined with skill of the practical artist, for the benefit of mankind.

Sixty years ago, Galvani, a learned physician, educated in one of the Universities of Europe, and a curious observer of nature, noticed that the muscles of the legs of a frog, which his cook was preparing to dress for dinner, suddenly contracted, when touched by two different metals in contact with each other. After repeating the experiment, which at first was the result of mere accident, he came to the conclusion, that some power was developed by the contact of two metals, which acted upon the nerves of the dead animal, and caused the contraction of the muscles. This power he called animal electricity; and after a series of experiments

with many different metals, he gave the results to the world. Immediately the subject was taken up, and investigated in the Universities of Europe, and also in our own country. Twenty years passed away, during which time, hundreds of experimentors strove to improve and perfect the science of Galvanism, as it was called from the discoverer. By these experiments it was shown, that the phenomena produced by the contact of two metals, were identical with those of electricity. Galvanic batteries were constructed which produced wonderful effects. Intense light was produced, metals were burned, and new chemical decompositions effected by the Galvanic current, but nothing eminently practical had been accomplished.

But twenty years after the discovery thus accidentally made by Galvani, a similar accident revealed another property of the Galvanic current. Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, was making experiments with a small galvanic battery, placed on a table in his laboratory. A magnetic needle balanced on a pivot, happened to be standing near the wire used to connect the poles of the battery. When the connection was made, he observed that the needle was deflected from the magnetic meridian, and took a position at right angles to the connecting wire. This circumstance, which might have been deemed a matter of little importance by many, revealed to the learned professor, trained to question nature, a new and important law. After a few experiments, he made public his discovery, and the learned of all countries, set themselves to work, upon this newly discovered law of nature. Hundreds of minds trained to scientific pursuits, bent their attention to this one subject, and little by little the laws of electro-magnetism were discovered, and classified into a science. Faraday in England, and Henry in our own country, were the most eminent discoverers in the new science. Henry made magnets which sustained more than a ton, and proved that the magnetic force induced by a current from a galvanic battery, was not sensibly diminished by the length of the wire through which it passed.

The laws of electro-magnetism, thus happily developed by the learned, gave opportunity for the exertion of mechanical genius, in applying them to practical purposes. The Galvanic current was found to be a powerful agent in the laboratory of the chemist. Then followed the art of Electro-plating, by which, without loss of material, the precious metals are spread with perfect evenness

over the surface of any metal whatever; preserving the minutest figures and lines engraved on the original. A beautiful and useful art, which has both perfected and cheapened the plated utensils used in our houses, and reduced the price within the means of almost every family. The same principle was next applied by a lucky thought of some practical mind, to the art of printing, and wood engraving, so as to make exact copies of types and engravings in copper, and thus render the plates from which books are printed, almost indestructible by use.

In another branch of the science, Prof. Morse, by a happy mechanical contrivance, applied the law discovered by Henry, and constructed the Magnetic Telegraph; that wonder of the age, which brings near distant countries, and sends the thoughts of men coursing around the world, with a speed equalled only by a ray of light from the sun. And we have no reason to think that we have yet reached the limit of the application of this newly discovered power in nature, and it is not extravagant to say that it may yet light our cities, warm our dwellings, drive our machinery, and drag, with fabulous speed, the heavily laden car upon our Railroads. And all this is the result of a law of nature, indicated to a philosopher by the leaping of the leg of a dead frog, a circumstance which an ignorant man would have regarded with stupid astonishment; or, if superstitious, have attributed to the agency of the Devil. The benefits, and I mean merely the pecuniary benefits, secured to mankind by the development and application of this one law of nature, would overbalance the cost of founding and maintaining all the Universities in Christendom, since the period of the dark ages until now.

I have given you an illustration, from the discovery and application of the principles of a single science. I need not for my present purpose, mention particularly any other. I would only remark, that in most cases, a long series of investigations and experiments seem to be required in order to bring a new discovery to the point necessary for practical application.

That beautiful art, by which the sunlight is made the limner in depicting natural objects and even the lineaments of the human countenance, on various substances, was by no means the consequence of a single happy thought of the individual, whose name has been given to the process. Daguerre worked with materials made ready to his hand, by experimentalists who had gone before

him. The chemical effect of light in changing colors, was noticed as early as 1802, and attempts were made to apply the principle. Diepce, in France, labored more than twenty years for this purpose, and died just after he had made a discovery which had nearly perfected his pictures. Daguerre, more fortunate, by a few slight additions to the discoveries of his predecessor, brought the art to a degree of perfection which rendered it practical. But neither of these men were solitary workers in their respective departments of knowledge. Discoveries simultaneously made in the laboratories of Europe, were applied by them, in their investigations, and without these discoveries their success would have been impossible. And their art has, ever since its discovery, been progressive, and is still advancing from the continued application of new principles, furnished to the artists by the discoveries of the learned. And let no one suppose that the discoveries of the nineteenth century have exhausted the domains of nature, leaving nothing farther to be explored. We have only begun to penetrate into her secret mysteries; and new wonders meet us on every side as we advance; and the farther we advance, the wider appears the region to be explored. Of that mysterious substance, the effects of which science has lately opened our eyes to behold in the lightning, in the telegraph, and in the magnetic engine, and a hundred other forms, we as yet know comparatively little. There are indications of its agency in light and heat, and in vegetable and animal life; and who can tell what benefits may not accrue to mankind, from a further investigation of its properties and its laws?

All the sciences seem to be linked together by innumerable connections. An advance in one, paves the way for improvements in all subjects which a century ago it was deemed presumption to approach, are now open for investigation and experiment. The laws of vegetable life, once deemed so mysterious, are beginning to be discovered, and may yet be so well known that by their application to agriculture, as to increase four-fold the products of the earth. And may we not hope, also, that the light which other sciences are beginning to throw upon the mysteries of our own physical frame, we may learn, if not to lengthen out the span of mortal life, yet to remove or relieve much of the pain and suffering which attend it?

But not only do all the sciences afford mutual aid in the devel-

opement of each other, but every region has its own peculiar advantages, for the cultivation of particular branches of science, climate, soil, varieties of vegetable and different conditions of animal life, give each region peculiar facilities for investigating the laws of nature. These laws are more easily discovered by observing their results, under different aspects and relations, and the application of them to practical purposes, can be successful only when the conditions under which they operate, in different regions, are taken into the account.

Hence, every part of our country needs its well trained minds, laboring for the advance of knowledge, adding their tribute to the common stock, and enriching at the same time their own section, by adopting the science of the whole world to its own peculiar condition. Our own region, with its wide extended plains, its fertile soil, enriched with the vegetable deposits of centuries, with its mineral riches, its climate, modified by the distant but lofty chain of mountains on the west, with its varieties of vegetable and animal life, opens a wide field for scientific investigation, and demands a band of well trained scholars, educated upon its soil and familiar with its peculiarities to develop its resources.

But, besides the advances of science resulting from a careful observation of nature, there is knowledge to be gained from the experience of the past. There are mines of intellectual wealth in the volumes which record the wisdom of those who have gone before us. Those grave and important questions which relate to law, policy and government can be settled only by a recourse to the records of the past. "History is philosophy teaching by example," and the only true philosophy of man is deduced from the records of history. In this department of knowledge the student cannot make his own experiment. The experiments have been made for him, and it is for him to search and compare the records of their results. What may be the best form of government, what the wisest system of laws, and the most efficient method of executing them, are still problems for solution. They are problems affecting our dearest interests, and yet the wisest and best of men have given attention to them generation after generation, without arriving at anything more than approximate results.—There has been progress, indeed, but there is room for further advancement. Grotius, and Bacon, and Bentham,—Hamilton, Madison, and Webster, and many others of like character, have

begun the work and bequeathed it to us. We have a rich inheritance of knowledge from those who have gone before us, and we have only to cultivate it with industry and zeal in order to add to it still more valuable acquisitions.

But it is mostly on our universities that we must depend for the advancement of knowledge; for, in them only, as a general rule, can be found the means and appliances for investigations. We cannot depend upon individual enterprise, for few have means adequate to procure the apparatus, purchase the books, and make the collections necessary for extensive investigations in science. And besides, those who are born rich, seldom have the disposition; and those who have accumulated wealth by their own exertions, seldom have either the time or the taste for scientific pursuits. Money invested in these pursuits, would evidently be a bad speculation.

The nobility and the princes of Europe, have sometimes been munificent patrons of science; but we hope the time is far distant when such inequality of condition shall exist among us, and such large estates be accumulated, as to allow of the same patronage here. With us, the people are the rulers, and they should take the place of the kings of the old world, in promoting the advance of knowledge. It belongs to the people, or to the government of the State, which is the same thing, to provide for the advancement of knowledge by providing means for the support of a State university.

And here the question arises, what is a university, or rather, what ought it to be? It is not only an institution where knowledge is disseminated, but where it is also originated. It is a place both for instruction and investigation; and for its complete efficiency would require, first, substantial buildings, not gaudy and expensive buildings, but buildings suited to the purpose; ample enough to contain all the appliances of learning, and furnish accommodations for those who resort to it for instruction. Second, a library, selected with reference to its uses, rather than to the rarity or beauty of the books which it contains; a library which may help the student to the knowledge of all that has been done by the generations before him; one in which the student of every science, and every profession, may find whatever aid the wisdom and experience of past ages may furnish. Thirdly, a chemical and philosophical apparatus sufficient to illustrate all the main princi-

ples of science, and furnish the means for experimental investigations; and a cabinet of natural history, containing specimens of all the principal productions of nature, whether mineral, vegetable, or animal, and properly arranged for the inspection of the student.

To these material riches of the University should be added, a corps of living instructors, learned in their several departments of instruction; and not only enthusiastic in their several pursuits, but capable of inspiring enthusiasm in their pupils. A professor in a University should be more than the mere teacher, the drill master of the recitation room. He should be an earnest worker for the advancement of human knowledge, and be ambitious to add his own contribution, to the discoveries of the age. Such in brief would be a complete University, and such an institution of learning when in successful operation, would supply another important auxiliary in the cause of human progress; a body of learned men thoroughly educated and prepared to understand and appreciate the discoveries of the votaries of science. Such a body of scholars is indispensable to the progress of knowledge.

Many valuable discoveries, made in the dark ages of the world, were lost to mankind, for the want of those who could understand and appreciate them. Men have frequently arisen among uncultivated nations, and given utterance to thoughts so much in advance of their age, that they were regarded as visionaries and madmen. The telescope, and many other useful optical instruments, were probably invented by Roger Bacon, in the 13th century, but he was accounted a wizard for his pains, and was fortunate in escaping being burnt at the stake. And how could the votaries of science be rewarded, and encouraged, were they not well educated men, who could understand and duly value their labors. Men who have most benefitted the world by their scientific labors, have cared little for pecuniary rewards; and they could not command it if they desired it. The products of the labor of the brain are immaterial. They cannot be made merchandize of, and sold and bought, for the benefit of the producer. The thoughts which have cost years of painful toil to arrange and perfect, when once published, are equally the property of all. There can be no process by which the multitudes who are benefitted by them, can be compelled to give an equivalent in return. The discoverer of an important principle may starve, while thousands grow rich on the fruits

of his labors. The inventor, who applies the law, which the philosopher has discovered, may have the right to his invention secured to him, by letters patent from the government, and realize a fortune by the means; while he, without whose labors the invention could never have been made, goes unrewarded. Professor Henry after years of patient research discovered the laws of Electro Magnetism; and never received sufficient for his pains to pay one tenth part of the cost of his experiments. Mr. Morse, with far less labor and expense, contrives an ingenious piece of clock work, which beautifully applies the law to practical purposes, in the magnetic telegraph, and makes a fortune by the invention. The latter receives his reward in money—the former must be content to take his in reputation; and for want of sufficient information in the public, must even share that with the inventor; for how few know, or care to know, that without the discoveries of Henry, Morse never would have made his invention. Gratuities and pensions from Government are in many countries, the rewards of discoverers; they have never been so in this; and on account of the abuses to which they are subject, perhaps ought not to be. Nor does the true worshipper at the shrine of knowledge, demand or desire them. He is amply paid, if he knows that his labors are appreciated; and he is stimulated to new exertions, by the assurance, that he is acting in the presence of competent judges, who know the value of his labor, and will award the due meed of praise. The mean man labors for money; the high minded for glory; but the scholar's glory, can only arise from the approval of intelligent and cultivated minds.

And I see not how this higher education, so important to the interest of the State, can be better encouraged and secured, than by the establishment of a State University. As I have intimated before, money invested by an individual in scientific pursuits, would not be profitably invested. Still less profitably could it be invested in supporting an institution of learning, of the first class. All institutions of this kind, are supported either by funds supplied by government, or contributed by individuals zealous in the cause of education, without expectation of any return. Few could incur the expense of a complete education, if the fees for instruction were high enough to pay full salaries to the professors, and the interest on the investment in buildings and other fixtures.

In Harvard University the tuition would exceed \$225 per annum;

in Yale College, \$200; in the University of Virginia, \$150; in the University of Michigan, \$100. I have named these Universities because they have large numbers of students, and consequently the cost for each student is less in proportion to the outlay in capital. In the two last named, the amount invested in fixtures is much less than in the others, and the cost of tuition is less. In smaller institutions, where there has been a great outlay in capital, and a limited number of students, the cost is from \$250 to \$300 per annum, for each student.

These figures, while they show that the higher educational institutions cannot be sustained by the fees paid by the students, show also the great importance of concentrating in a single one, the whole patronage of a State. The lecture-rooms, libraries, apparatus, and professors needed for fifty students, would suffice for one hundred and fifty. Increase the number to three hundred, and but a moderate additional expense would be incurred, and that almost entirely for the increase of the number of instructors. In the older States, no regular system of public instruction was adopted, and colleges were injudiciously multiplied. They were established mostly by the different religious denominations, and occasionally aided from the public funds. The result has been a great waste of money; while in some of those States, rich and populous as they are, no first class institution exists. In the State of New York there are no less than ten institutions, some called colleges, and some universities, all claiming to belong to the highest class. The outlay necessary for buildings, libraries, apparatus, cabinets, &c., to make these institutions what they claim to be, would be at least a million and a half of dollars. One half of this would be a magnificent endowment for a State university, which would be worth more to the cause of education than all of them put together. Instead of ten small libraries, ten imperfect sets of apparatus for the illustration of the sciences, and ten diminutive cabinets of natural history, there might have been one of each, worthy of the name, to which the scholar might resort for whatever information he could desire. And one first class university would be sufficient for the whole State of New York. We will suppose these ten colleges and universities, as some of them are called, have an average of two hundred students each,—which is rather above than below the actual number,—making two thousand in all; this would not exceed the number in some of

the European universities. But of these two thousand students, a small portion only are prepared to be benefited by the instruction which should be given in a university. In the first two years of the course of study, prescribed in these colleges, nothing is taught which requires the aid either of an extensive apparatus or a large library. In the greater part of them, chemistry, natural philosophy, and natural history, are reserved for the last year. The lower classes are usually the largest, and we may safely assume that not more than one-fourth part of the students of these institutions are profited by the large outlay made in apparatus, libraries, &c. Five hundred students would not be too large a number for a single university, and we have a right to infer that these would enjoy superior advantages, and receive better instruction in a well arranged university, the cost of which would not equal a third part of what is laid out in these ten institutions. As regards the remaining three-fourths, they need not such costly arrangements. Languages and pure mathematics require few books, and no costly apparatus, and can as well be taught in schools, where those disposed to be idle can study under the eye of the teacher.

The great schools of Eaton, Rugby, and Harrow, in England, and the Gymnasia in Germany, are fully equal to our colleges, in teaching languages and pure mathematics; but they have expended but little in such fixtures, as more properly belong to the universities. Such schools as these, should occupy the post between the common schools and the university. They need not be expensive. They are properly schools for the discipline of the faculties, rather than for the acquisition of great stores of knowledge. Their teachers should be men of learning in their several departments; but great learning would be less essential than the tact to call out and direct the mental powers of their pupils.

There are properly three stages in a complete education. They may be called that of reception, or cultivation, and of acquisition. The first is particularly characterised by the reception of knowledge. It begins in early childhood, when the parent communicates to the trusting child, those rudiments of knowledge, which enable it to guard itself from danger, and enjoy its little pleasures. It is continued through the early school days; while the boy looks upon his teacher as a prodigy of learning, and receives as unquestioned truth, whatever he communicates. When rules are

committed to memory, and applied without a knowledge of the principles on which they are based; when books are regarded as infallible, and printed matter as undoubted truth. This stage of education belongs to, or rather ends with the common school.

The second stage of education, which I have called the stage of cultivation, begins with the development of the reasoning powers; and is mostly employed in the discipline of the faculties of the mind, preparatory to the acquisitions of riper years. It is the stage when the memory, the judgment, and the imagination should be cultivated, and disciplined to act in harmony; when order and method should be acquired, and habits of application formed; when moral principles should be inculcated, and religious impressions confirmed, and self-control acquired; when, in short, the whole character, intellectual, moral and religious, is in a state of formation.

This is doubtless the most important stage of education, and may generally be completed, or perhaps I ought to say, is completed, at the age of eighteen or nineteen years. To this important stage belong the high school, academy, or college; their business is the same, by whatever name they may be called. The object is discipline, not knowledge; but whatever knowledge may be acquired along with the discipline, is so much gain to the scholar. Languages, mathematics, logic, and the elements of rhetoric, answer well the purposes of mental discipline; while they lay the foundation of more extensive acquisitions after this stage of education is completed.

The great error is to mistake the object of this period, and endeavor to make its principal object the acquisition of knowledge. On account of this error, you will often find this period crowded with studies, in such number and variety, that no human mind, however active, can acquire more than the most superficial knowledge of each; so superficial as to be utterly worthless for practical purposes. And while the time of the student is wasted, in respect to useful knowledge, the hours which should have been given to discipline, are worse than wasted. There has been discipline, indeed, for since it is the period of life during which the mental character is formed, discipline cannot be avoided; but it is the discipline not of order, but of confusion; not of method, but of dissipation. Many books are a nuisance in this stage of edu-

cation. The great readers in the lower classes of our colleges, are invariably the poor scholars, and will be found the worse educated at the close of their course.

If you would improve the mental powers, they must be put in energetic action, and confined at the time to a single subject; for thus only can habits of close attention and thorough investigation be formed. Whatever, therefore, has a tendency to turn the attention from the main pursuit, to subjects unsuited for mental discipline, is injurious. The schools designed for this period of cultivation, have no need of large libraries, expensive apparatus, and cabinets of natural history; and the money laid out for these is worse than wasted. The most successful institutions of this kind with which I am acquainted, have them not.

The third stage of education, is that of acquisition. When the powers of the mind have been duly developed, and trained to action, the acquisition of knowledge becomes easy. This is seldom the case till the pupil has reached the age of eighteen or twenty years. He then no longer needs the drill of the recitation room, or the careful oversight of a master. If he cannot then study without constraint, or acquire knowledge without the constant inculcation and repetition of an instructor, his case is hopeless, and he should be advised to abandon his purpose, and betake himself to some pursuit in which little attainment is required. But if he have received the proper discipline, he is prepared to profit by all those appliances of learning, which should properly belong to the University. He now ceases to study text books, and studies subjects. The lectures of the Professor, or some judicious compend of a science, may direct the order of his studies, but he consults other authorities, examines and weighs the evidence and arguments, forms his own opinions, and rests upon his own conclusions. His knowledge then becomes, in a peculiar manner, his own. It is not simply an act of memory referring to the pages of a book, but it is a part of his own intellectual consciousness. It is knowledge, which he can with confidence, apply to practical purposes. And the University should be a place, where knowledge of this kind, on all known subjects, could be acquired. Not that every student would be expected to perfect himself in all knowledge, or give his attention to all the subjects of knowledge. This would be folly, unless he had reason to hope, that he might reach the age of the antediluvians. But the means should be

provided for the acquisition of every kind of knowledge, and the student allowed to select the studies which his taste, inclination, or peculiar talents fitted him best to pursue. It would be useless here to enumerate all that should be taught in an University, but the leading studies, and such as should be pursued to some extent by all, may be comprised under the heads of ancient and modern languages, and literature; pure and mixed Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural Science, Metaphysics, Political Economy, History, and International law. Professional schools, for law, Medicine, and Theology, would be improved by a connection with the University, as they might enjoy all the advantages of its library, lecture rooms, and historical collections, without additional cost to the Institution. Schools of this kind need not be supported at the public expense. They are schools designed for the sole benefit of individuals, who can well afford to pay the expense of lectures, while they enjoy all other advantages of the University. Theological schools, in our country, must of necessity be supported, wholly by the several religious denominations; but they might all have equal privileges in the University; each Christian denomination might establish its own separate school, and support its own teachers; and who can doubt that a spirit of true Christian liberality and charity, would be promoted by the free intercourse of students of different creeds and modes of worship, in the same general Institution.

In speaking of the three successive stages of Education, and the schools proper to each, I have sketched a system of public instruction which I should deem the most efficient, and at the same time the most economical, that could be adopted. It would require, as has been shown, these classes of Educational Institutions, Common Schools, Intermediate Schools, and Universities; and a single University would be sufficient for a State, even after its population should amount to three or four millions. I believe it would be most efficient, as it would be calculated to call forth, and develop, and discipline, the best talent of the State, and open for it a wide field in which to act. I believe it would be the most economical, because it would save the expense of a great many small libraries, and a great many diminutive cabinets, and imperfect sets of philosophical apparatus, and collect, at a far less expense, in one institution, all these means of knowledge, in a quantity sufficient to be eminently useful. It would save also the sal-

aries of a large number of professors, who would otherwise be wanted to teach in a great number of Colleges, what properly belongs to the course of studies in the University.

One question still remains, and that is, what provision could be made for the moral and religious instruction of the youth of the State, in such a system as is here proposed. I do not disjoin moral, from religious instruction and training, because I believe them to be inseparably connected. I have never known morals to be successfully taught without religion; or a religion, that was worth anything without moral practice. Had we all the same religious belief, there could be no difficulty whatever in carrying on intellectual and religious training at the same time, and by the same instructors. But where we have so many creeds, and so many separate religious bodies, not at all times on the best terms with each other, and always a little jealous of each other's influence, it is not easy to construct a system free from objections. In the common schools, it is evident that but one course can be taken. The children of all the different religious sects must meet in the same school, and the peculiar creed of no one can be taught in the school. The teacher must enforce the rules of Christian morality, in which all agree, and leave religious instruction to others. The attempt to have schools established by each religious persuasion, would destroy the schools, except in large towns. Nor is it particularly important that religious knowledge should be communicated in these schools. The children are, for the most part, too young to understand the differences which separate the various religious sects. They are but a few hours in school, and the remainder of the time they are at home with their parents, who can either teach them the principles of their own religion, or employ persons of their own way of thinking, to do it. The Sunday Schools of the different Christian denominations, may well give the religious instruction, which in a country where uniformity of faith prevailed, would be given in the common schools. It would be difficult, however, in the intermediate schools. These schools could not be established in every neighborhood. Children and youth must be sent from home to attend them, in most instances. It is natural for parents to desire that their children, when, from home, should be subject to the religious influences which they approve. It is right that they should do so. This is not bigotry, it is simple sincerity. I honor them for it. And the

religious influence of the the teacher is most important in these intermediate schools, for it is in this stage of Education, that the moral and religious, as well as the intellectual character is in a state of formation. There is, therefore, no objection to denominational character in these schools. Among the number which are sure to be established, the parent will always be able to find one of his own type of religion. If he sends his child from home, it matters little, with our present facilities for travel, whether he send him twenty miles or an hundred. If the school be in his immediate neighborhood, so that his son lodges at home, he can himself attend to his religious teaching. If this class of schools are to receive anything from the public funds, no difficulty need arise from their religious character, for the amount can be impartially distributed, either according to the whole number of pupils, or in proportion to the services rendered the State in educating teachers for the common schools. This much will suffice for the religious instruction in the intermediate schools. But in the University a different system must prevail. The University is for the whole State, and for all religious denominations. It can, therefore, teach the creed of none. Nor is there a necessity that it should afford any religious instruction, whatever. By the time the student has progressed far enough for the University, his religious education may be supposed to be complete, and his religious character formed, so far as it can be done by instruction. He is then, like any other citizen, free to choose for himself, the religious influences to which he will be subjected. As in our towns the citizens mingle through the week in business, or social intercourse, and then go to their separate places of worship on Sunday. I see not why the students of the University could not be associated in the pursuits of science during the week, and worship, each where he might please on Sunday. If the parent still wished his son to have a religious monitor, he could commit him to the care of the minister of his own church. The University could not have a denominational character, and no one ought to desire that it should; and I see no difficulty in establishing it upon the same broad principles of religious liberty, which are recognized in our civil institutions.

Having sketched these general features of a desirable educational system for a State, it remains to be shown how far they can be applied to the circumstances of our own State. It is by no means

derogatory to the honor of our growing State, to say, that we are not sufficiently advanced to adopt such a system, in all its parts, at the present time. That part which refers to common schools, is already in successful operation. Many intermediate schools have been established by various religious bodies in our State; and some of them are in a flourishing condition. But we have as yet no University, worthy of the name; nor is it probable, that a complete institution of that kind, requiring high attainments for admission within its walls, could, at once, be put in successful operation. In a new country the demand for high scientific and scholastic attainments, is not sufficient to induce many persons to spend a long time in acquiring them. The number of students who would be desirous of pursuing a strict University course, such as has been described above, would be too few to warrant the establishment of an institution for that course alone. Nevertheless, it is wise that legislation should, from the first, look towards the perfection of the system, and shape its course with a view to its final completion.

If we cannot establish an University of the first class at once, we should aim to put in operation an institution which will supply the highest educational wants of the State; and thus take away the necessity of a resort to the institutions of other and distant States, for the completion of the education of our young men.

What we have now to do, is to lay well the foundation, and build upon it, as the exigencies of the country may demand. We may begin, by fixing the qualifications for admission to the University at a very moderate standard, and raise the standard as the demand for higher scholarship increases, and the intermediate schools prepare their scholars more perfectly for admission. The University, from the beginning, should be made the best institution in the State. It should be provided with able professors, in the leading departments, and with means to make their instructions efficient in the way of books and apparatus. It should have such accommodations for students as to make it a desirable residence, and the expenses of board and instruction should be within the means of persons of moderate circumstances.

Such an institution, if conducted with prudence and energy, would not only concentrate the patronage of the whole State, but would attract students from abroad. It could easily be enlarged so as to meet the growing wants of the community, and become

both an honor to the State and a blessing to coming generations. If now we can put the University considerably in advance of the Colleges already founded by private liberality, it can, with the funds already provided by the General Government, easily maintain its superiority. It will not be a rival, but an ally of these institutions. It will complete the education which they begin, and which they cannot well finish, without an outlay much beyond their means. It will stimulate their students to industry, who will be desirous of taking a high rank in the University, and graduating with honor from the first institution in the State. It will fix a standard of scholarship for all the inferior schools. It will educate professors for the Colleges, and teachers for the high schools; and these in turn will prepare teachers for the common schools, so that its influence will be felt in the whole educational system of the State. It will be a centre of light in the midst of the system, sending forth its rays on every side, and illuminating, with its cheering beams, the humblest school house by the way-side.

What I have said in favor of a State system of education, with a University as its head, is clearly supported by the experience of those who have put such a system in operation.

In Virginia, a State University was established about forty years ago, and the bounty of the State, with a few exceptions, has been confined to this one institution. Its success has been triumphant. It is now the first institution in the South, and boasts a large body of professors, as able as any in the land, and numbers above seven hundred pupils.

At a later date, North Carolina established her State institution at Chapel Hill. It, too, has been eminently successful, and now sends forth large numbers of well educated men, whose influence is felt in that spirit of improvement which of late has begun to pervade the State.

The Western States were provided by the liberality of Congress with the means for founding Universities. Two townships, or seventy-two sections of land, were given to each for that purpose. In only one of these States has the experiment of a State University been *fully* tried: and there it has succeeded even beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders. The State of Michigan, at an early date in her history as a State, made provision for a State University. The lands given by Congress were sacredly set apart as a fund for that purpose, and a school was established

sued to the wants of the State. This school, which was always in advance of all the institutions of the State, has been constantly improving, and may now justly claim the name of University. It has now twenty-four professors and assistant professors, and four hundred and thirty students; and its course of studies compares favorably with any similar institution in the land. The funds, with careful management, now yield an income exceeding \$30,000 per annum.

In Wisconsin the same wise policy has been pursued, and the gift of Congress has been forever secured for the purposes of the State University. With a spirit which is honorable to that young State, the Legislature added to the fund seventy-two sections of land subsequently ceded to the State by Congress, so that the University has for its foundation one hundred and forty-four sections of land, valued even now at \$300,000.

From the University of Wisconsin we have yet no right to expect the same success as that which has been achieved in Michigan. It has not been so long in operation by near twenty years, and the State being new, there is not so great a demand for a high standard of education. Other circumstances have also retarded its growth. It had not the necessary buildings and fixtures. The town in which it is located was rapidly built up, and crowded with inhabitants, and there were no accommodations for the board and lodging of students. These deficiencies have been remedied by the erection of suitable buildings, and the University of Wisconsin, with her able chancellor and professors, will soon take her stand among the first educational institutions of the West.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Our own State University has partially failed for like causes. It was organized and put in operation in 1855, but it had, at the time, neither buildings, apparatus nor library, at all adequate to the wants of such an institution. It became a mere local school, for there were no accommodations for students from abroad. For the results of this experiment, of establishing a University with such limited means, I quote the language of Mr. Fisher, the accomplished Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his report to the General Assembly in 1858.

“— The whole number of students in the University, is one

hundred and twenty-four. Of this number 65 are in the preparatory, and 40 in the Normal department. Some students are both in the preparatory, and in the Normal departments; and some from both these departments, receive instruction in the departments belonging to the University proper; but there are probably not thirty of the whole number pursuing a regular University course. This is indeed a small number. But of the whole number of students, 103 are from Iowa City, and of the remainder, 14 are from Johnson county, and only seven from other counties in the State. Thirty students may be a small number for a whole State, but it is sufficiently large for a single city. We come then to this result, that the benefits of the University are almost exclusively confined to Iowa City. This is not the fault of the people of that city. The University is established there by law; and they avail themselves of the advantages which it affords, as they have a right to do.

We have a University munificently endowed, with faithful and able professors; yet our young men are obliged to resort to other States to obtain a classical education. And the reason is this, we have made no provision to accommodate them with suitable rooms for study. It costs a young man, seeking a liberal education, more to procure board and a suitable room for study in Iowa City, than his whole education would cost in most of the colleges of other States. But let there be a suitable building erected to accommodate students with rooms, and a liberal education may be acquired with as little expense here, as at any College in the United States. It now remains only for the State to defray the expense of erecting the proposed building. It is indispensable that this should be done, in order that the people of the whole State, may participate in the advantages of the University; if not it must become a local institution, devoted to the education of the boys and girls of Iowa City."

Such was the language of the report, made to the General Assembly in 1858, and for the reasons given in the report, the Trustees closed the University, except the Normal department, until the means could be obtained to erect the necessary buildings. They estimated the cost of a building for students' rooms, and the repairs and alterations necessary on the State House at Iowa City, (which had been given to the University); at twenty-five thousand dollars; and asked the legislature to make an appropriation of that amount in order to enable them to put the University in success-

ful operation. Thirteen thousand only was granted. Three thousand for the repairs on the State House, and ten thousand to be expended in the erection and completion of another building. Neither of these appropriations was adequate to its object.

The three thousand dollars appropriated for the repairs of the State House, were expended in putting a new roof on the building, in place of the old one, which was leaky and rotten; and in fitting up rooms for the Library and Cabinet of Natural History. The ten thousand for students rooms, were laid out in a building designed for that purpose. That building remains in an unfinished state, being simply enclosed and roofed, and no rooms finished within; the appropriation being insufficient to finish it. In undertaking to do what they designed in the way of repairs and building, the trustees fell into the common error of under-estimating the cost. The repairs on the old building were essential to its preservation, and the new building is no larger than the necessities of the University demand. It is of good architectural proportions, and built in the most substantial manner. While this building remains unfinished, there are the same reasons for keeping the University closed, that there were for closing it in 1858. If students from abroad cannot be accommodated with rooms for study, and there is no provision for lecture rooms, and suitable apparatus, the University, if re-opened, can be nothing more than a mere local school for the benefit of a single city. It was not designed to be such. Its funds were not given for that purpose by Congress, and provision should be made for carrying out the full design of the trust.

I repeat what I said before, the University is not an institution for the benefit of any particular locality. It must of necessity have a location, and will be an incidental benefit to the people in the vicinity; but it belongs to the State,—it is for the benefit of the citizens of the whole State, and they have an interest in putting it in such a condition as will make it a benefit to all. When the University opens next September, as the trustees hope it may, let it not open as a mere local school for boys; but as a well appointed institution of learning, to which young men from all parts of the State may resort; an institution which will recall from the colleges and Universities of other States, the hundreds of our young men, who have been compelled to go abroad to complete their education.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR.

From the report of the board of Trustees to the General Assembly, I learn that I am expected to express my opinion as to the means required to enable them to re-open the University in September next. I have already stated what was necessary to be done. After a pretty careful examination I should not differ from their estimate in the aggregate. Fifteen thousand dollars economically expended would be no more than sufficient to complete the new building, finish the repairs on the old, and put it in a proper condition, for the purposes required. Ten thousand dollars was the estimate of the architect, for the completion of the new building, and it is not generally safe to go much below such estimates. But if on account of the reduction, in the price of building materials, this estimate should prove too high, the excess and more than that, could be profitably spent, in addition to the \$5000 asked for, to fit up the old building and to procure necessary apparatus. The old Hall of Representatives, is to be fitted up for a Chapel; the Lecture Rooms are to be provided with seats, and cases are to be made for the reception and safe keeping of the apparatus. Provision is to be made for a chemical laboratory, and when all this is done, there will remain but a very small sum for the purchase of chemical apparatus. The department of chemistry is one of the most important in a State University, for besides affording instruction in that most useful branch of science, it affords the means of analyzing soils, earths and minerals; thus aiding in the geological survey of the State, and helping to develop its resources. A much larger amount than that asked for by the trustees could be expended to advantage, but I am still of the opinion that \$15000 judiciously expended, would put the University in a condition to meet the present educational wants of the State, and render further appropriations unnecessary for some years to come.

If a less sum than this is appropriated, the University will be crippled in its operations, and will be obliged to apply for further aid at a future time. If no appropriation is made, I see not how it can be opened at all, and it must remain closed for three years to come; two years, till at another session of the General Assembly the necessary funds may be granted, and one year after that, until the work can be done. The Trustees have no election in this

matter. There are no funds in their hands which they can legally apply to the erection or completion of buildings. The Constitution of the State declares that the lands granted by Congress shall be for the *support* of the University, and a law of the State restrains the income of the fund to the same purpose.

With respect to the further appropriation of five thousand dollars to replace the money borrowed from the interest fund, I have nothing further to remark, than that the University cannot well spare anything from its capital, nor anything from its funds, which the law designed should be added to its capital. Whether the Trustees had a right to borrow this fund for building purposes, or whether the appropriation of 1858 was expended according to law, it is not for me to decide. The present Board of Trustees have no responsibility in the matter. By the law passed by the Board of Education in December, 1858, the Constitution of the Board was remodeled and an entire new Board appointed. I have never conversed with the members of the old Board, on the subject of the buildings, and know not how they regarded the law under which they acted. I believe, however, from an inspection of the buildings themselves, that the money expended was faithfully and judiciously applied for the benefit of the University. It is all on the grounds in substantial brick and mortar, and when fitted for the residence of students, will be no larger than the wants of the University demand. But if the old Board of Trustees did err in the application of the appropriation of 1858, it should be borne in mind that the Trustees are not the University. They are but the agents of the State to execute a certain trust. They die, but the University survives. Their office expires, or they are removed from it, and others are appointed in their places; but the University remains one and the same. They are individually accountable for the manner in which they execute a trust confided to them, but the University cannot be involved in their acts. To visit upon a public institution the errors of the agents acting for that institution in behalf of the State, would only be multiplying the evil.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

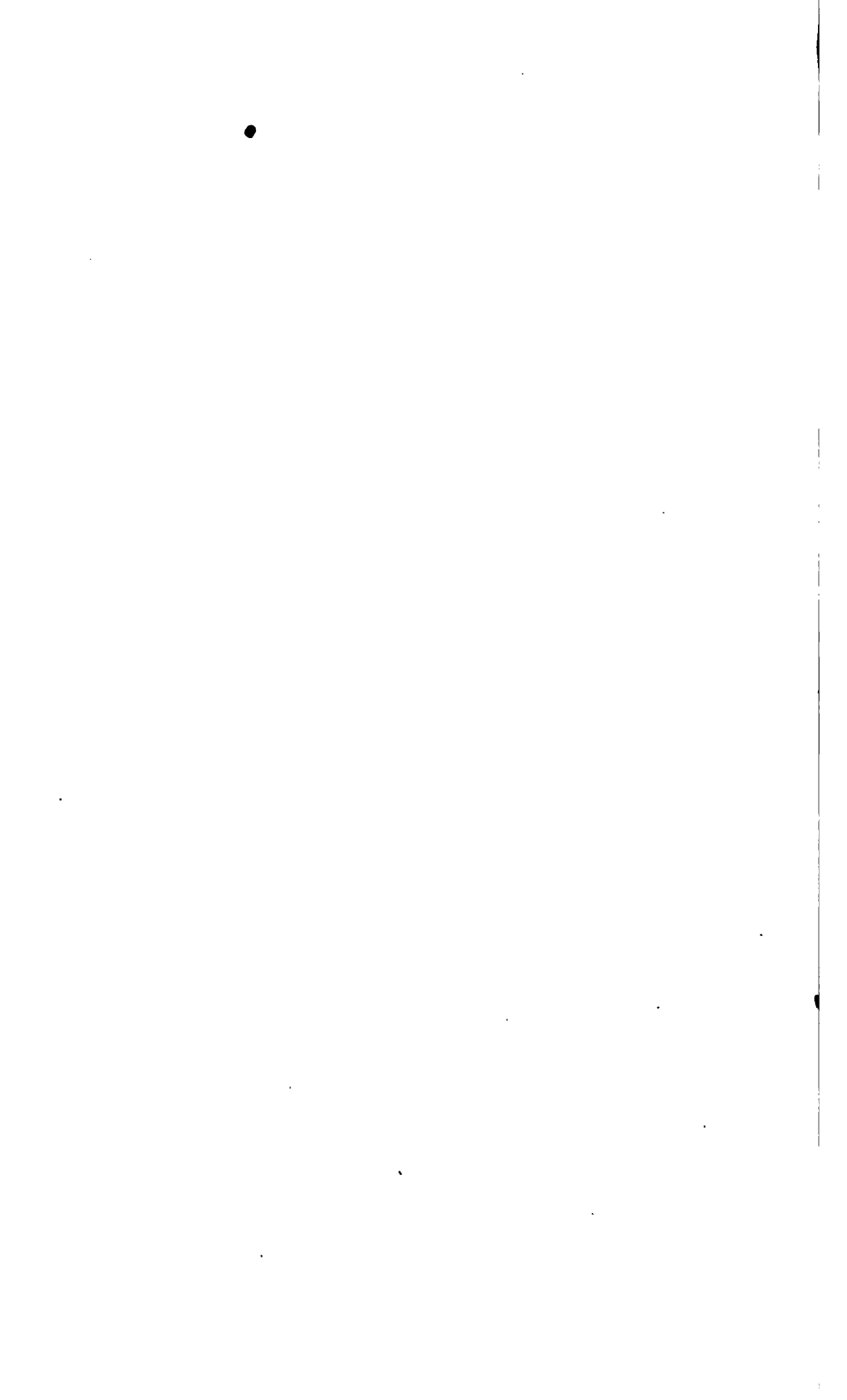
I have one other subject to bring to your notice, and then I shall close. I have already remarked that nothing could be spared from the capital funds of the university. The capital is much

less than that of either of the universities of Michigan or Wisconsin. The capital of our university, in money loaned, amounts to \$110,582 75. In land, to the value of \$62,286 36, making an aggregate of \$172,869 11; which is but little more than half the capital of either of the universities in our sister States. The capital at interest now brings ten per cent., and the gross income at that rate, is about \$11,000, and is sufficient to meet at the present time, the current expenses of the university. But the average rate of interest in the United States is only six per cent, as may be shown from the price of United States stocks. Local causes have hitherto kept the rate higher with us. These local causes will cease to operate in time. Capital will become more abundant, and interest will fall to the average standard. In ten years from this time it will not be safe to estimate the interest of the fund at more than six per cent. Then the whole capital, as now estimated, will produce only \$10,372 14, a less sum than the income at the present time. But the increasing population and wealth of the State, will then demand an institution of learning which cannot be carried on for that sum.

Provision will then have to be made by annual appropriations, or the university will languish, and the cause of education be injured. But it is never safe to depend upon the action of the Legislature, year after year, to sustain an institution of learning. A neglect but for a single year, to make the proper provision, may force its professors to resign, scatter abroad the students, and almost destroy the institution itself. It would take years to recover from such a blow. It has therefore, been always regarded as the part of wisdom, to place as far as possible, the revenues of such institutions beyond the reach of accident, or the caprice of annual legislation, by funding a sufficient amount of capital to secure an ample revenue.

This policy, to a certain extent, has been pursued by our own legislature. It has declared that the lands granted by Congress to the State for literary purposes, shall forever constitute a fund for the support of a State University. If this fund is insufficient to support such an institution, as the interest of the State demands, it would doubtless be prudent to follow the example of our neighbors of Wisconsin, and add to the fund a sufficient amount of any unappropriated lands belonging to the State, to

supply the wants of the University, when its operations shall be enlarged and the income reduced by the reduction of the rates of interest. We are laying the foundation for the institutions of a great State; a State whose greatness will not be delayed for many generations, as is commonly the case, but one which we may confidently hope will, ere this generation has passed away, count her population by millions. A wise foresight, at the present time, might enable us to found, with little expense, institutions of learning, which would adapt themselves to our growing population,—institutions which would amply repay us for their cost, and cause us to be remembered with gratitude, for generations to come. Interest and State pride, and patriotism, and philanthropy, all unite in urging us, on whom devolves the duty of laying the foundations of the institutions of a great State—to lay them broad and deep enough to stand unshaken through all ages.



REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSIONERS

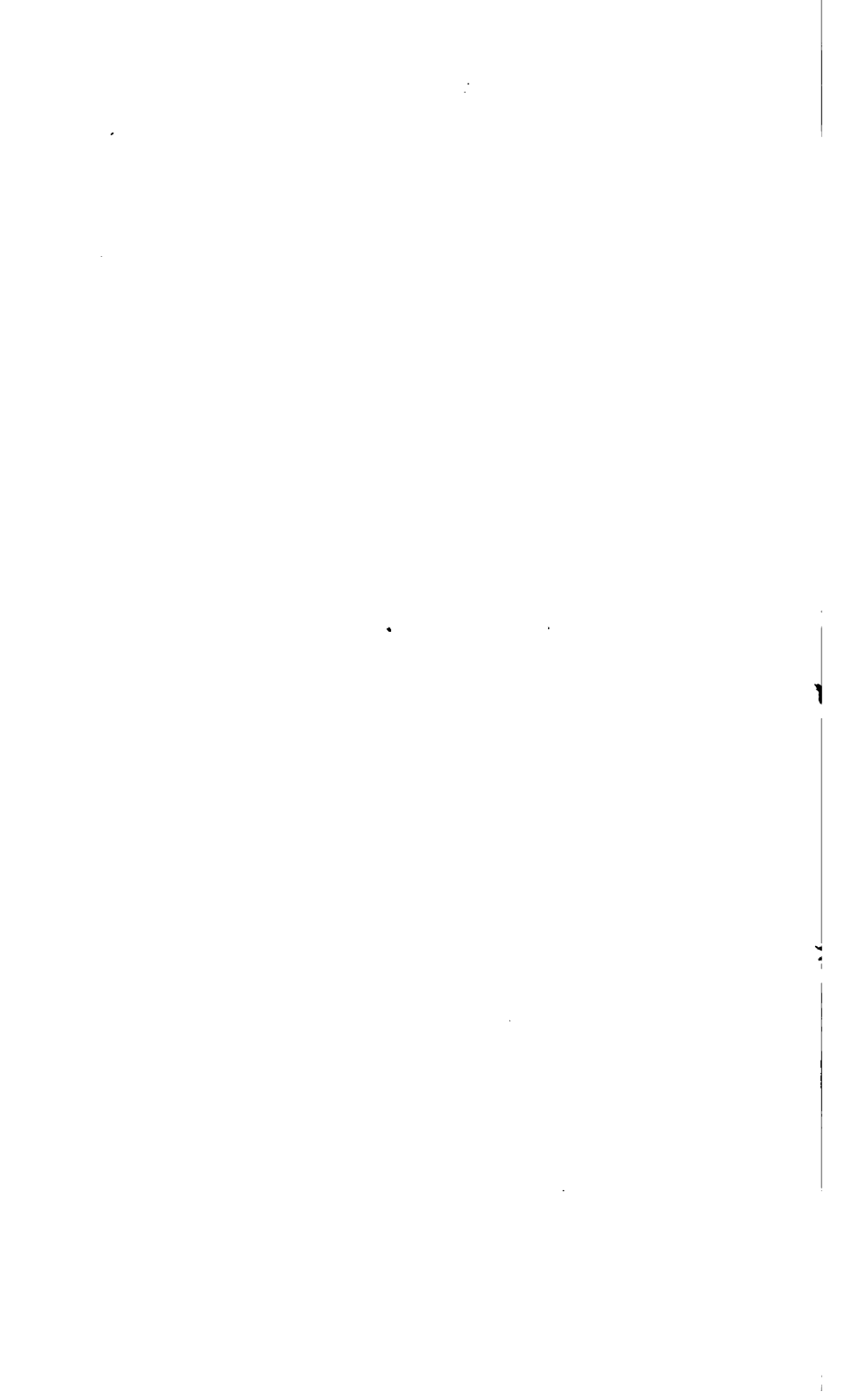
ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.



DES MOINES:
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1858.



EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, {
DES MOINES, IOWA, December 8, 1858. }

Regarding the following Report by the State Commissioners upon the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction as containing important information and suggestions, useful in the deliberations of the Board of Education, now in session, I have ordered the same printed, for the more especial purpose of laying it before them as early as possible.

RALPH P. LOWE, GOVERNOR.

REPORT

UPON THE OFFICE OF

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

HON. M. L. FISHER, SUPERINTENDENT

See the Code, Chap. 24, Sections 239, (sub. 3d,) 240, (sub. 5th.)

“ 66, § 1056, (now repealed.)

“ “ § 1069, (obsolete.)

“ “ § 1070, (*apud* Act Feb. 25, 1847.)

“ “ § 1072.

“ “ § 1073.

“ 67, At length.

“ 68, § 1092, (Collaterally.)

“ “ § 1093, “

“ “ § 1094, “

“ “ § 1107, “

“ 71, § 1174, “

See the Code, Chap. 71, § 1175, “

“ “ § 1176, “

Extra Session, 1856, Joint Resolution No. 9, page 100.

Session Acts 1856-7, Chap. 1, repealing Code, § 1056.

“ “ “ “ 5, (collaterally.)

“ “ “ “ 10, At large.

“ “ “ “ 187, § 1 (J. D. Eads) § 2 (collaterally)

“ “ “ “ 201, (collaterally.)

“ “ “ “ 267, § 12.

Session Acts, 1858, “ 35.

“ “ “ “ 52, Sections 48, 49, 51.

“ “ “ “ 52 “ 53-58, 95.

“ “ “ “ 158, § 6, § 38.

To His Excellency, Ralph P. Lowe, Governor of Iowa:

With an abstract of the laws, referred to above, before us, we proceeded to the examination of the office of SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, first examining the Clerk in the office, and conductor of its business in the absence of Mr. Fisher.

We have also examined, particularly, all the books pertaining to the office, so far as we could ascertain their existence; all the vouchers for the salaries and contingent expenses of the fund commissioners of the different counties, so far as they relate to the action of the present incumbent of this office; all the bonds, receipts and securities for moneys which we could find in the office, and all receipts for valuable papers or books which could be found there.

We have also examined, generally, all the papers and records of the office now remaining therein.

We have also examined, minutely, the mode of conducting the business of this office.

From such premises we have arrived at the facts and conclusions hereinafter set forth.

SECTION I.

No account book of any kind is found in the office. The nearest approximation to it is a sort of blotter, or memorandum book, used by Mr. Eads, and containing an entry, under date of March 10th, 1856, of \$226,800.86 received from the United States, and two apparently projected distributions among counties, to the amount of about \$54,000 each, and under different dates. Of these we speak more particularly hereafter.

There is no book showing a debt and credit account with the United States for the five per cent. fund.

There is no book showing a debt and credit account with the Superintendent respecting this fund received from the United States, and until recently disbursed by him.

There is no book showing the amount distributed to the counties by this officer.

There is no book showing an account with the several counties, embracing either the principal or interest, or both, of any or all school moneys held by the counties.

There is no book embracing the very important statistics annually returned by the School Fund Commissioners, and preserving them in a permanent form of record.

There is no book which serves in the slightest degree as a check upon the accounts of the several commissioners of the counties.

There is no book showing the loan and interest account with this State.

In fact, the very valuable statistics concentrated in this office since its establishment in 1841, and re-establishment by our first State Constitution (Art. X.) in 1846, are now, so far as they yet remain, mainly to be gathered up from detached papers in various files, from loose and often inaccurate printed reports, from the several letter books preserved in the office, and from the book of warrants, and apportionment of annual interest.

The present incumbent, Mr. FISHER, has neither received nor disbursed any moneys, except through his warrants on the State Treasury, and on the county school fund commissioners, for apportionment of interest on the 25th March last.

Mr. Benton's reports indicate system and marked accuracy in his office, but if he had a record compilation of his facts and statistics, it is not now found in the office.

In the absence of proper records in the office, we have gathered from various sources the several tabular statements herein, respecting the five per cent. fund, principal and interest, and the State loans therefrom. It is a matter of surprise that no book of the office contains the accounts, or even a memorandum of the items.

TABLE OF FIVE PER CENT. FUND.

ON SALE OF LANDS IN	AM'T PAID BY U. S.	WHEN PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	HOW DISPOSED OF.
Dec. 28, 1846, to Dec. 31, 1847	16,422.05	Before May 1, 1849	Sup't Benton.	Loaned the State.
1848	9,105.52	July 16, 1849	"	Loan'd State in part and balance dist.
1849	5,697.46	Sept. 23, 1850	"	Distributed.
1850	6,464.36	Aug. 15, 1851	"	Distributed.
1851	11,901.90	Jan. 10, 1853	"	Distributed.
1852	1,697.68	April 4, 1854	"	Distributed.
1853	54,441.59	Dec. 15, 1854	Sup't Eads.	Loaned in part, distributed in part and bal. unaccount'd for.
1854	226,873.86	Jan. 2, 1856	"	Loaned State, and balance distributed.
1855	185,785.32	Dec. 26, 1856	Treasurer Morris.	Still in Treasury.
1856	34,219.34	Sept. —, 1857	"	
June 1, 1858, total rece'd from United States,.....	\$552,609.06			
Add premium on drafts, (Ben-ton,).....	37.98			
June 1, 1858. Total 5 per cent Fund to date,.....	\$552,647.06			

We submit the following observations upon the foregoing table.

1. Mr. Benton's reports show a careful system of business and accounts. But we find no records in the office preserving a statement of his financial transactions. From his printed report of June 6, 1854, we learn that out of the *principal* of the school money there was paid during his term of office, for the salaries and contingent expenses of S. F. Commissioners, the sum of \$7,032.24.

Whether or not the law was correctly construed as allowing this payment from the principal, (and it is now not so considered,) it has since become the settled policy of the State to pay all such expenses from the income exclusively. There is now due from the State a much larger sum for interest in arrears on State loans; and we beg leave to suggest for your consideration whether an equal amount ought not to be added to, and make a part of, the next distribution of permanent funds among the counties. This fund would then be restored to the sum shown by the total of its principal receipts from the United States. Until this is done, the accounts of at least nineteen counties (see Benton's report of June 6, 1854) must show a deficit in the amounts of their permanent school fund.

2. The loans to the State, referred to in the margin of the foregoing table, are as follows, each bearing interest at ten per cent. which, either by the terms of the bond, or by law of 1850-1, Chap. 51, § 4, is made payable on the first of January of each year.

AM'T OF LOAN	DATE OF LOAN	EVIDENCE	IN'T P'D UP TO	LOAN WHEN DUE
\$16,442 05	May 1, 1849	Bond.	Jan'y 1, 1856	1st May, 1854
6,000 00	Sept. 15, "	"	do	Sept. 15, 1859
2,353 70	Mar. 25, 1851	"	do	1st Jan., 1856
40,000 00	July 15, 1856	"	None paid.	July 15, 1861
57,500 00	Dec. 26, 1856	T's rec'pt	do	Dec. 26, 1861

\$122,295 75 upon which the annual interest is

12,229 57; and amount of interest now in arrears is

16,621 23 up to January 1st, 1858.

The four bonds above mentioned are filed in the Superintendent's office, each being regularly endorsed with a credit of interest annually, up to January 1, 1855, when the endorsements cease.

The Treasurer's receipt for the last loan is in the Auditor's office. The law (Chap. 5, 1856-7) made no provision for the making of a bond as evidence of this loan. We suggest the propriety of a more

permanent and customary acknowledgment of this indebtedness to the school fund, by the usual form of a bond.

3. Of the payment from the United States for 1848, there was distributed to counties, per Mr. Benton's report (of 1850) \$751 82

Of the payment for 1849 was distributed to counties, 5,566 18

Was deducted to adjust salary account, Monroe Co... 142 26

Of payment for 1850 was distributed to counties..... 6,471 36

Of payment for 1851 was distributed to counties..... 11,901 90

Of payment for 1852 was distributed to counties..... 1,697 68

Distributed to counties..... 26,531 20

Loaned to the State... 24,795 75

\$51,326 95

Which balances Mr. Benton's account.

4. The business of the office during the administration of Mr. Eads is in such utter confusion that no satisfactory result can be attained in our examination, except by an investigation very much extended, and over a good part of the State. We therefore adopt mainly the facts reported by Mr. Beck, Special Agent.

The entries made by Mr. Eads, or his clerk, in the book now in the office, differ in amounts received, from the amount certified by the U. S. Comptroller of the Treasury; and in the amounts loaned and apportioned, from the statements of his published report, by thousands of dollars.

In exhibit hereto annexed, No. 1, we give the statement as contained in the book aforesaid. In exhibit No. 2, under the year 1856, we give the statement as per his report to the Legislature, (Senate Documents, appendix to Journal of 1857, page 678-80); with this alteration—that he gives Davis county \$1,000 by his report, instead of \$6,000, as shown elsewhere, and Iowa county \$500 instead of \$300, as shown by the vouchers.

Mr. Eads' book before mentioned, and now in this office, is entirely unreliable as a record. Erasures and alterations are found on its pages, and there are no balances; and different statements are irreconcilable. Thus, against the date "1853," (probably referring to the Fund,) he enters a list of counties, with sums severally placed against each, amounting in the aggregate (but not therein footed) to

\$54,341 59

Against the date of "1853-4," he has another list

of counties, with sums severally set opposite, amounting in the aggregate to 54,841 59

Next, we find another list against the date 1856, of *twelve* counties, with several sums set opposite, amounting to 90,000 00

Next, a list of loans to individuals, not footed, but amounting in the aggregate to 96,310 00

None of the foregoing correspond with his published report. By this report, the amount distributed to *twenty-nine* counties was \$87,541 59

Loaned to individuals (including State loan)	172,340 00	
Loaned to himself,	20,000 00	
Balance on hand,	1,509 85	
	<hr/>	\$281,391 44

His footings of the same figures amounts to \$281,642 44

The excess in addition, is in his favor, \$251 00

By the same report, he acknowledges receipt from the United States, under date of January, 1855,	\$54,241 58
March, 1856,	226,800 86
	<hr/>

Total, 281,042 44

There was paid to him in fact, as follows :

Dec. 15, 1854, (per certificate U. S. Comptroller,)	\$54,441 59	
January 2, 1856, (per certificate U. S. Comptroller,)	226,873 86	\$281,315 45
		<hr/>

This difference is also in his own favor, \$273 01

Taking as undoubtedly correct, the sum of \$281,315 45
We find from the best data accessible to us, the following statement of account of the fund with him :

Distributed to counties, as per vouchers, (except Davis county, which received \$5,000, more than voucher calls for) some of which are doubted,	\$92,341 59
Loaned the State, July 15, 1856,	40,000 00

Bona fide School Fund loans, satisfactorily secured, as reported by Mr. Beck, excepting therefrom his No.

45, as not well secured,	77,330 00	\$209,671 59
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Leaving not satisfactorily accounted for,	\$71,643 86
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To which add interest paid to him on alleged school loans, and retained,	1,237 11
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Thus making total apparent deficit,	\$72,880 97
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Subject to a deduction of Waite's note, since paid, (\$1,000,) and whatever may be realized from the collaterals held by the State.

We have not sufficient data before us to apply the rule, which we suggest as the correct one, for a settlement with Mr. Eads, if his authority to loan out the School Fund to individuals is conceded. Without obtruding our opinions upon his legal authority to make these loans, after a Law Officer of the State has given his official opinion thereupon, we remark, that, conceding this right, the proper rule to apply to his loans would be substantially as follows:

Mr. Eads is charged with the whole amount received from the United States by him.

He is entitled to credit for all bona fide loans from this fund, made to parties *as such*, with the highest degree of prudence and care in the investment and securities, which would be used by a diligent, cautious and careful man of business, in the investment of his own money. This rule is the most favorable that could be applied to this case, and would be stringently applied, it is supposed, by the Courts in the case of public funds.

He is not entitled to credit for loans made to parties *as from his own funds*, the securities running to the individual, not to the officer, although the papers may have been turned over to the State; unless the State chooses to accept these, and discharge him *pro tanto*. The evidence of investment carrying no notice of its public character, and being understood by at least one of the parties, as a private loan, the act would show *prima facie*, a conversion of the public money to that extent.

It would seem that an interest account should be adjusted between Mr. Eads and this fund.

By our exhibit hereto, No. 3, it appears that of the Fund of 1853,

received by him December, 1854, amounting to \$54,441 59, he distributed at various times, extending late in the year, during all the year 1855, the sum of \$47,841 59

Of the balance of this Fund, and the fund of 1854, during all the year

1856, he distributed, 39,000 00

Without date of voucher, 5,500 00 \$92,341 59

Of the amount distributed, the vouchers specify the Fund as follows :

From Fund (sales of) 1853, \$31,441 00

" " " 1854, 46,000 00

" " not specified, 14,900 59 \$92,341 59

There was loaned to the State, July 15, 1856, \$40,000 00

The individual loans were chiefly made during and after June 1856. A large balance is shown by Mr. Beck's report to have been retained, or used for private ends. By his published report, a large sum is admitted by Mr. Eads as retained by him. Interest would of course commence with his dereliction of duty, in distribution or loans, except so far as a wilful malappropriation was concerned, in which it would rightly be computed from the date of of his receipt. The sum of interest would be very considerable, and we suggest these data for its computation, without going into detail on the subject, and without knowledge of the explanation, or position, of Mr. Eads.

It is evident that errors abound in the voucher statements of the Fund distributed ; for upward of \$47,000 was distributed in 1855, which could only have been paid from the Fund of 1853 ; while only \$31,441 00 are referred to that fund by the vouchers, the balance being assigned to the fund of 1854, received in January, 1856, or else in part not specified.

Of the alleged loans of school money to individuals, mentioned in Mr. Eads' Book aforesaid, no voucher is found for the following :

Bacon & McMurphy, \$10,000

Will Tomlinson, 4,000

Mahony & Dorr, 4,000 \$18,000

And J. E. Neal is charged with only \$2,000, should be, \$5,000

The Auditor's receipt for notes and mortgages, on file in this office, calls for a note of J. D. Eads for \$10,000, dated June 26th,

which note we could not find in the Auditor's Office, or elsewhere.

This receipt is not given to Mr. Eads, but reads, "Received of *H. D. La Cossett, Clerk of Joint Committee of Investigation*, the following described mortgages executed," &c. It is a simple receipt for papers described therein.

Mr. Beck's report throws doubt over the correctness of the alleged distribution by Mr. Eads, to the counties of Iowa, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Wapello. We therefore corresponded with Mr. Beck, who forwarded to us extracts from his correspondence, which seemed to justify his conclusions.

We therefore carefully re-examined the vouchers on file, as follows :

Iowa County.—This voucher consists of a letter from Martin Ballard, to J. D. Eads, dated Dec. 30, 1856, in which he acknowledges receipt, July 12, 1855, of \$300. The word was originally written *five*, the same evidently erased, and "three" substituted therefor before the "hundred." This voucher is satisfactory for \$300.

Jones County.—This voucher is the usual printed receipt, the month and day blank, the year, "1855." It is signed by E. V. Miller. The report to Mr. Beck was made by C. L. D. Crockwell, who says he finds no statement in the office of any money being paid to his predecessor. The voucher before us is apparently genuine, and is better evidence, certainly, than the supposed omission in the Books of his predecessor. We therefore enter this voucher as satisfactory for \$500.

Linn County.—This voucher is two fold : 1st, A statement in J. D. Eads' writing, that he gave the money to "Hon. W. F. Smyth," July 11th : 2d, A receipt signed by Alpheus Brown, dated July 13, 1855, for the same sum, the date being two days later than the date of payment to Mr. Smyth, as certified by Mr. Eads. The voucher is regular. But in his letter to Mr. Beck, Mr. Brown states that nothing was received by him between January 1, 1855 and 1st January, 1857, and says he had no notice even of any sum being apportioned to Linn county, until he saw the published report of Mr. Eads. Under these circumstances, we have thought it possible that Mr. Smyth might explain it ; and we have entered this voucher as satisfactory for \$500.

Marshall County.—This voucher is a receipt, without date of month, day or year, but signed by Joseph M. Ferguson, signature

apparently genuine. The report to Mr. Beck was made by T. J. Wilson, who states that nothing was received by himself, "or his predecessor." Regarding this statement by Mr. Ferguson's successor as not sufficient to counterbalance the signature of Mr. Ferguson, we still retain this entry as satisfactory for \$500.

Wapello County.—Report to Mr. Beck, made by Mr. Graves, who acknowledges receipt of \$5,000, adding, "my predecessor cannot fill out his blank for 1855, as he has no record but memory, which has failed him." Regarding this predecessor's (James W. Caldwell's) signatures to two receipts, one for \$1,100, August 29th, 1855, and one for \$400, October 12th, 1855, as better evidence than his failing memory, we hold these vouchers satisfactory for \$6,500.

5. Of the amount received by Mr. Treasurer Morris, as shown in the foregoing table, our report on the Treasurer's Office, shows the disbursement in part. Of the last sum received by him, no portion has been distributed. The responsibility for this delay rests either with the State, if it demands the money for its own use; or with the Treasurer, if he has no such, or other excuse, for a non-compliance with the law of 1857, Chapter 201, Section 5.

By act of the late Legislature, Chapter 60, approved March 15, 1858, the Treasurer was authorized to loan fifteen thousand dollars, on certain conditions, for ten years, to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, "out of the School Fund." This loan has not been effected at this date.

6. We subjoin a special balance sheet, showing an account between the State of Iowa, and this Five per cent Fund.

The balance is ascertained, as there shown, by rejecting all loans from this fund purporting to have been made directly to individuals, and recognizing as valid only those disbursements from the fund made by distribution to counties, or by loans to the State.

Should the State recognize any loans to individuals as authorized and valid, this balance will be reduced *pro tanto*.

Should the State repudiate them all, this balance will only be subject to such credits as actually come to hand from the securities now in her possession, from year to year, as they mature, and are collected.

Either one of four courses is open to the State. First—To assume this whole balance as a loss to the fund by the "defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers, controlling and managing the same," under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitu-

tion ; in which case it becomes a State funded debt, bearing not less than 6 per cent interest ; and then bring suit therefor against Mr. Eads and his bondsmen ; or, 2d—To adopt the individual loans reported as made bona fide, and satisfactorily secured, and auditing the remainder as a loss occasioned from the causes aforesaid ; in which case the State would recognize as valid the asserted right of the Superintendent to make loans to individuals, reserving only her right to discriminate ; or 3d—To accept all these loans to individuals as authorized in principle, but subject to investigation in each case, as to the due care and diligence used by the officer in the investment, and ultimately charging him with all final loss resulting from his want of care and diligence in the original loan and its security ; in which case the State must await the maturity of these loans, and for the most part a *nulla bona* on execution, where they are not paid at maturity ; or, 4th—To adjust the whole matter by agreement, through referees or otherwise.

THE STATE OF IOWA IN ACCT. WITH THE FIVE PER CENT. FUND.

Dr. May 31, 1858.		
To amount received from the U. States, on this acct., up to this date.....	\$552,609 08	
To amount premiums on drafts, reported by Mr. Benton,.....	37 98	\$552,647 06
Cr., May 31st, 1858.		
1. By amount loaned the State at sundry times to date.....	122,295 75	
2. By amount distributed to counties under the law, per authentic reported vouchers, up to this date	248,296 00	
3. By this amount, being undrawn balance of last distribution by Treas'r ..	957 01	
4. By Monroe county (see exhibit No. 2., note at the end).....	142 26	
5. By undistributed fund of 1856, now in Treasury.....	34,219 34	
	405,910 36	
Deduct interest included in second credit above, and apportioned therewith, in 1857, by Treasurer.....	2,238 00	403,672 36
Dr. To balance not thus accounted for		\$148,974 70

7. The New Constitution (Art. 7, Sec. 3,) imposes a further duty upon either the General Assembly, or some of the officers of State. It requires that "all losses to the permanent school or university Fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State."

This embraces the County, as well as State officers, managing these funds; and embraces the proceeds of sale of School Lands, as well as the five per cent. distributions.

There is no information, there are no facts or records, in any department or office of the State Government, that will enable any officer to audit this claim. A diligent examination in each county, either by a local agent or by a general agent commissioned therefor, is the only means by which it is possible to procure the proper and adequate data for a compliance with this clause of the Constitution. It may also be necessary to authorize the Auditor by law to accept the data so furnished, as the basis of his statement of the account.

8. In connection with this topic we desire to submit some further suggestions upon the modes of managing the permanent school fund, trusting that we are not thereby passing beyond the intent of the General Assembly in defining our duties.

The people of the whole State are now liable for losses to the school fund. It is only the people of each county who select the agent to manage the funds held by this county. The responsibility for his conduct, instead of resting with his constituents, falls upon the whole State. The law of principal and agent should apply. Why should the citizens of a county who elect a fit and honest officer to manage the fund, and save it from loss thereby, be made to share the losses occasioned in another county by the misconduct of a dishonest officer, whom they had no voice in electing? It is enough that they lose their share of the annual interest lost by such defalcation, without being obliged to contribute to restore the principal.

The State having now assumed to be responsible for the due administration of the fund, it becomes a question of importance whether it will not secure a more direct and certain responsibility to itself.

The annual income is now very irregular, and so long as funds

for the support of the schools are irregular, or unreliable, so long will the schools share the irregularity, and proportionally lose their efficiency.

For these reasons we suggest a modification of the fund management for your consideration, namely :

1. That the counties should be corporately responsible for the principal of the school moneys held by them respectively.

2. That the counties should be corporately responsible for the annual interest of these funds held by them respectively.

This responsibility to be evidenced by a bond, or other security, authority to execute which may be conferred on them by law.

As the counties cannot be forced to this responsibility for the past, it remains to suggest a mode by which the State may obtain the desired security, consistently with the voluntary action of the several counties.

This end would be accomplished by an act of the General Assembly, providing that all the school moneys in the several counties shall be collected as fast as the contracts mature, and be reported to and deposited in the State Treasury ; provided, nevertheless, that any county desiring, (through its proper officer, or by popular vote) to retain said moneys within the county, for purposes of loaning therein, should be permitted to retain the same on executing a bond to the State, guaranteeing the payment (on legislative demand, or on time) of the amount so retained, and guaranteeing the payment of interest at the rate of — per cent, payable annually, on the ——— &c. The act would also confer the proper powers, and limit future distributions to counties thus complying with these provisions.

The provisions could be extended, in the discretion of the General Assembly, so far as to thus require counties to assume the losses heretofore occasioned by the mismanagement of their several officers, as the condition of the retention of the funds. This would be but a farther application of the same legal principle of responsibility for the acts of an appointed or elected agent.

These loans have heretofore borne ten per cent. interest. The permanent funded debt for audited losses must bear six per cent., or more. It would be in the discretion of the State to fix the rate of interest differently on the funded losses and on the current loans.

The whole amount of interest paying school funds, as reported by Mr. Fisher at the date of his report, was over \$2,000,000. The

annual income therefrom at the established rate of interest should be over \$200,000.

In contrast with this we have the fact, shown by the apportionment circulars of 25th March last, that the whole interest for apportionment this year amounted to only about \$133,000; and for last year to only about \$135,000. There must be large defalcations of principal, or delinquencies of interest. The deficiency is most probably attributable to both.

A rate of 8 per cent. to be guaranteed by the counties to the State, would realize to the fund regularly, on the above sum of principal, \$160,000, or some \$25,000 more than appears to be realized practically at the present rate and under the present system.

This presents the further consideration, whether the State could not well afford to offer the counties (say) ten per cent. of the annual interest for their own contingent fund, or indemnity fund, on account of this guaranty. This would net to the State (say) nine per cent. per annum for apportionment for the support of schools, on all funds held by the counties, while the State pays ten per cent. on the moneys borrowed for the use of the State.

Whatever regulation shall seem expedient in this respect, a certain and regular payment of a certain amount of interest for the use of the schools annually, is the chief object to be sought in the system, after the security of the principal.

The plan suggested would probably render each tax-payer vigilant, and a more effective guardian of these most valued funds.

SECTION II.

CODE, SEC. 1070.—*The authorization of sales of Land in any organized County, by the Superintendent.*

We find no record in this office of these authorities, or orders of sale. We learn from the printed reports of Superintendents, that such authorities have been given and revoked. It is possible they, and the orders of revocation, may be gathered from the letter books in the office, by examining all the correspondence of this office with the several S. F. Commissioners.

But they intimately concern the regularity of titles to the land of the 500,000 acre grant, and should be collected and recorded, either here or in the office of the State Register.

SECTION III.

CODE, CHAP. 67.—Keeping a fair Record of all transactions of the Office, and filing Reports and papers, etc.

We feel constrained to call attention to the long continued non-compliance with this regulation of law (Code, § 1078) in the Superintendent's office. The labors of any person desiring information from this office must be greatly increased and prolonged, as were our own, for the want of proper books, indexes and files.

Believing that the Legislature, as well as the Executive, would desire a careful compilation of the financial statistics of this department, before the sources of information become yet further scattered under the operation of the laws of 1858, (Chap. 52, 158) we have compiled the tables hereto appended, or contained in this report.

"A fair record of all matters pertaining to the business of the office" should embrace, beyond question, a record of the Superintendent's reports to the Legislature. These reports, in fact, constitute the only summary of the business and condition of the department. If all were certain to be preserved in printed copies, yet these copies are often erroneous, particularly in the important item of figures. A written record is the only standard.

We do not find any one of these reports of record.

We have already stated that no acknowledgment or account of moneys received into this office is found of record. There are sundry detached vouchers for portions of these moneys paid out, which are nearly complete for Mr. Benton's term of office. But it can hardly be supposed that these constitute a "record" within the meaning of the law.

It is also required that certain facts, in detail, should be reported by the S. F. Commissioners to the Superintendent. Upon these statistics the action of the Superintendent is based, in apportionment of interest, in allowance of expenses, and in making his recommendations for legislation, as well as in the distribution of funds by warrants or drafts on the several County Commissioners.

A fair record should have embraced an annual compilation of these statistics in tabular form, recorded, and an account stated with each county. This compilation is partially made in a printed

circular; but we find nothing of record on the subject, and no account made with the several county officers.

A volume of statistics respecting Schools and School Funds, commencing with our history as a State, discriminating by counties, and showing the annual progress of these interests, would now, and especially hereafter with the lapse of time, be of especial interest and value to the State. It would serve as a reliable basis for legislation, be of great assistance to the executive of this department, and be invaluable to each successor in the office. As it is, each incumbent, on entering the office, must come to the necessary knowledge of its interests, operation and condition by groping through numerous files of papers, and printed documents, until he obtains the information that should be of ready access upon the records.

Although the duties of this office have been very much modified and changed by the late action of the Legislature, it still remains the representative head and centre of the educational interests of the State. All important information touching them should be concentrated at some office—appropriately here. We therefore submit the recommendation that a volume should be prepared to be called the “Statistical Record,” embracing the valuable and interesting facts annually reported to this office heretofore, and to be gathered from the various sources of information now existing, substantially on the plan shown in our exhibit hereto, No. 4, this statement to be annual, and indexed by years.

The Superintendent was charged with the duty of examining the books and accounts of the School Fund Commissioners, making adjustments, etc. It appears from the reports that this has been done from time to time. But no evidence exists in this office of the balances struck, or results of this action.

The reports of the several S. F. Commissioners to this office are in the great majority of cases not in compliance with the law. It was, in our opinion, the duty, and within the power, of the Superintendent to have insisted on this compliance. He had the means of securing it by refusing any allowance to the Commissioners in default, until he should discharge his duty under the law.

The Superintendent is charged with the distribution of the Blanks to be filled with reports by the S. F. Commissioners. We were assured in the office that the blanks were always sent “when applied for.” But very many of these Reports are partial,

without system or completeness, without the aid of Blanks, and seem to have been in most instances so accepted without objection.

We think that these errors would have been avoided by transmitting before each report, duplicate blanks to the Commissioner; and when the returns were not in compliance with the law, by returning them for correction and completion according to the forms transmitted.

The Superintendent was required to keep annual files of all reports, etc., transmitted to him. We found these papers much confused, different kinds of reports, and sometimes for different years, commingled. They can be kept "in readiness to be exhibited," and in proper files, only by a re-arrangement of the papers by counties, in alphabetical order, and in the order of dates, each year by itself; each filing showing the description of the document.

SECTION IV.

Our attention has been called to various errors in the apportionment of 1858, some of which may be attributed to the neglect and inaccuracies of the County Commissioners, others to mistakes made in this office, in constructing the table of apportionment.

In one county, the error amounts to over one thousand scholars, ascertained by comparing the report of the S. F. Commissioner, with the Superintendent's table, and making a difference of some hundreds of dollars in the apportionment to that county. There are other errors of the like kind, but less in amount. They will continue to exist in any office, where no entry or posting books are kept, and where the facts and figures are gathered from loose reports, directly into a final table, without being checked with other entries. These reports as now preserved in a wooden case are liable to quick destruction by fire, as well as to the accidents of misplacement or loss. Should the information contained in them be annually and carefully compiled into a book of Record, it would be preserved in the safe, be easily accessible to present and future officers concerned therewith, and be far more secure against casual loss by fire or removal.

The files of reports are already far from complete. During the last scholastic year, only thirteen counties appear to have made four quarterly reports. From others there are only three, others two, and one, and in some instances none at all. In some cases we were unable to find a balance between annual and quarterly

reports of interest received. The difference amounts to hundreds and even thousands of dollars. Occasionally supplementary reports of interest are sent up, after the date fixed by law, but before apportionment is made. These additional amounts are sometimes included and sometimes excluded from this apportionment (1858). It is hardly possible to avoid confusion in the accounts by this manner of business. Where quarterly and annual returns do not balance, an explanation should have been demanded, or else one set of returns must be entirely rejected.

We remark that some changes of this nature in the reports (supplementary) of the S. F. Commissioners may explain the reason why the whole amount of interest reported by Mr. Morris, State Treasurer, was not drawn (see our Report on the Treasurer's office) as hereinafter stated. (See Section V,)

SECTION V.

We are not only of opinion that the majority of the errors of the Fund Commissioners could have been prevented, or promptly corrected, by care, and the exercise of its powers by the head of this department; but we are compelled to the conclusion that this liberal endowment of Common Schools has suffered great detriment by excessive allowances of salary and contingent expenses.

The following table will show the increasing magnitude of these items, which have always been under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction :

APPORTION MENT OF	AM'T OF INT. APPORTN'ED	AMOUNT SALARIES.	CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	TOTAL.	ABOUT PER CT.
1849.	\$6,365 25	\$6,319 84	\$358 60		
1850.	17,027 88	6,396 57	163 43		
1851.	23,545 78				
1852.	20,600 11	8,458 50	842 90	9,301 40	45
1853.	36,185 94	9,454 30	682 09	10,136 39	28
1854.	50,155 12	13,129 80	899 61	14,029 41	28
1855.	68,796 72	14,474 54	1,061 00	15,535 54	22
1856.	102,718 38	16,787 00	1,442 30	18,229 30	18
1857.	111,839 64	21,397 50	2,102 24	23,499 74	21
1858.	103,966 38	25,726 95	3,477 26	29,204 21	28
Total for 7 years.	\$494,262 29			\$119,935 99	or 24

This table includes the interest received from State loans, with the care of which the School Fund Commissioners had nothing to do. The per centage on the interest managed by them would appear still larger after this deduction.

But the magnitude of the total allowances and the rate per cent, is not the only, or the principal objection.

In many instances the allowance is not certified by the officers named in the Code, (§ 1174.) The certificate of only a part of them is produced, and without explanation in many cases. (In some instances the Clerk signs by Deputy.) We do not regard these officers as constituting a board whose joint action is required, and who may act by a majority under § 26, (Subd. 4,) of the Code, or by Deputy. The approval of each seems to us to be a prerequisite of the law, intended to guard against recklessness and favoritism. Yet in the last apportionment, (1858) 22 counties are only partially certified in this respect.

By Section 1073 of the Code, the Fund Commissioner is authorized to employ a Surveyor, where actually necessary, and the expense is to be paid together with other contingent expenses. And by § 1174, he is to be allowed annual compensation for services and for "contingent expenses for books, postage and stationery, as may be allowed by the Clerk of the District Court, Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney, and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

In very few cases, exceptions to the general rule, the items of these expenses are given. In nearly all cases, a round sum in gross is named for contingent expenses. The Superintendent thus has no data whatever, for exercising his judgment and discretion, nor, so far as appears, have the County Officers. By the last apportionment, (1858) one County Fund Commissioner was allowed for contingent expenses, over \$200; seven others one hundred dollars and over, and the remainder various less sums, down to \$5, but the majority, from \$25 to \$100. We found no claim among them for Surveyor's fees.

It can hardly be possible that such sums are annually required for "books, postage and stationery," in addition to the blanks which are furnished from the Chief Office.

The Superintendent now in office, states in his Circular, that he has made no change, in any case, from the sums allowed by the County Officers. We cannot but think there was a serious error of

judgment on his part in this action, and in failing to require a specification of items in these allowances for contingent expenses, in all cases. In some cases where items were stated, and allowed, they seem to be clearly without the law. Thus :

Decatur County Commissioner claims for a *book case*, and for *bringing five per cent fund from Iowa City*, and for *reporting under the laws*. Allowed.

Clinton and Wright County Commissioners, claim for *office rent*. Allowed.

Tama County Commissioner claims an allowance for salary from 1st of April, to 29th December, 1857, for an ex-Commissioner who embezzled the funds, confused the books, and absconded, after violating laws both civil and criminal ! It was allowed.

Buchanan County Commissioner claimed from 1856 to 1857, and it was allowed. But by the Apportionment List appended to Mr. Fisher's Report, and made 14th March, 1857, that officer received his allowance, which is presumed to have been regularly made for same period. It is so presumed from the papers.

Some claim for fractional periods, and some for two or three years. Humboldt county reports no interest as either collected or delinquent, and only 98 scholars ; yet the Commissioner is allowed \$300 salary, and \$40 contingent expenses.

Carroll, Cass, Washington and Winneshiek present no certificate of allowance, at least none is found on file. Yet they have allowances for both salary and contingent expenses in this apportionment, except that Cass alone has no allowance for contingent expenses. We are informed by the Clerk in the office, that where no certificate of salary and contingent expenses is received before the apportionment, they make the same allowances as for the previous year.

We find no warrant of law for this ; but it seems in direct contradiction of both its letter and spirit. These allowances appear to have become too much a matter of form. The law intended to compensate the Commissioner for services actually rendered, not to give him a salary. It intended to pay him for certain specific expenses contingent to the proper performance of his duties, not to allow him a perquisite to increase his pay.

Another objection to the mode in which this portion of the business of this office has been transacted is, that no discrimination appears to be made in the compensation allowed to faithful or un-

faithful officers ; between the careful and diligent on the one hand, and the reckless and neglectful on the other. As we before suggested, the Superintendent has always had it in his power, by controlling, and even refusing in proper cases, compensation for services, to enforce a better compliance with the law. It was his duty to use this power, if there was no better mode of securing the performance of legal obligations.

We recommend that before the final settlement of their allowances with the Fund Commissioners, whose office is soon to cease, the Superintendent should review the certificates and reports sent up during their term of office, and do equity, as far as it is possible at this time, between the faithful and unfaithful public servant.

SECTION VI.

The Superintendent was required by the law of 1858, Chap. 35, to apportion "all the interest on the School Funds, as shown by [the Treasurer's] Report, and others in his possession," as soon as practicable. To this end the Treasurer was required to report, with the Auditor's certificate to its accuracy, "all the interest which he has received and collected on the five per cent and other School Funds, and not heretofore apportioned ;" report to be made on or before the 10th March last.

We inquired for this report, and it could not be found in the office. It was subsequently produced from another office, but showed no countersign by the Auditor, nor did its language conform to the law. The amount was stated at \$5,280 45, and so entered in the apportionment by the Superintendent. It included only the interest collected on the individual loans of School Funds by J. D. Eads ; while the interest on the State loans was then in arrears for two years. (See the Report on the Treasurer's office.)

In the apportionment circular for 1858, the amount above named, \$5,280 45, is added to the amount of interest reported from the counties ; and this sum, after deducting salary and contingent expenses, balances the sum total as apportioned to the several counties, (\$103,966 38.) But an examination of the Superintendent's warrant book, which is stated to us to be written up in full for this annual apportionment, shows warrants on the State Treasurer against this interest only to the amount of \$4,536 95, leaving unapportioned, or unpaid, of this sum, \$743 50. How this discrep-

ancy occurs between the warrant book and apportionment, we do not discover.

SECTION VII.

It will be observed, that by the foregoing report, the amount of the five per cent fund, up to June 1st, 1858, differs on the one hand from the sum given in Mr. Fisher's Report of 1857 ; and on the other, from the amount certified by the U. S. Comptroller, Mr. Medill, to J. M. Beck, Esq., as per his late report to the Governor :

The amount per Mr. Fisher is	\$552,374 26
“ “ Mr. Medill is	536,187 03
“ “ our Report is	552,647 06

The difference between Mr. Fisher's Report and this is nearly explained by the fact that he adopted the figures of Mr. Eads, which are less than those certified by the United States Officer by \$273 01.

The difference between Mr. Medill's statement and this is explained by the fact that Mr. Benton added to this fund the amount of premium on drafts, \$37 98

And by a singular omission by Mr. Medill, of the first

Payment of this fund made to Iowa, by the U. S.,	\$16,422 05
Which added to the amount certified by him,	536,187 03

Makes up the amount total, as stated by us, \$552,647 06

We further observe, that by the same Report of Mr. Fisher, (1857) as found in print, (neither the original nor a record being preserved,) the present amount of the School Fund, is stated to be \$2,030,543 65. From the figures given by him we make it \$2,031,241 59, after deducting an error of \$2, in the amount carried out as received by Mr. Treasurer Morris.

We call attention to these errors, as, unless corrected, they are likely to be carried forward to future Reports.

The total of these School Funds as stated by the Superintendent in his Report, ought to balance the total obtained by adding all the sums reported from the several School Fund Commissioners of the organized counties, as receipts of the five per cent fund, and proceeds of sales of School Lands, with amounts derived from escheats, contract fees, penalties appropriated, &c. But we believe

no satisfactory and conclusive statement of the total amount of the School Fund of Iowa can ever be ascertained, until each county has been carefully investigated, and the result reported. Sufficient inaccuracies in the accounts from the several counties have been already discovered to lead to this conclusion. Nor, without such investigation, can the losses, under Article 7 of the Constitution, be accurately adjusted, as we before stated.

SECTION VIII.

The only books or records of this office are the following :

1. "Apportionment Record," containing a list of the counties annually made, and against each the number of children reported from the county, amount of interest reported collected from that county, and amount of interest by the Superintendent apportioned to the county.

2. "Warrant Record," containing a list of the warrants issued under each apportionment, by number, name of county drawee, county payee, and amount.

3. A "Letter Book," into which are copied all "important" letters addressed from the office. Letters not regarded as important are not copied.

4. An old "Register," containing a list of County Commissioners and their post-office address, and notes, in the margin, of blanks sent to them. (It also contains, on the first pages, what appear to be private memoranda touching real estate of J. D. Eads.)

The foregoing constitute the record books of the office now in use. In addition thereto we find in the office, but not in use, the following :

5. One book of copies of letters addressed by Mr. Benton,—copies by the pen. Four letter-press books, used by former incumbents of the office.

6. Two old books containing lists of School and Saline Lands sold prior to March 1st, 1855.

These last [6] have at our suggestion been deposited in the office of State Register, in compliance with the law transferring them to the latter office. (1858, Chap. 158, § 38.)

We also find in the office files of papers set forth in the following list. Some of them belong to the Auditor's office under the act of 1858, Chap. 158, § 38. Some embrace both lands and funds, and

it cannot well be determined whether they belong to the Auditor's, the Register's, or the Superintendent's office, under that act.

FILES OF PAPERS IN THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION JUNE 1st, 1858, AS FURNISHED BY THE CLERK.

School Fund Comm'r, quarterly reports 1849 to 1857, inclusive.

" " " annual reports, 1848 to 1857, "

" " " interest reports, 1854 to 1857, "

" " " certific'ts all'w'ce 1854 to 1857, "

Official letters rec'd from all sources, 1848 to 1857, "

Certificates of election to S. F. Com'rs, 1848 to 1857, "

Reports of County Judges on S. F. Com'rs for the year 1855.

File of blank forms got up by Messrs Benton or Eads.

File of cases of land claimants.

File of papers respecting Normal School.

File of certificates issued to Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

File of escheat papers.

File of receipts for the five per cent. fund distributed.

File of bonds for loan of school fund to the State (4).

File of redeemed warrants drawn for interest on State loans.

File of miscellaneous papers concerning Medical Department of State University, at Keokuk.

File of vouchers for \$5,000, proceeds of sale of Saline land, paid said Medical College.

File of miscellaneous papers.

File of old vouchers for the Penitentiary loan, afterwards funded, (6,000.)

One Auditor's receipt for notes and mortgages formerly held by J. D. Eads, and delivered to the Auditor.

We desire to state, in concluding our report upon this office, that the present incumbent, Mr. FISHER, entered upon the duties of his office about June, 1857, succeeding Mr. EADS in that office. He found the business of the office in the condition suggested on the preceding pages of this report, and was necessarily subjected to embarrassment and doubt from the want of proper books of record and accounts. And some of his errors, as we regard them, have probably arisen from the natural inclination to follow precedents.

No account is found in this office of the disbursements of the appropriation for Clerk hire, or contingent expenses; nor do we find any vouchers, as required by the act of 1855, Chap. 163.

Our exhibit hereto, No. 5, shows the account as stated on the Auditor's books

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KASSON, }
J. M. GRIFFITHS, } Commissioners.
THOMAS SEELEY, }

June 1, 1858.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

JAMES D. EADS'

RECORD OF THE FIVE PER CENT. DISTRIBUTION

AMONG THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, {
IOWA CITY, IOWA, MARCH 1st, 1858. }

Distribution of the 5 per cent. fund of A. D. 1853, among the several counties of the State of Iowa.

No		\$
1	Adair	500 00
2	Adams	500 00
3	Allamakee	500 00
4	Appanoose	1 000 00
5	Audubon	
6	Benton	500 00
7	Blackhawk	300 00
8	Boone	500 00
9	Bremer	500 00
10	Buchanan	500 00
11	Butler	600 00
12	Cass	500 00
13	Cedar	500 00
14	Chickasaw	600 00
15	Clarke	500 00
16	Clayton	500 00
17	Clinton	500 00
18	Crawford	
19	Dallas	500 00
20	Davis	1 000 00
21	Decatur	500 00
22	Delaware	500 00
23	Des Moines	2 000 00
24	Dubuque	2 000 00
25	Fayette	500 00
26	Floyd	500 00

27	Fremont,	\$500 00
28	Guthrie,	500 00
29	Greene,	500 00
39	Howard,	
31	Harrison,	500 00
32	Henry,	1,927 00
33	Hardin,	500 00
34	Iowa,	500 00
35	Jackson,	1,000 00
36	Jasper,	500 00
37	Jefferson,	2,000 00
38	Jones,	500 00
39	Johnson,	3,700 00
40	Keokuk,	1,000 00
41	Lee,	2,900 59
42	Linn,	500 00
43	Louisa,	1,500 00
44	Lucas,	500 00
45	Madison,	500 00
46	Mahaska,	514 00
47	Marion,	1, 00 00
48	Marshall,	500 00
49	Mills,	500 00
50	Mitchell,	300 00
51	Manona,	500 00
52	Monroe,	500 00
53	Montgomery,	500 00
54	Muscatine,	1,500 00
55	Page,	500 00
56	Polk,	1,500 00
57	Pottawattamie,	500 00
58	Poweshiek,	500 00
59	Ringgold,	
60	Scott,	1,500 00
61	Shelby,	500 00
62	Story,	500 00
63	Taylor,	500 00
64	Tama,	500 00
65	Van Buren,	1,500 00
66	Wapello,	1,500 00
67	Warren,	500 00
68	Washington,	1,000 00
69	Winneshek,	500 00
70	Woodbery,	
71	Union,	500 00
72	Wayne,	500 00
73	Webster,	500 00

**AMOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. FUND PAID OUT BY
JAMES D. EADS, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA, FOR
THE YEARS A. D. 1853-4.**

Appanoose County,.....	1 000|00
Benton,.....	500|00
Black Hawk,.....	
Cedar,.....	500|00
Clinton,.....	500|00
Davis,.....	500|00
Des Moines,.....	2 000|00
Dubuque,.....	2 000|00
Henry,.....	1 927|00
Hardin,.....	500|00
Iowa,.....	500|00
Jackson,.....	1 000|00
Jasper,.....	500|00
Jefferson,.....	2 000|00
Jones,.....	500|00
Johnson,.....	3 700|00
Keokuk,.....	1 000|00
Lee,.....	20 700|59
Linn,.....	500|00
Louisa,.....	1 500|00
Lucas,.....	500|00
Mahaska,.....	514|00
Marion,.....	1 000|00
Marshall,.....	500|00
Monroe,.....	500|00
Muscatine,.....	1 500|00
Polk,.....	1 500|00
Pottawattamic,.....	500|00
Scott,.....	1 500|00
Van Buren,.....	1 500|00
Wapello,.....	1 500|00
Warren,.....	500|00
Wayne,.....	500|00
Washington,.....	1 500 00

OFFICE SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
IOWA CITY, IOWA, May 1st, 1856. }

Account of the five per cent fund due the State of Iowa from the General Government, for the year 1854, that came into the hands of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, distributed as follows, to wit :

To amount of five per cent fund received March 10th, 1856, of the
Treasurer of U. S. States of America, \$226,800 86

HOW DISTRIBUTED.

DATE OF LOANS.		
	Lee County,.....	\$30,000 00
	Henry,	10,000 00
	Van Buren,.....	5,000 00
	Des Moines,.....	5,000 00
	Wapello,.....	5,000 00
	Davis,.....	5,000 00
	Louisa,	5,000 00
	Muscatine,.....	5,000 00
	Scott,.....	5,000 00
	Jefferson,.....	5,000 00
	Marion,	5,000 00
	Johnson,	5,000 00
856, June 16.	Thompson & Tiffany,.....	1,000 00
856, July 1.	Stewart & Walker,	8,250 00
856, July 1.	Hedge & Cavenor,.....	1,000 00
856, June 26.	Griffiths & Cavenor,.....	8,250 00
856, June 26.	Scott & Williamson,.....	8,300 00
856, June 26.	Cavenor & Griffiths,.....	4,125 00
856, June 27.	Stanton & Shaw,.....	2,000 00
856, June 26.	Cavenor & Griffiths,	4,125 00
856, June 27.	Brooks & Williamson,.....	4,000 00
856, June 27.	Shaw & Stanton,	3,000 00
856, June 26.	Williamson & Scott,.....	8,300 00
856, June 18,	} King & White,.....	500 00
hang'd from 5,000		
856, June 1.		
856, June 17.		
856, Oct. 17, \$2,100	O. B. Wait,.....	1,000 00
'er Beck, \$5,000.	W. H. White,.....	500 00
	R. H. Sylvester & Harrison, ..	2,000 00
	J. E. Neal,.....	2,000 00

	Bacon & McMurphy,.....	\$10,000 00
1856, July 11.	Lauran Dewey,.....	2,000 00
Altered from 2,000.	Will. Tomlinson,.....	4,000 00
1856, July 18.	J. K. Hornish,.....	2,000 00
1856, July 19.	L. S. Swartz & Sons,.....	4,000 00
	Mahony & Dorr,.....	4,000 00
1856, July 12.	J. M. Anderson,.....	640 00
1856, July 12.	S. I. Reed,.....	640 00
1856, July 12.	Saml. I. Reed,	680 00
1866, July 8.	J. M. Reed,.....	10,000 00

TABLE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FIVE PER CENT. FUND TO COUNTIES.

IN THE YEARS	1849	1850	1851	1853	1854	1856	1857	TOTAL.
1 Adair County,							281.11	\$281.11
2 Adams,							432.94	432.94
3 Alamakee,		23.09	30.00	80.00	17.00		3,109.52	3,259.61
4 Appanoose,		99.55	105.57	248.00	37.00	1,000.00	2,357.68	3,847.80
5 Audubon,							120.09	120.09
6 Benton,	50.00	18.40	25.00	51.00	10.00	1,000.00	1,494.30	2,648.70
7 Black Hawk,							2,348.11	2,348.11
8 Boone,		21.25	35.00	60.00	8.00		1,367.38	1,491.68
9 Bremer,							1,368.67	1,368.67
10 Butler,							907.99	907.99
11 Buchanan,		25.70	35.54	70.00	9.00		2,032.71	2,172.95
12 Buncombe,								
13 Buena Vista,								
14 Calhoun,							50.45	50.45
15 Carroll,							106.43	106.43
16 Cass,							345.56	345.56
17 Cedar,		94.45	130.00	254.00	38.00		3,503.50	4,019.95
18 Cerro Gordo,							267.97	267.97
19 Cherokee,								
20 Chickasaw,							1,124.13	1,124.13
21 Clay,								
22 Clark,				25.00	5.00		1,656.67	1,686.67

TABLE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIVE PER CENT FUND TO COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

IN THE YEARS	1849	1850	1851	1853	1854	1856	1857	TOTAL.
23 Clayton	105.00	102.20	138.18	288.00	44.00		5,761.91	6,439.29
24 Clinton		78.11	82.71	200.00	31.00	500.00	4,807.17	5,698.99
25 Crawford							99.64	99.64
26 Dallas		27.34	35.00	70.00	10.00		1,549.85	1,692.19
27 Davis		257.89	273.06	489.00	63.00	6,000.00	2,804.92	9,887.87
28 Decatur		35.10	37.17	61.00	14.00		2,498.82	2,641.09
29 Delaware		65.11	70.94	175.00	21.00		3,102.02	3,434.07
30 Des Moines		392.19	415.26	664.00	80.00	7,000.00	12.50	8,563.95
31 Dickinson								
32 Dubuque		265.00	316.69	570.00	69.00	2,000.00	7,748.62	10,969.31
33 Emmett								
34 Fayette				90.00	17.00		3,436.37	3,543.37
35 Floyd							1,036.26	1,036.26
36 Franklin							330.72	330.72
37 Fremont				90.00	15.00		1,323.03	1,428.03
38 Greene							461.73	461.73
39 Grundy							184.44	184.44
40 Guthrie				35.00	5.00		870.73	910.73
41 Hamilton								
42 Harrison							805.60	805.60
43 Hardin							1,710.00	1,710.00
45 Henry		296.82	334.47	550.00	66.00	11,927.00		13,174.29
46 Howard							188.26	188.26
46 Humboldt								
47 Ida								

TABLE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FIVE PER CENT. FUND TO COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

IN THE YEARS	1849	1850	1851	1853	1854	1856	1857	TOTAL.
48 Iowa,		20 23	50 00	70 00	13 00	300 00	1,412 95	\$1,866 18
49 Jackson,		188 02	209 08	385 00	58 00	1,000 00	4,128 55	5,968 65
50 Jasper,	96 82	38 42	40 68	98 00	20 00	2,500 00	381 84	3,175 76
51 Jefferson,		346 80	367 20	580 00	75 00	7,000 00		8,369 00
52 Johnson,		131 32	203 27	292 00	48 68	8,700 00	3,110 22	9,375 27
53 Jones,		92 82	200 00	225 00	42 00	500 00	2,881 41	4,170 04
54 Keokuk,		156 14	165 33	268 00	43 00	1,000 00	168 33	4,513 88
55 Kossuth,								168 33
56 Lee,		496 40	546 75	986 00	114 00	17,900 59		20,043 74
57 Linn,		189 83	248 00	400 00	63 00	500 00	4,833 65	6,234 48
58 Louisa,	200 00	200 00	218 88	350 00	47 00	1,500 00	1,541 00	4,056 88
59 Lucas,		23 89	25 00	60 00	17 00	500 00	1,244 10	1,868 99
60 Madison,		49 12	50 00	150 00	23 00		2,072 27	2,335 39
61 Mahaska,	300 00	239 64	265 00	390 00	55 00	514 00	3,769 56	5,533 20
62 Marion,		150 28	159 12	339 00	54 00	1,000 00	4,301 44	6,003 84
63 Marshall,		21 39	30 00	50 00	13 00	500 00	1,276 65	1,891 04
64 Mills,				60 00	14 00		1,241 25	1,315 25
65 Mitchell,							806 03	806 03
66 Monroe,		95 03	120 00	182 00	30 00		2,339 35	2,766 38
67 Monona,							194 61	194 61
68 Montgomery,							368 73	368 73
69 Muscatine,		172 22	200 78	350 00	46 00	1,500 00	3,060 25	5,329 25
70 O'Brien,								
71 Osceola,								
72 Page,				50 00	5 00		777 74	832 74

TABLE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FIVE PER CENT. FUND TO COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

	IN THE YEARS	1849	1850	1851	1853	1854	1856	1857	TOTAL.
73 Polk,			110 58	130 00	236 00	29 00	1,500 00	1,987 23	\$3,992 81
74 Palo Alto,									
75 Plymouth,									
76 Pochabontas,					70 00	5 00	500 00	918 15	1,493 15
77 Pottawattamie					80 00	5 00		1,881 04	2,027 44
78 Poweshiek,		26 40		35 00				624 13	624 13
79 Ringgold,								106 43	106 43
80 Sac,								1,216 03	1,216 03
81 Story,								6,779 26	9,124 91
82 Scott,			166 43	196 22	425 00	58 00	1,500 00	193 34	193 34
83 Shelby,									
84 Sioux,					30 00	5 00		846 49	881 49
85 Taylor,						5 00		1,487 48	1,492 48
86 Tama,								341 74	341 74
87 Union,									
88 Van Buren,			401 96	425 61	704 00	90 00	6,500 00	8,121 57	8,121 57
89 Wapello,			264 69	290 26	461 00	65 00	6,500 00	7,580 95	7,580 95
90 Warren,			29 77	30 00	100 00	22 00		3,444 77	3,626 54
91 Washington,			162 60	200 59	310 00	45 00	1,000 00	2,993 72	4,711 91
92 Wayne,					60 00	12 00	500 00	1,291 59	1,773 59
93 Webster,								1,809 31	1,809 31
94 Winnesheik,					70 00	17 00		3,096 01	3,183 01
95 Winnebago,									
96 Woodbury,								408 00	408 00

TABLE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FIVE PER CENT. FUND TO COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

IN THE YEARS	1849	1850	1851	1853	1854	1856	TOTAL,
97. Worth,							180 94
98. Wright,						180 94	180 94
66. Monroe, *omit.	\$751.82,	\$5,566.18,	\$6,471.36,	\$11,901.00	\$1,697.68,	\$92,341.59,	\$249,253 01
	142.26,						142 26
	<hr/>						\$249,395.27
	\$894 08						

* NOTE.—See Mr. Benton's Reports of 1850, pp. 39, and of 1854, (House Journal of 1855) pages 114, 113.

SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—EXHIBIT NO. 3.

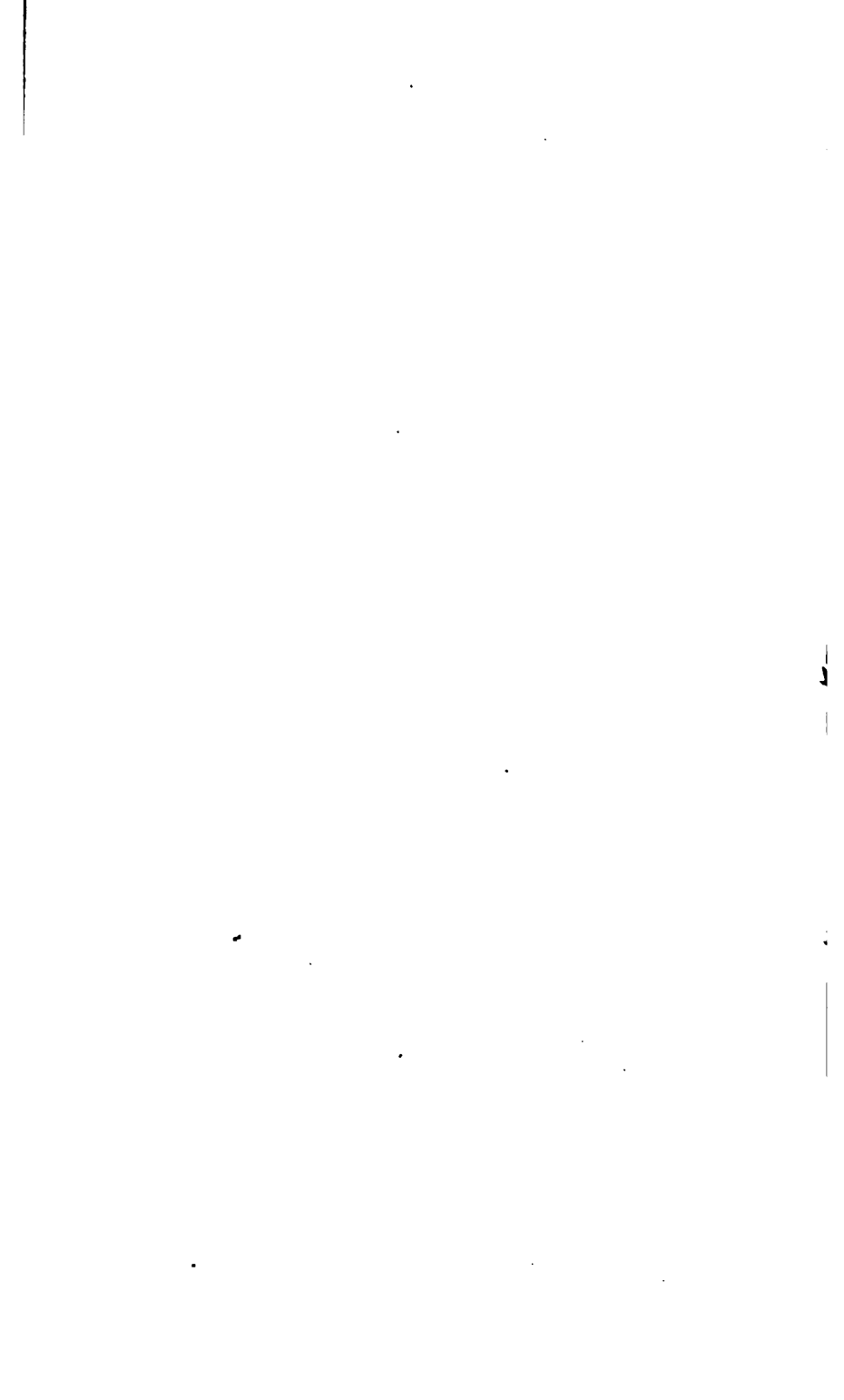
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIVE PER CENT FUND, BY J. D. EADS, SUPT.

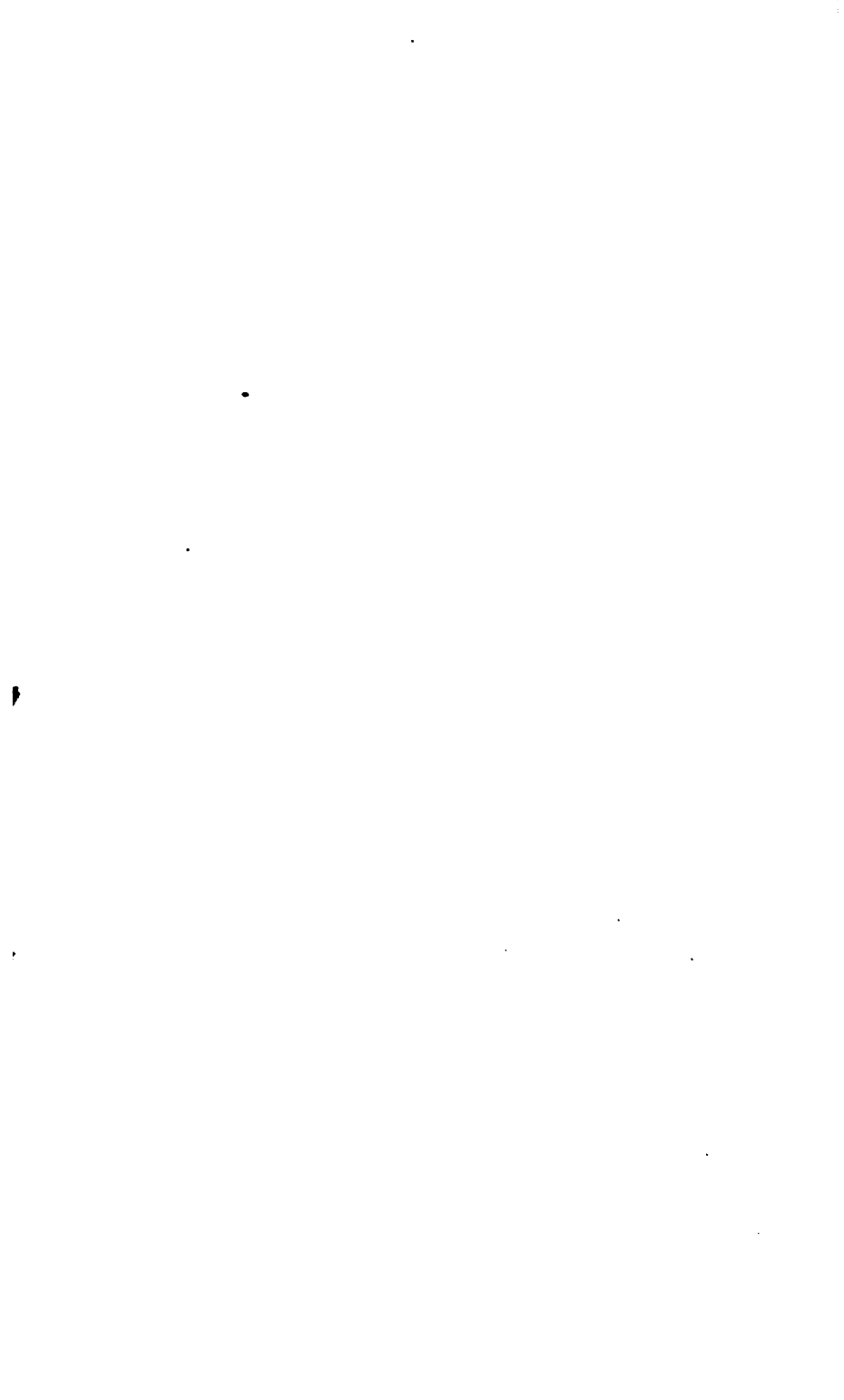
COUNTIES.	Amount per voucher.	When paid to Co School Fund Comr.	From sales of the y'r.	Purports to have been apportion'd.
Appanoose,	\$1,000	Aug. 12, 1855	1853	
Benton,	500	Mar. 18, 1856	1853	Mar. 18, '56
"	500	June 27, "	1854	
Clinton,	500	May 16, 1855	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
Davis,	1,000	Aug. 10, "	1853	" "
Davis, (per Report S. F. Com. additional,)	5,000			
Des Moines,	2,000	Apr. 6, 1855.	1853	Feb. 1, 1855
"	5,000	June 2, 1856.	1854	
Dubuque,	2,000	Aug. 2, 1855.	1853	Aug. 2, 1855
Henry,	600	Feb. 8, "	1853	
"	1,327	Mar. 26, "	1853	Mar. 6, 1855
"	5,000	July 17, 1856	1854	
"	5,000	" "	1854	
Iowa,	300	July 12, 1855		
Jackson,	700	" "	1853	
"	300	Jan. 18, "	1853	
Jasper,	500	Apr. 5, "		
"	2,000	July 19, 1856		
Jefferson,	5,000	May 20, "		
"	2,000	May 31, 1855	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
Johnson,	1,500	Mar. 6, "	1853	" "
"	1,000	Mar. 24, "	1853	Mar. 24, "
"	500	July		July 21, "
"	200	May 19, 1855		Mar. 1, "
"	500	July 14, "	1853	" "
"	3,000	May 3, 1856.	1854	
"	2,000	July 12 "	1854	
Jones,	500	" 1855.	1853	
Keokuk,	1,000	July 14, "	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
Lee,	1,000	Feb. 7, "	1853	
"	1,000	Apr. 9, "	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
"	15,000	May 10, "	1854	Mar. 1, 1855
"	900	Aug. 2, "		
Linn,	500	July 13, "	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
Louisa,	1,500	June 1, "	1853	May 1 "
Lucas,	500	Aug. 15, "	1853	Mar. " "
Mahaska,	514	Aug. 18, "	1853	" " "
Marion,	1,000	July 12, "	1853	" " "
Marshall,	500		1853	" " "

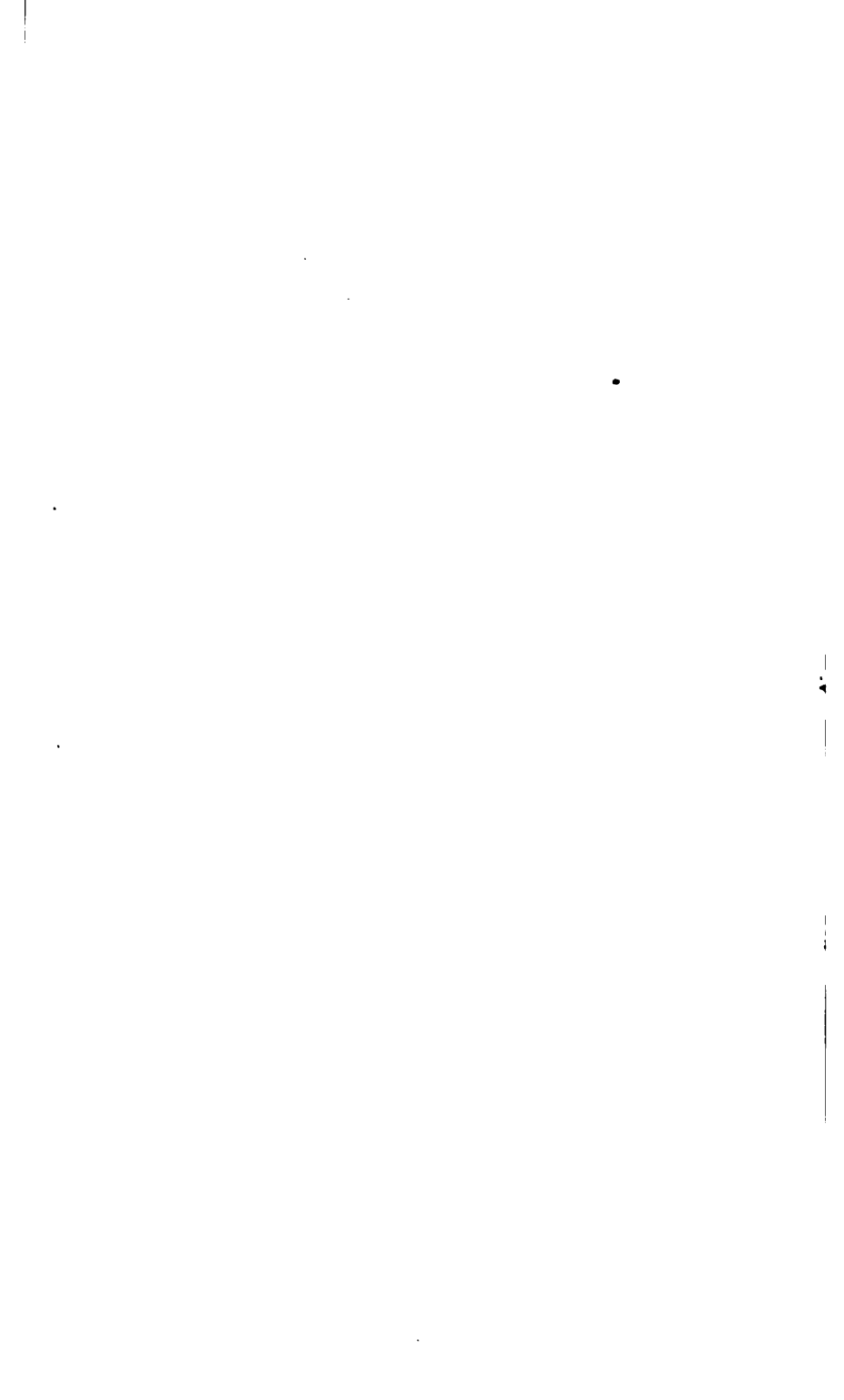
Muscatine,	1,500	May 30, 1855	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
Polk,	1,500	Mar. 13, 1855	1853	Mar. 13, "
Pottawattamie,	500	Feb. 13, 1856	1853	Mar. — "
Scott,	1,500	June 1, 1855	1853	Mar. 1, "
Van Buren,	5,000	May 5, 1856.	1854	_____ 1856
"	1,500	June 5, 1855.	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
Wapello, (Per J. W. Caldwell,)	1,100	Aug. 29, 1855	1853	Mar. 1, 1855
Wapello, (Per J. W. Caldwell,)	400	Oct. 12, 1855	1853	Mar. 1, 1835
Wapello, (Per A. L. Graves,	5,000	May 21, 1856	1854	May 21, 1856
Washington,	500	May 16, 1855	1854	Mar. 1, 1855
"	500	" " "	_____	Mar. 1, 1855
Wayne,	500	Mar. 3, 1856.	1853	_____
Total,	\$92,341 59			
Of which was pd. in '55,	47,841 59			
" " " '56,	39,000 00			
Without date,	5,500 00			

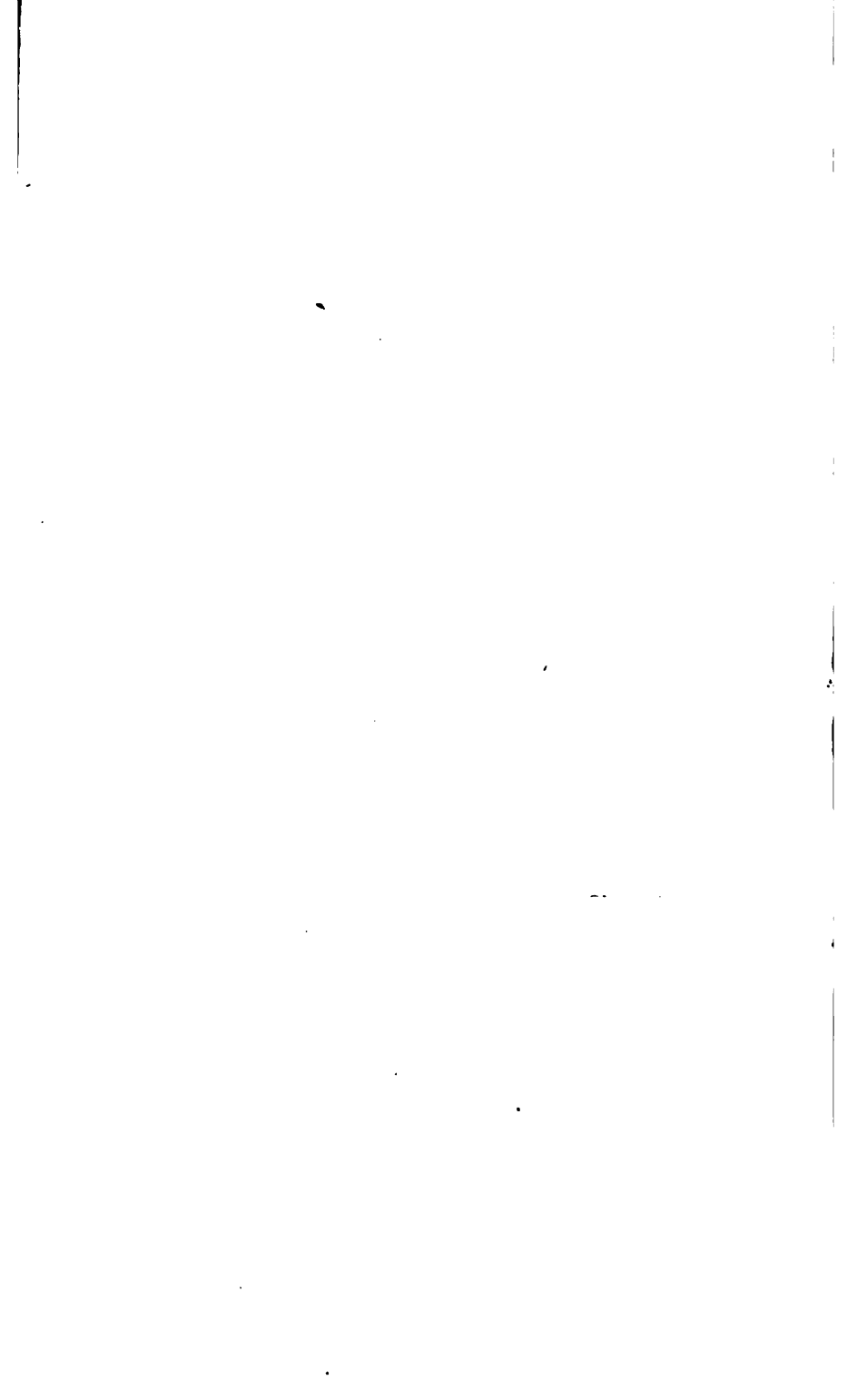
SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—EXHIBIT NO. 5.

Appropriated by act of 1855, January 19th, (Chapter 32,) for contingent expenses of Superin- tendent Public Instruction's Office, for the fiscal years 1855 and 1856,	\$600 00		
February 17th, 1855, drawn by one warrant, favor of J. D. Eads, this date,	600 00		
Of which is vouched for, or accounted for,			000 00
Appropriated by Act of 1858, for Clerk hire and traveling expenses, for the fiscal year 1858,	750 00		
Same for the year 1859, (if office is not abol- ished,)	750 00		
For contingent expenses for the year 1858,	250 00		
			\$1,750 00
March 27, 1858, paid M. L. Fisher on this ac- count, (per Auditor's Books,)	625 00		
May 3, 1858, paid M. L. Fisher, on this ac- count, (per Auditor's Books,)	40 00		665 00
May 31, 1858, balance undrawn, Of the amount drawn, (\$665) is vouched for, or accounted for,			\$1,085 00
	000 00		









R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED TO

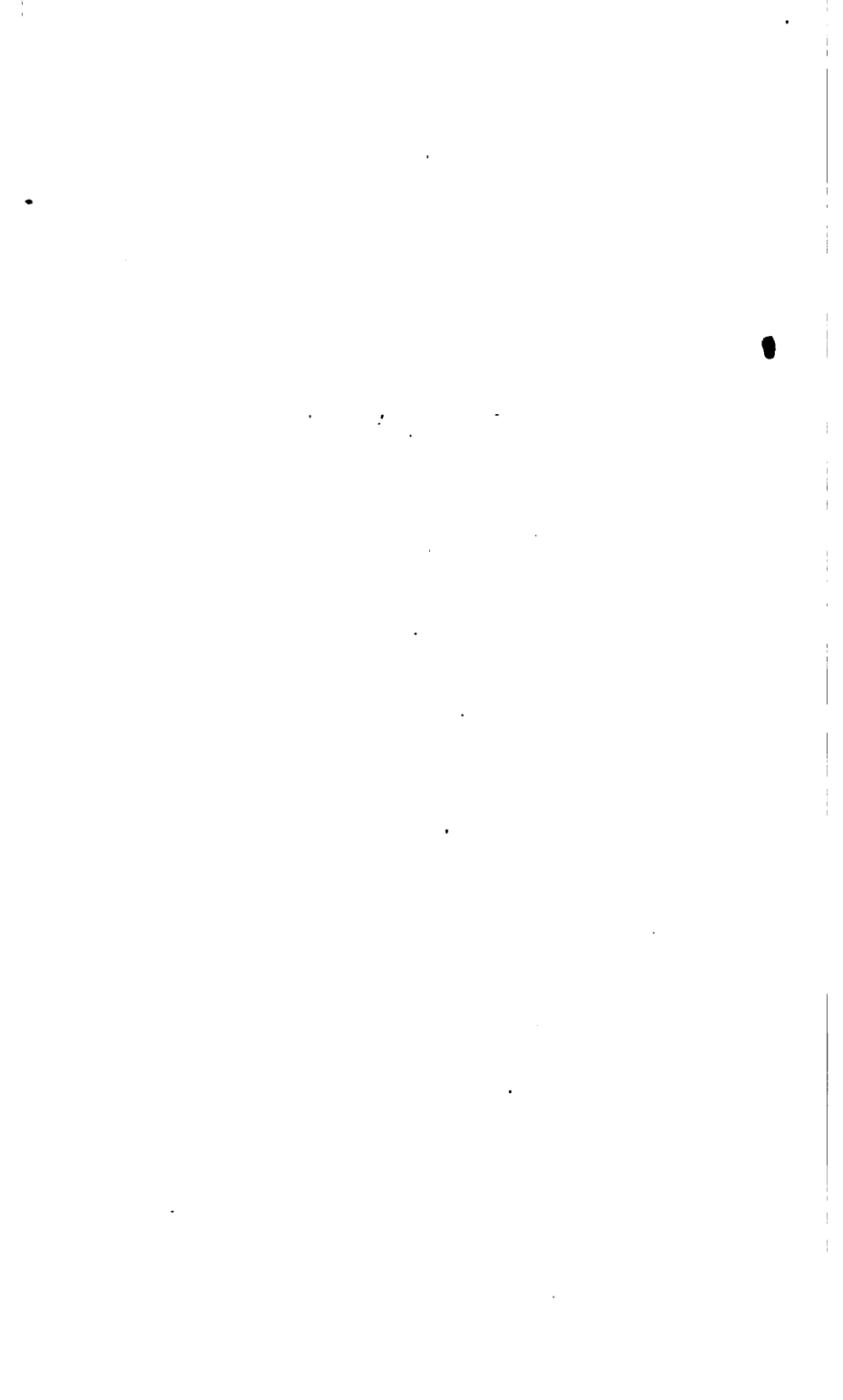
INVESTIGATE

THE SEVERAL

STATE OFFICES,

FOR THE YEARS 1858 AND 1859.

DES MOINES:
JOHN THESDALE STATE PRINTER.
1860.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE SEVERAL STATE OFFICES, FOR THE
YEARS 1858 and 1859.

*To His Excellency, Ralph P. Lowe,
Governor of the State of Iowa :*

The undersigned, appointed Commissioners under the provisions of chapter 160, of the Laws of 1858, respectfully submit the following Report of their examinations.

Their duties were defined in the Act as follows :—

———“to examine the books, papers, vouchers, moneys, securities, and other documents in the hands or possession, or under the control of each and every executive officer of said State, to make out a full, complete and specific, statement of the transactions of each of said officers, with, for or on behalf of the State, showing the true balance or balances in each and every case, and report the same to the Governor, with such suggestions as they may deem proper.”

The Act contemplated a report to be made by the 1st of June, following its passage. It is hardly possible that when this date was fixed, the Legislature had considered the extent of their requirements, the number of offices to be examined, the numerous books, documents, papers, and accounts, especially in the Treasurer's, Auditor's, and Superintendent's offices, amounting to thousands, and covering the work of several years, by principals and dep-

uties, in the offices. The work was much more extended and laborious than had been anticipated. The want of an established system and order in some of the departments, which had characterized their books, papers, and accounts for several years back, contributed to embarrass the examination, and to prolong it.

These facts rendered it impossible to complete the investigation between the time of their appointment, in April, and 1st of June, 1858. A portion of the work was then finished, and a partial examination of the other offices made. The undersigned have since completed their examinations, with a belief in their faithfulness and accuracy.

The object of the Commissioners was to bring their examinations up to a fixed period, from which future investigations could be dated. No such former rest in accounts was afforded to them, nor was there a register, or memorandum, or classification, of books, papers, and documents, which furnished them a starting point for their investigations. These difficulties they have sought to remedy for the future by the Exhibits appended to the separate report upon each office. By reference to these, the books and papers pertaining to each office may be found, and their custody ascertained, with a general description of their contents.

Owing to the varying legislation of the General Assembly, and perhaps to official inattention, various important books and papers were not found in the proper custody. These, as far as practicable, were traced out, examined, and left in the custody indicated by existing laws. For details they refer to the several Reports.

The Commissioners have found occasion for various suggestions, to secure safety, increase facility, and promote uniformity, in the administration of the affairs of the several departments. These are made in connection with the offices and with the topics to which they relate; and for the details they refer to the separate Reports subjoined. They especially urge that every Report made by an Executive officer to the Governor, should be first recorded in a "Report Record," by the officer reporting, and the originals preserved in the Governor's office, instead of lost in the office of the State Printer.

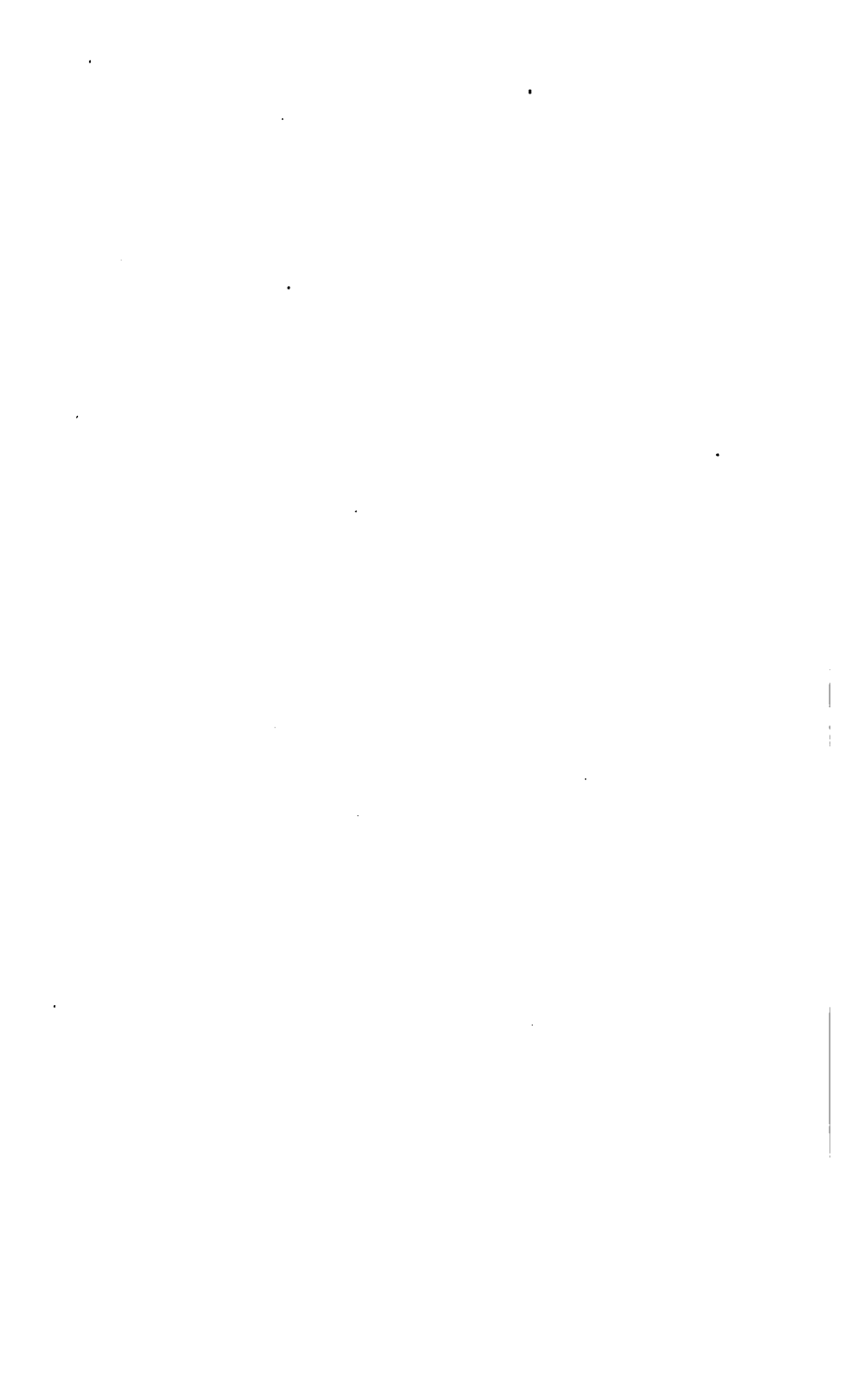
In the numerous figures to be examined, and arithmetical calculations to be made, and tables compiled, it is quite possible errors may be found. But the utmost care has been taken to avoid them.

Respectfully commending to your attention the facts and sug-

gestions of the following Report, we submit the same to your consideration : namely :

1. On the Governor's office.
2. On the office of Secretary of State.
3. On the office of Auditor of State.
4. On the office of Treasurer of State.
5. On the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.
6. On the office of Register of State Lands.

JOHN A. KASSON, }
J. M. GRIFFITH, } Commissioners.
THOMAS SEELY, }



EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY, RALPH P. LOWE, GOVERNOR.

This department of administration has never been practically organized, and its business systematized, until the entrance into office of the present incumbent. Most of the States in the Union have introduced into their executive offices as complete regulations and system, as in the several other administrative departments. When the regular and occasional duties imposed on the Executive of the State are considered, the appointments he makes, the correspondence he conducts, the reports he reviews, the grants to the validity of which his signature is necessary, his power over the military affairs and military property of the State, his requisitions for arrest of persons and his pardoning power, his necessarily numerous acts of official duty in other directions, it must be evident that an Executive Chamber at the Capitol, with proper provision for the classification and safe-keeping of official papers, and documents, and for the record of official transactions, should constitute a part of the permanent system of administration of the State.

No papers or records of the Executives of the territorial government are now to be found in the possession of the State Government. None of the papers or records of the Governors of the State prior to Governor Grimes, now remain in the possession of the State, so far as we can ascertain. The correspondence of this office during the term of Governor Grimes, has been preserved; but no other papers of his term, nor books, are found in the office.

Governor Lowe has instituted efforts, which promise to be successful, to obtain the official letters and papers of Governors Lu-

cas, and Clarke, and at least a part of those of Governor Chambers, of the Territory. It is expected that these will contain important facts respecting the Missouri boundary question, arising from which this State has a claim on the General Government. It is not known that any other executive papers can now be recovered.

Their absence indicates the necessity for the permanent preservation of the official books and papers of this office.

These, as now preserved and used, are the following :

1. An *Executive Journal*, containing entries of Executive appointments, and of current executive business.
2. A book containing *abstracts of letters received*.
3. A letter book, containing copies (by the pen) of official letters sent.
4. Files of all letters and papers received at this office, classified by subjects.
5. A book containing entries of pardons, and reasons and facts connected therewith.

The office also contains a Library, of limited extent, arranged under the present administration, and consisting mainly of publications made by authority of this State, and exchanges or contributions from other States, and from the United States.

We beg to suggest a further provision for the wants of this office. We have elsewhere referred to the need, in other State offices, of a volume of records of reports made by those officers to the General Assembly, or to the Governor. The same necessity exists in this office for a manuscript record, well indexed by subjects, of all Executive Proclamations, and communications to the General Assembly. With the lapse of time, the printed copies may be lost ; they are, even now, obtained with difficulty for the earlier periods of our brief history as a State and Territory. But if it were certain that printed copies would be preserved, these are liable to serious errors in printing, especially so far as they relate to the statements embraced in figures. Written copies do not appear to have been preserved in the office, and a loss of the original before printing, is so far possible as to present a further reason for the preservation of an authentic copy, or the original itself, in a manuscript record. This volume, with its index, would be of great value to future incumbents of the office, upon their

entrance thereupon, furnishing ready access to the information it may contain, and the State policy from time to time recommended by the Executive.

We present these further subjects for consideration :

Until the General Assembly shall see fit to provide an executive mansion at the Capital of the State, it can hardly be expected that the Governor will permanently reside there during his term of office. Some provision ought to be made for keeping the executive office open at the Capital during his absence, and for the despatch of the public business, within certain limits, and under his general direction. It has heretofore been accomplished indirectly. If the necessity exists for doing it at all, it should be so provided for by law that it may be done directly, by an established authority. He is charged by the constitution with the custody of the Great Seal of State. If this is used in his absence, it should be by fixed regulations. The extent of the duties and business of this office is annually increasing, and adequate facilities are demanded for its careful and systematic administration.

We, therefore, suggest the provision by law for an executive Secretary, who shall reside at the seat of government, and shall be authorized and required to keep a record of all executive Acts, and in the absence of the Governor, to affix the seal of State to such documents as the Governor shall expressly authorize by writing, countersigning, all such with his own name, and attestation.

The duties of Secretary of State, directly pertinent to his office, are already laborious and very much extended, and annually increasing with the growth of the State. It would complicate them still more to impose on him the additional duties of which we speak, and which, in fact, pertain to another department. While the population of the State was small, and each class of duties limited in extent, a great variety of business was collected in his office. Even then the error of the system was made apparent by the loss of valuable papers, and the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the records, the dangerous results of which are not yet fully ascertained.

We subjoin an account of the Governor, with the Contingent Fund of his office, up to June 1, 1858. (See exhibit.)

Also statement of the General Contingent Fund, which is under the exclusive control of the Executive, to same date. (Ibid.)

No account appears to have been kept by the Governors, now or heretofore, of the disbursement of this fund. The amounts to be paid therefrom are drawn as required, the unexpended balance always remaining in the treasury. The Auditor's accounts show the date when, the parties to whom, and the amounts, paid from this fund. It has always, in this State, and we believe elsewhere, been regarded as distinct from all other accounts, and is usually subject to legislative examination by special committees. Nevertheless, it seems proper that a special account of its disbursement should be preserved, subject to such examination, in the Governor's office; while it may be inexpedient to require vouchers in all cases to be deposited in the Auditor's office. The vouchers should be preserved, with the account, in the Governor's office, where a special legislative committee may have access to them.

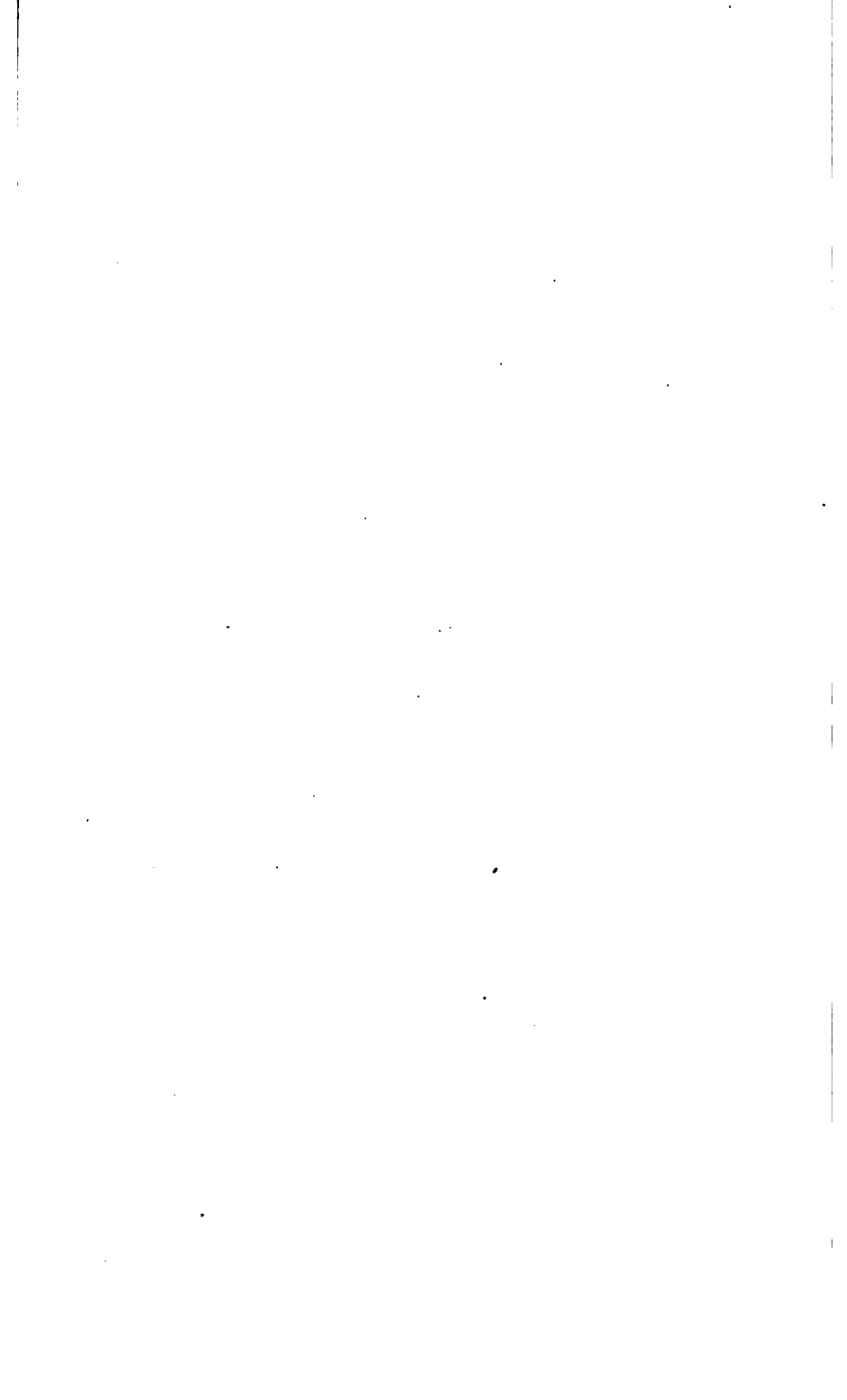
Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KASSON,	}	Commissioners.
J. M. GRIFFITH,		
THOMAS SEELY,		

EXECUTIVE OFFICE—EXHIBIT.

GOV. LOWE in account with Contingent Fund of his office.

1858	Chap. 161, § 2. By appropriation for 2 years.....	\$2,000 00
March 24, 1858	To this amount drawn and expended for services of clerk in his office....	300 00
June 1, 1858	By unexpended and undrawn balance this date.....	\$1,700 00
SAME, IN ACC'T WITH GENERAL CONTINGENT FUND.		
Nov. 1, 1857	Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1855	\$1,355 69
May 31, 1858	Amount since drawn for claims thereon as audited to date.....	744 90
June 1, 1858	Undrawn balance of General Contingent Fund.....	\$ 610 79



OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

HON. E. SELLS, SECRETARY.

See Code, Chap. 6; Acts of 1853, Chap. 89, Chap. 102; of 1855, Chap. 82, Chap. 138, Chap. 163; of 1857, Chap. 246, J. R. No. 28, p. 467, Chap. 228, §2, Chap. 257, §12 and §3; of 1858, Chap. 161, §§3, 22, ———; of 1851, Chap. 98, §12.

The order and system of this office deserve commendation. The files are, for the most part, carefully preserved and classified.

The exhibit hereto, No. 1, shows the books and papers deposited herein. The three record books, containing record of deeds to Iowa City Lots, would more appropriately belong to the office of State Register of Lands, and we suggest the transfer thereof to that office.

The Secretary, by the Code (Chap. 6) and by various acts since, has been charged with the superintendence of the publication and indexing of the laws, at the close of each session of the General Assembly. In the examination of all these laws, in the prosecution of our duties as Commissioners, our attention has been called to the imperfect and incomplete condition of the indexes provided to the several volumes of session acts. Many laws are not at all referred to under the proper heads, some of which we have casually discovered, and may have omitted others. A proper index is as important as the publication itself.

We suggest that, by provision of law, if necessary, it should be required of the Secretary to index both by the *subject* of the law, and by the name or description of every *officer* or *person* whose duties or liabilities are mentioned therein, or affected thereby. We attribute the non-compliance with some provisions of law, by various officers, to the fact that the indexes contained no reference to their official name or official duties.

SECTION II.

The original Constitution for Iowa, as proposed by the Convention of 1844, is preserved in this office. The original Constitution of 1846, under which this State was organized, and admitted into the Union, cannot be found. The original Constitution of 1857, neatly enrolled and well bound, is deposited and preserved in this department.

SECTION III.

The disbursement law (Chap. 163, Acts 1855,) has not been complied with in this office, so far as appears from its books and papers prior to the entrance of Mr. Sells into the office. It has since been but partially complied with by Mr. Sells. He has kept an account with the fund appropriated to his office, showing when, to whom, and for what his disbursements were made. But he has not preserved any receipts or vouchers for his disbursements. It was the opinion of this officer, that the 12th section of the appropriation act of 1857, superseded the provisions of the law aforesaid of 1855, and he accordingly conformed to the law of 1857, only. And we are satisfied as to the correctness of his accounts, finding, in fact, that up to Nov. 1, 1857, he paid something more on this account, than the accounts claimed and audited in the office of the State Auditor.

Nevertheless, we do not regard this 12th section of the law of 1857, as repealing or suspending the general act of 1855. It duplicates the provision of the latter touching the keeping of an account with the fund, and adds the new provision, that the accounts to be paid out of this fund by any officer, shall be audited and paid "as other claims are audited and paid." No moneys from the fund are to be allowed except those thus audited and paid. The language is not precise, and the real intent somewhat obscure. But there is no repealing clause in the latter act, and it can therefore be construed as repealing only so much of the prior general act, as is inconsistent with it. We reconcile both acts, and find them consistent, by construing the provision of 1857 as intended to prevent the officers, respectively, from drawing the appropriation, or any part of it, from the Treasury, until the liability was incurred and the bill audited. The latter provision thus becomes cumulative instead of superseding the former general and permanent act.

Should there be a doubt on the subject, we regard it as the better policy to construe all laws intending to guard the expenditure of public moneys in a manner to increase, rather than restrict, the public security.

Our exhibit hereto, No. 2, shows the condition of this account with Mr. Sells; also of the prior account with Mr. McCleary, of the contingent fund of this office, commencing with January, 1851.

By the act of 1857, it is limited to the pay of Clerks and Deputies. Before, it is called a "contingent fund." By the act of 1858, it embraces both styles.

It appears to have been the former custom in this, and in some other offices, to draw, immediately after the appropriation law was passed, the whole sum, in gross, appropriated for two years' service of the office, and to render no account thereof subsequently. This custom continued in this office, until the change introduced by Mr. Sells, as above stated. The condition of the account (shown in exhibit No. 2,) at the end of nineteen months, out of three fiscal years, shows the advantages of the new system.

The law of 1855, Chap. 163, applied to the appropriations of that year. We find no account, however, of Mr. McCleary's disbursements during those two years, as well as none for the preceding years. The whole appropriation for two years, was formerly drawn within a few days after the appropriation was made. This practice was intended to be checked by the 12th section of the act of 1857. But this provision, in our opinion, could be construed to extend no further than to cover the appropriations immediately preceding it, to which it evidently refers. *Noscitur a sociis*. It was neither retroactive, nor prospective, beyond the disbursement of those sums.

SECTION IV.

By joint resolution No. 28, A. D. 1857, the Secretary of State was made the keeper of the weights and measures of this State, and had charge of the building erected for their safe keeping, and was specially required to see them preserved from injury.

These valuable standards remain now at Iowa City, and out of the immediate care and supervision of this office. Their delicacy and value were such as to deter him from their removal with the other public movable property of the State, at the time of the

change of the Capital. We suggest this fact, that any further action needed in respect thereto, may be considered by the Governor.

SECTION V.

The account of sales of Codes and Session Acts by the Secretary of State, will be found in our exhibit hereto, No. 3.

SECTION VI.

The exhibit hereto, No. 1, shows the list of official bonds now on file in this office. Their importance imperatively requires their record in a proper book to be provided therefor, upon which we make some suggestions in the report relating to the office of State Register.

SECTION VII.

The stationery account, which is under the especial supervision of this officer, has become very important, and may need some further legal guard. The act (1853, §3, Chap. 102,) provides that he shall supply all the stationery required for public use by certain State officers therein named, and the General Assembly, "taking receipts of the proper officers therefor. It also provides for his furnishing the public printer with all paper needed by him for the prompt discharge of his duties; but does not seem, by its terms, to require the Secretary to take his receipt, or charge him with the paper delivered.

We suggest that his receipt should also be required, like those of State officers, for all paper delivered to him for public use. It might be expedient to open a regular account with stationery in this office, charging the account with all stationery delivered under the State contracts, and crediting it with all amounts delivered to State officers, General Assembly, and public printer.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KASSON,	} Commissioners.
J. M. GRIFFITH,	
THOMAS SEELY,	

EXHIBIT NO. I.

A LIST OF THE BOOKS AND PAPERS IN THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

- 1st. *Three Record Books*, In which are recorded all State roads surveyed in the State of Iowa, giving the report of the Commissioners with the plat and field notes of each road.
- 2d. *One Record Book*, In which are recorded articles of Incorporation of various incorporated companies in this State; acceptances of land grants by railroads; and transfers of lands of the River Improvement to the Des Moines Navigation and R. R. Co.
- 3d. *Three Record Books*, In which are recorded all deeds to Iowa City Lots.
- 4th. *One Book*, Containing the report of the Commissioners that located the Capital at Monroe City, with a list of lots sold, names of purchasers, &c.
- 5th. *An Executive Register*, In which are entered all official acts of the Governor reported to this office.
- 6th. *A Register*, Of all officers appointed by the Governor.
- 7th. *One Notarial Register*, In which are entered the names of Notaries Public, the date of their Commission, date of qualification, and date of filing their certificate of qualification.
- 8th. *One Register*, In which are entered the names of Commissioners of Deeds of the different States, with the date of their Commission, date of qualification, and date of filing their official oath.
- 9th. *One Register*, In which the names of county officers are entered, the office to which each is elected, and the date of the expiration of their terms of office.
- 10th. *One Book*, In which an account is kept of all books which the Secretary of State is required to distribute to the several counties.
- 11th. *One Book*, In which an account is kept of session laws sold by the Secretary of State, and Stationery furnished to the General Assembly and State officers.
- 12th. *One Minute Book*, "*B*", Containing daily entries of different transactions of the Secretary of State, commencing with the State Government, and extending to Nov. 1856; also including some items of account.

13th. *One Book*, In which the doings of the Census Board are entered.

14th. 33 *Bound Volumes* of the original enrolled laws of the Territory and State of Iowa.

15th. 40 *Bound Volumes*, being original census returns of the State of Iowa.

16th. 9 *Bound Volumes*, being Journals of the Council and House of Representative of the Territory of Iowa.

17th. *One Record Book*, In which are recorded the abstracts of elections.

18th. *One Bound Volume*, being the engrossed and original Constitution of Iowa, adopted A. D., 1857.

OFFICIAL PAPERS OF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1. *Bonds filed since the year 1851, with the names of persons giving the same, and the date of filing of each Bond, &c.*

NAMES.	OFFICE.	FILING.
Henry Jewett,	Dep. Warden Penitentiary,	Sept. 24, 1851
Richard Quinton,		Dec. 19, "
Sam'l Bressler,	Clerk of Penitentiary,	Sept. 24, "
Geo. Gillaspy,	Reg. D. R. Improvement,	Mar. 11, "
Richard Quinton,	Warden Penitentiary,	Aug. 23, "
Thos. H. Benton,	Sup. Pub. Instruction,	July 28, "
Israel Kester,	State Librarian,	Feb. 10, "
Geo. Grigsby,	Deputy Warden Penitentiary,	Aug. 30, "
V. P. Vanantwerp,	Com. D. R. Improvement,	Mar. 11, "
Geo. Grigsby,	Sup. Penitentiary,	Feb. 27, "
Wm. H. Merritt,	State Printer,	Apr. 30, "
Hart & Keesecker,	State Printers,	Feb. 6, "
Wm. Patter,	Auditor of State,	Dec. 8, 1852
M. L. Morris,	State Treasurer,	Dec. 4, "
Martin L. Morris,	State Librarian,	Dec. 16, "
Wm. A. Hornish,	State Printer,	Mar. 28, 1853
D. C. Cloud,	Attorney General,	Sept. 10, "
Geo. S. Hampton,	Clerk Supreme Court,	Mar. 10, "
Geo. Grigsby,	(care of State Arms),	Mar. 5, "
Wm. H. Leech,	Clerk Penitentiary,	Dec. 24, "
Geo. Gillaspy,	Reg. D. R. Improvement,	May 18, "
J. H. Bonney,	Com. D. R. "	May 20, "
Paul C. Jeffries,	Reg. D. R. "	Feb. 16, "
Mahony & Dorr,	State Printers,	May 26, "
Geo Grigsby,	Warden Penitentiary,	Jan. 21, "
D. C. Dunlap,	Clerk "	Mar. 5, "
Nath'l McCullough,	Dep. Warden, "	Feb. 7, "
M. L. Morris,	State Treasurer,	Dec. 4, 1854
Jacob Peters,	Dep. Warden Penitentiary,	Apr. 18, "
A. J. Stephens,	Auditor of State,	Dec. 4, "
John Pattee,	Dep. Auditor of State,	Dec. 4, "
D. C. Cloud,	Attorney General,	Sept. 28, "
Jas. D. Eads,	Sup. Pub. Instruction,	June 10, "
Anson Hart,	Reg. State Land Office,	May 5, 1855
Wm. Coles,	State Binder,	May 9, "
H. W. Lathrop,	Treas. State University,	June 4, "
Wm. McKay,	Com. D. R. Improvement,	May 23, "
Wm. Vandever,	Clerk Supreme Court,	June 28, "
John Pattee,	Auditor of State,	Oct. 3, "
John H. More,	Dep. Warden Penitentiary,	Apr. 27, "

Official Papers of the Secretary's Office—Continued.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	FILING.
J. O. Lockwood,	Reg. D. R. Improvement,	May 18, 1855
Francis A. Barker,	Warden Penitentiary,	Mar. 10, "
Abel Beach,	Dep. Auditor,	Dec. 15, "
John C. Culberson,	T. B'd Trustees D. & D. Asylum	Feb. 9, "
John Pattee,	State Librarian,	Jan. 30, "
P. Moriarty,	State Printer,	Feb. 26, "
James D. Eads,	Sup. Pub. Instruction,	May 16, "
James D. Eads,	" " "	Dec. 21, "
John L. Young,	Clerk Penitentiary,	Jan. 20, 1856
S. A. Rice,	Attorney General,	Sept. 26, "
John Pattee,	Auditor of State,	Dec. 3, "
Edward Manning,	Com. D. R. Improvement,	Dec. 2, "
Abel Beach,	Dep. Auditor,	Dec. 3, "
Martin L. Morris,	State Treasurer,	Dec. 13, "
Martin L. Morris,	" " "	Dec. 2, "
Edwin Manning,	Com. D. R. Improvement,	July 2, 1857
Joseph C. Stone,	Sup. Pub. Instruction,	Mar. 4, "
A. P. Luse & Hiram Price,	Printing Debates Const. Conv.	Jan. 27, 1857
Wm. M. Coles,	State Binder,	Jan. 29, "
Robert Hutchinson,	Treas. Inst. Blind,	Mar. 26, "
Phineas Inskeep,	Warden Penitentiary,	Apr. 27, "
Maturin L. Fisher,	Sup. Pub. Instruction,	June 9, "
John Teesdale,	State Printer,	Oct. 15, "
Wm. Crum,	Treas. Inst. Deaf and Dumb,	Jan. 4, 1858
F. M. Mills,	State Binder,	Feb. 6, "
John Teesdale,	State Printer,	Feb. 1, "

2. Election Returns.

3. Contested Election Papers.

4. Papers pertaining to the Iowa Penitentiary.

5. Pardons and Requisitions, left here prior to Gov. Lowe's administration, since which time all such documents have been filed in the Executive office.

6. Communications, &c., from the General Land Office.

7. Papers pertaining to the Des Moines River Improvement Company.

8. Executive Communications.

9. Returns of Criminal Convictions.

10. Certificates of purchase, of Iowa City Lots.

11. Certificates of the qualification of Notaries Public.

12. Official oaths of Commissioners of Deeds residing in other States.

13. Bills of Legislature, one package, and sundry freight bills.

14. Miscellaneous papers, accounts, &c.

15. Communications to the Secretary.

16. Receipts for expenditures, and distribution of books.

17. Articles of Incorporation, under Incorporation Law.

18. Abstracts made by the Board of State Canvassers, of the votes cast in the several counties, for the election of State and other officers.

19. State Road Reports, with plats and field notes pertaining to the same.

20. Reports of the several County Judges, of the names of county officers, with the date of the expiration of their term of office.

21. Four plats, showing the definite location of the "Burlington and Missouri River Railroad." The "Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad." The "Iowa Central Air Line Railroad," and the "Dubuque and Pacific Railroad."

22. Reports showing the receipts and expenditures of the above named Railroads for the year 1857.

23. An acceptance of the proposition of a Joint Resolution of the 7th General Assembly, by the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

24. Report of the Commissioners to locate the seat of Government.

25. A Lease, Deeds, &c., made to the State of Iowa, for certain property therein specified.

26. A Report of the Special Committee, to investigate the affairs of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

27. A Report of the Special Committee to investigate alleged frauds in the location of the Capitol at Des Moines.

28. The original Constitution proposed by the convention of 1844, as signed by them; the same consisting of detached papers, or articles, now tied in a bundle, not being in a convenient form for binding.

29. The engrossed and signed Constitution of 1846, cannot be found in this office. But there is a package of the detached reports of Committees thereupon, and of separate articles.

OFFICE OF SEC'Y OF STATE—EXHIBIT NO. 2.

E. SELLS, Sec'y, in account with appropriation for Clerks and Deputies of office, &c.

1857. Chap. 257, §3. Appropriation for hire of Clerks and Deputies for 2 yr's, 1857-8.....	\$1,200.00	
To am't audited at various times and allowed, as per acc'ts in Sec'y's and Auditors offices, up to Oct. 31, 1857, drawn.....	559.39	
Nov. 1, 1857. Undrawn balance of appropriation of 1857.....		\$640.61
1858. Chap. 161, §3. Further app'n therefor, for the y'rs '58 and '59, and for contingencies,		2,000.00
Total for the service of years 1858-9.....		2,640.61
To amount drawn against same, in divers sums, as audited and allowed up to May 31, 1858..		723.75
June 1, 1858. Undrawn bal. of appropriations,		\$1,916.86

GEORGE W. McCLEARY, Sec'y of State, in account with contingent fund of office.

1851. Chap. 89, §2. App'n for the y'rs 1851-2,		\$400.00
1851. Jan. 6. To amount drawn per warrant..	\$400.00	
1853. Chap. 28, §3. App'n for years 1853-4..		600.00
1853. Feb. 5. To amount drawn this date....	660.00	
1855. Chap. 32, §3. App'n for years 1855-6..		1,000.00
1855. Jan. 25. To amount drawn this date....	1,000.00	
	2,000.00	2,000.00
Of which no account, or vouchers, are found in the office.		

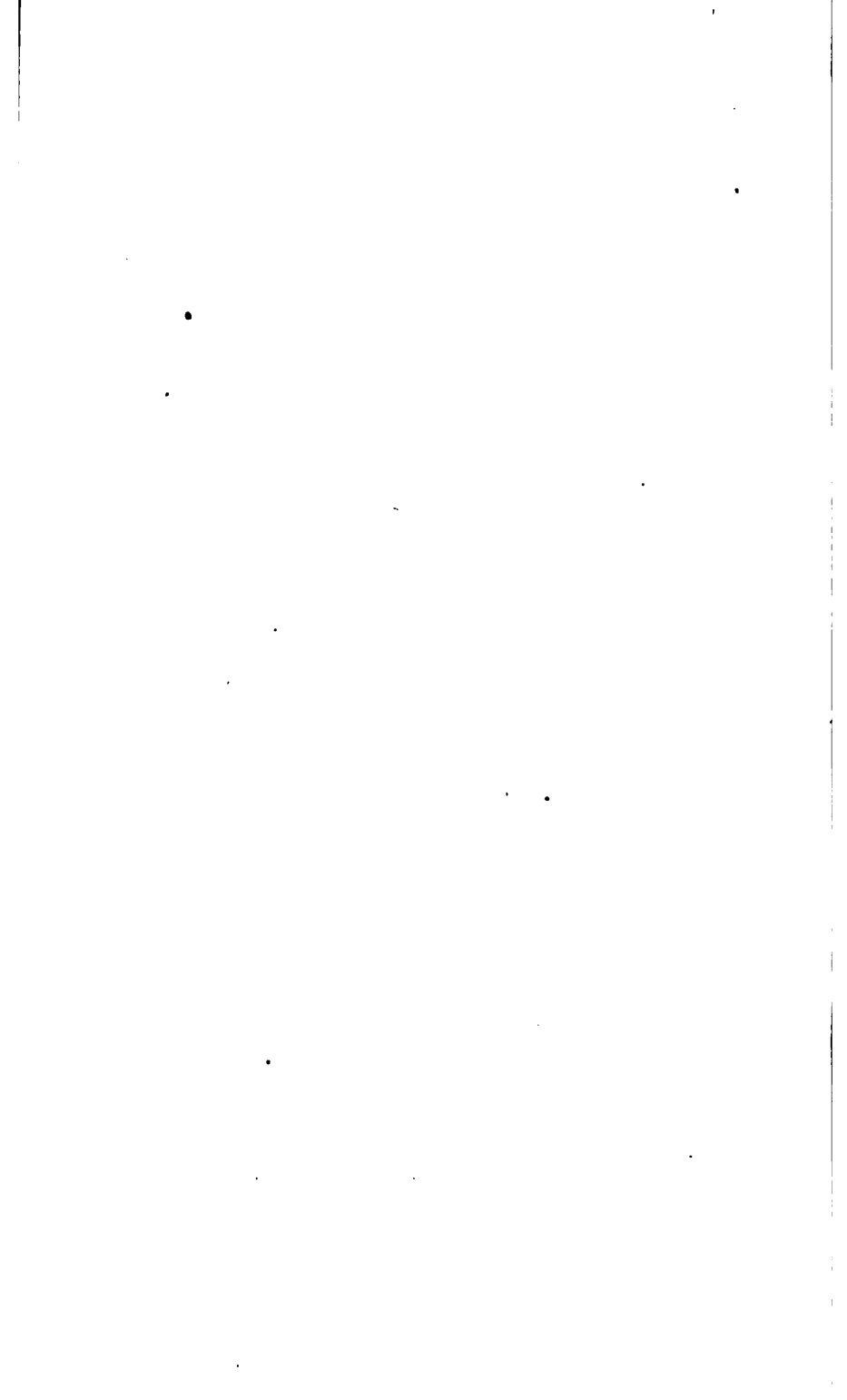
OFFICE OF SEC'Y OF STATE—EXHIBIT NO. 3.

G. W. McCLEARY, Sec'y, in account with sales of Codes and Session Laws.

Dr. To amount sales of Code up to Feb. 12, '52, per his account.....	•	\$135.00
Cr. By amount paid Treasurer Feb. 12, 1852, per his account.....		135.00
Dr. To amount sales 24 copies of Code, from Feb. 12, '52, to Dec. 31, '54, per his acc't,	\$60.00	
Dr. To am't sales 25 copies Code, during the years 1855-6, per his account.....	62.50	122.50
<p>NOTE.—There is no credit against this item. But we find in the Auditor's books a note of the payment of \$174, by Mr. McCleary, into the Treasury, the following year, (1857.)</p>		

E. SELLS, Secretary, in account with same.

Dr. To amount sales Code and Session Laws from Dec. 1, 1856, to May 31, 1858, per his account.....		\$84.75
Cr. By am't paid State Treasurer, May 31, '58, per his account.....		64.75
Dr. To balance June 1, 1858.....		\$20.00
<p>NOTE.—This balance was made by an error in addition, discovered since the payment.</p>		



STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

HON. MARTIN L. MORRIS, TREASURER.

DECEMBER 6, 1852, TO MAY 31, 1858, INCLUSIVE.

Code, Chap. 8. Chap. 65, §1018: law of 1855, Chap. 163, and special references below. Also Laws of 1858, Chap. 152, §§ 68, 69, 70, 79, 80, 82, 83 ; and, Chap. 7.

The State Treasurer has had charge of four distinct funds, as follows:

1. The University Fund.
2. The Saline Land Fund.
3. The Five per cent Fund.
4. The General Revenue.

We report upon them in their order.

1. His connection with the University Fund commenced with his term of office, Dec. 6, 1852, when he received the money and notes belonging to the fund from his predecessor in office. It closed in July, 1855, when he made a settlement with the Treasurer of the University, under the provisions of the Act of 1855, chapter 136, § 9.

We find in his office the receipts then taken from the University Treasurer, which are vouchers for a larger amount than by his accounts now remaining in the office we could have ascertained against him. These accounts submitted to our inspection, are so imperfect that we could not have stated the account reliably. A more accurate account may have been kept, and turned over to the University at the settlement aforesaid.

The law referred to provided that the receipts to be taken on

such settlement should be the Treasurer's vouchers in his settlement with the State. As they more than cover the balance, we can ascertain from the remaining accounts, we report this account adjusted, and no balance against the State Treasurer.

2. The Saline Land Fund: (See Laws 1853, Chap. 71, § 7; of 1855, Chap. 136, § 9; of 1851, Chap. 96, §§ 5, 10; of 1856, Chap. 47, § 2; of 1858, Chap. 139.)

In 1851, this fund was appropriated for the founding and endowment of a Lunatic Asylum. All but \$8,000 was to be invested at interest, and the interest going to the support of the Institution; the \$8,000 authorized to be expended in building and furnishing. It was also provided that \$5,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Medical College at Keokuk.

In 1853, the proceeds of the sales were ordered to be paid into the State Treasury.

In 1855, the State Treasurer was required to deliver over to the University Treasurer all moneys, papers, &c., of the Saline Fund, (as well as the University Fund;) but no appropriation thereof was made. It was only a change of custody.

It does not appear that this change was ever effected.

In 1856, all the proceeds of sale of Saline Lands were appropriated to the construction of the Insane Asylum, whether in the hands of the State Treasurer, or elsewhere.

In 1858, this last appropriation was repealed, and there is now in the Treasury, at the disposal of the General Assembly, the balance of \$1,292 45.

For the particulars of this account we refer to our Exhibit No. 1, as gathered from the statements on the Treasurer's books.

It appears from this abstract, that the whole sum of proceeds of Saline Lands received into the State Treasury, up to 1st June, 1858, is, from counties..... \$26,551 14

From interest on loans by State Treasurer..... 579 53

Total receipts..... \$27,130 67

There has been paid to the Medical College..... \$5,000

There has been paid to the Insane Asylum..... 20,838 22

There remains unexpended balance.... 1,292 45 \$27,130 67

It will be observed that the amount above stated as paid over to the account of the Insane Asylum..... \$20,838 22

Differs from the amount given by the Asylum Commissioners 15,436 81

(As stated in their Exhibit B., to their report of January 1, 1858,) by..... \$5,401 41

It is possible this balance is out on loan, and the proceeds have not come into the hands of the Commissioners.

We suggest the propriety of some disposition of the balance of this Saline Fund that shall render it productive, either by investment, or appropriation.

3. The Five per cent. Fund: (See Laws of 1857, chap. 1, 3, 5, 10, 187, 201, [chap. 162]). Also, of 1851, chap. 51, section 4. Of 1856, J. R. No. 9. Of 1858, chap. 35,—chap. 60,—chap. 139,—chap. 158.

This account is kept in a special book, marked "School Fund, Treasurer's Office."

The first entry charges the Treasurer with receipt from the United States, under date of January 1, 1857, (should be Decem'r. 26, 1856,) of \$185,785 32

The principal and interest are subsequently entered in the same account, instead of being separated; but there is a further entry, Sept. 21, 1857, from the United States, of..... 34,219 34

And eliminating an item of principal, as shown by Mr. Beck's report, from the entry here of "interest from J.M. Beck," being the principal of C. B. Waite's note paid..... 1,000 00

We have the total of the principal of this Fund, heretofore paid into the State Treasury, and with which Mr. Morris is chargeable..... \$221,004 66

Of this sum he received directly from the United States 220,004 66

This sum he received from Waite, per J. M. Beck, 1,000 00

\$221,004 66

There was no rest, or balance struck in the account, whether of principal or interest. But the law of 1857, (chap. 201) made it his duty to add the interest received on loans, made out of the Five per cent. Fund, to the principal received from the U. States, and include the whole in the apportionment to be made by him. This apportionment bore date March 5, 1857.

Presuming this to have been his action, we made a rest in the account, embracing both interest and principal, at that date, *excluding therefrom the interest owing on State loans*, and in arrear at that date, and so made the amount for loan or distribution, at that date, under the law aforesaid, as follows :

Principal from the United States...	\$185,785 32	
1857. March 5. Interest received on individual loans made by J. D. Eads..	2,238 00	
	<hr/>	\$188,023 32
The apportionment record, which had not yet been transferred to the book, states the amount apportioned at.....	130,523 38	
There was loaned to the State (chap. 5, of 1857,).....	57,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$188,023 38
The discrepancy is only.....		06

Note—[This was subsequently ascertained to be correct, and the Treasurer has since stated the account on his books accordingly.]

There were also two vouchers for payments to counties under this distribution, not entered on the books. These have been credited, and we arrive at the following result :

1857. Amount for disbursement up to March 5.....		\$188,023 32
Loaned to the State previously.....	57,500 00	
1858. May 31. Distributed to counties, per satisfactory vouchers.....	129,566 37	
	<hr/>	\$187,066 37
Balance apportioned but not paid....		\$956 95
To this sum is to be added the payment from the United States, of Sept. 1857.....		34,219 34

And the amount of Waite's note, paid.....	1,000 00
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Making the total of the principal in the State Treasury, May 31, 1858.....	\$36,176 29
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The law under which this apportionment was made, (1857, chap. 201, sec. 4,) seems to us to have comprehended the interest then in arrear for two years, on the State loans from the School Fund. This opinion is strengthened by reference to the terms of the Acts of 1851, (chap. 51, sec. 4,) and of 1856, (page 100,) and of 1857, (chap. 5); the faith of the State having been uniformly pledged for the prompt payment of the interest, by the terms of its law.

In absence of a law prohibiting its officers from carrying out the provisions alike of the law, and the contract entered into under it, we deem the laws and the contracts a sufficient warrant for the payment of the interest on State loans.

The Treasurer, however, construed the law as embracing only the interest actually paid into the treasury on *individual* loans, up to the given date.

By the laws of 1858, (chap. 35,) the Treasurer was required to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the 10th of March last, "all the interest which he has received and collected on the Five per cent. and other School Funds, and not heretofore apportioned." The correctness of his report thereof, was to be certified by the Auditor.

We entertain the same opinion touching the terms of this law, which are expressed above, respecting the provisions of chap. 201. It appeared to be the intent to embrace State interest.

The Treasurer, however, construed this Act, as before, to embrace only the interest paid in to him on individual loans made by J. D. Eads. The amount reported by him was accordingly only \$5,280 45.

Against this reported balance, the Superintendent has drawn warrants for only \$4,536 95, leaving in the treasury \$743 50, for future disbursement, probably the result of an error in his computation for apportionment.

Of the Superintendent's warrants, drawn up to this date, (June 1, 1858,) there have been paid only \$4,003 27; leaving, of the

sum reported for apportionment, an unpaid balance, now in the treasury, of	\$1,277 18
Interest on individual loans, rec'd since March 5..	15 00
Total interest on individual loans, now in treasury	\$1,292 18
Add undistributed balance of apportionment to counties.....	956 95
And unapportioned principal of the fund, as above	35,219 34
And there is of this Fund, (principal and interest,) in the treasury at this date.....	<u>\$37,468 47</u>

We also ascertain the interest due from the State to the School Fund, on the several State loans, payable January 1, 1857, at.....	\$4,391 66
Do. payable January 1, 1858, at.....	12,229 57
Total interest due on State loans, now in arrear,	<u>\$16,621 23</u>

The first sum of State interest differs from the sum mentioned in the Appropriation Bill of 1858, by some 78 dollars. The difference arises from the fact that the voucher to the School Fund bears date Dec. 26, 1856, while in some of the State accounts, the date is given January 1, 1857, for the loan of \$57,500. We have been governed by the State voucher to the Fund, which increases the interest by that amount.

For the details of the foregoing statements of results, we refer to our Exhibits hereto No. 2, of the principal account; and No. 3, of the interest account, between the Treasurer and this fund.

The total indebtedness of the Treasury of State, at this date. (June 1, 1858,) on account of the items of principal and interest above mentioned, is..... \$54,089 70

Of which we charge Mr. Morris with receipts to the special credit of this fund, and not disbursed at this date,..... 37,468 47

The State interest, constituting the balance of..... \$16,621 23, is included in debits to him on account of general revenue.

By the 7th section of chapter 5, A. D. 1857, the Treasurer was required to report the amount made by way of exchange on the

five per cent fund, to be received from the U. S. (\$185,785.32), retaining for his services \$215.

We find no Exchange account under this provision.

By the fifth section chap. 201, (1857) it was made the duty of the State Treasurer to receive from the U. S. the 5 per ct. fund accruing for the year 1856 ; and when received it was to "be disposed of according to the provisions of this act ;" namely by apportionment and distribution to the counties, as theretofore provided.

This sum, \$34,219,34, was received, per his book, Sept. 21, 1857. It was not disposed of under the act aforesaid.

By the late act of General Assembly, chap. 60, A. D., 1858, he was authorized to loan \$15,000 therefrom to the Medical College at Keokuk.

We suggest the importance of some early disposition of the very considerable sum now lying in the Treasury on account, and to the credit, of this fund, that it may be made productive for the support of schools, either by distribution, loan, or apportionment, or assumption by the State.

(Memo:) The apportionment of 1852 was entitled to interest on the State Loans to the amount of..... \$2,479 57
There was apportioned in fact only the loan..... 1,909 57

Leaving a balance of..... \$ 570
of which we find no account, nor trace in the Superintendent's office, nor elsewhere. About that time Mr. Benton, as Superintendent, purchased sets of books for the several School Fund Commissioners. Whether this balance was appropriated for their payment, or whether some other explanation will account for the omission, we are unable to state. As far as we can ascertain, that balance remains still in the public Treasury, and due to the School Fund. But owing to the uncertainty of its disposition, we have not included it in our statement.

4. The General Revenue of the State.

We have examined carefully and minutely the Treasurer's book,

commencing with the term of the present incumbent, Mr. MORRIS, on the 6th December, 1852, and extending to the 31st May, 1858, inclusive. With the assistance of the careful Clerk in the office, Mr. ENSIGN, we have prepared a complete table of all Treasury receipts, during the above mentioned period, from the several counties in this State, 82 in number. (See Exhibit No. 4.) These receipts are classified by counties, and by calendar years. The whole amount from each county is carried out in the total against the name of the county; the receipts of each year are footed, and the total of all the receipts is ascertained, amounting to \$628,361.92 To which should be added a sum for Davis county,

omitted from the year 1858.....	453.00
And the balance paid over by his predecessor in office,	6,148.46
And revenue from miscellaneous sources, per Ex. No. 5,	303,597.54

Making a total of general revenue rec'd by him of. . . \$938,560.92

Against this, he is entitled to credits for payments made and accounted for in his quarterly settlements with the Auditor, as per our Exhibit hereto, No. 6, for... 922,307.87

June 1, 1858, making his balance this day to debit... 16,253.05

The balance ascertained by the Auditor's quarterly settlement with him, same date, is..... \$15,937.77

Being less than the foregoing statement by..... \$315.28

SECTION II.

The summary of these three accounts ought to show correctly the amount of cash in the State Treasury at its opening, on June 1st, 1858; thus:—

Balance of Saline Land Fund.....	\$ 1,292.45	
“ of Five Per Cent Fund.....	37,468.47	
“ of General Revenue.....	16,253.05	\$55,013.97

The amount in the Treasury at that date, as ascertained by actual count, made by the Commissioners, without previous notice, was as follows:

Gold and Silver.....	11,241.65	
Certificates of deposit.....	42,331.29	
Balances on deposit per pass books.....	595.35	54,168.29

(1) Deficiency <i>thus</i> ascertained.....		845.68
Add pass books deposits, which accounts are private in tenor.....		595.35

(2) Deficiency of cash <i>thus</i> ascertained is...		1,441.08
Add certificates of deposits at Des Moines (of private tenor).....		17,331.29

(3) Deficiency of cash <i>thus</i> ascertained is...		18,772.82
Add certificates deposits at Iowa City, (of official, tenor).....		25,000.00

(4) Deficiency of cash <i>thus</i> ascertained is...		43,772.32
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But these deposits being returned, leaves a deficiency of only.....		\$845.68
which may, perhaps, be founded on errors of computation.		

For particulars of the condition of the Treasury as aforesaid, on examination, we refer to Exhibit hereto, No. 7.

NOTE.—Subsequent to this examination, the deposits aforesaid were made good by cash returned.

We state the result of this examination in those four modes, leaving the proper authority to determine the rule by which the actual deficiency shall be fixed, upon the foregoing figures.

We submit, however, the following observations upon the facts above set forth:

The pass books show an account between the Bankers and Mr.

Morris, in his private capacity, and cannot be legitimately regarded as vouchers for public funds.

The Des Moines certificates of deposit were to M. L. Morris, individually, not to the officer, and are not assigned to the State. While they show at law an increase of his private assets, they cannot be regarded as legal evidence of State funds.

The Iowa City certificates of deposit differ from the preceding in their tenor, and run to "M. L. Morris, State Agent," and may be lawfully presumed to be for funds held by him as proceeds of the late loan, he, in the act authorizing the loan, (Chap. 7) having been styled "Agent on the part of the State," and these funds being all which, at the date of the certificates, were held by him in that capacity. These, we therefore regard as proper vouchers for State funds, leaving, nevertheless, the question of the propriety of this disposition thereof, of which these certificates are the evidence.

We find no reason to doubt the solvency of the Bankers named, nor their ability to pay on demand according to their contract. Mr. Morris declares that the funds they represent are State funds. They must be either (1) Saline Land funds, or (2) Five per cent funds, or (3) Revenue. If the first or second, they are loaned without existing authority for loaning them; or rather, are paid out of the State Treasury in contravention of law, (Code, § 65) which provides that "He shall pay no money from the Treasury but upon the warrant of the Auditor." And there is no warrant for this payment. If they are part of the revenue, derived from the sale of the State bonds aforesaid, then he has either failed to observe the law making him State Agent, (Chap. 7,) which requires the proceeds (§ 4) to be paid into the State Treasury, to be there subject to the Auditor's warrants; or, having been paid in, they have been paid out in contravention of the law first mentioned.

While, therefore, we neither intimate nor entertain any doubt of Mr. Morris' intention to disburse all these funds honestly for State purposes, or else replace them in the Treasury, yet we regard this removal or withholding of the funds as without warrant of law, and as contravening State policy; the State deriving no advantage therefrom, and the funds removed from their constitutional and legal place of deposit, and converted into debts from individuals to the State, or to the Treasurer in his private capacity.

In addition to these considerations, any warrants refused pay-

ment on presentation, and drawing interest, cause a loss of interest to the State, so far as these outstanding funds (apparently not less than \$25,000) embrace revenue subject to these warrants. It is true that Mr. Morris and his securities appear to be amply responsible, and may be held liable to the State for any such loss caused by his malfeasance, if any; but the proper remedy would be the immediate restoration of the funds to the State Treasury.

Note—Mr. Morris having been absent most of the time during our examination of his office, we applied to him, on his return, for an explanation of the apparent deficiency of \$845 68.

It is alleged to be chiefly attributable to several payments to members of the last General Assembly, in anticipation of their certificates, and not credited on their certificates when presented for payment. Some of these sums have been since returned, and some are yet outstanding; the Treasurer having their names and amounts, which were exhibited to the Commissioners.

SECTION III.

The system of book-keeping in this office is far from satisfactory. The whole general revenue account is kept by a single book, used for the first and only entries, showing in primary form, as on ordinary journal or blotter, the receipts and payments. There is no checking account whatever, no posting, no ledger. There can be no discovery of errors, except by a general review—no correction of figures, except by the original entries. One error in receipts might run through the footings of the whole term of office. As a consequence, the book abounds in alterations and erasures, which are made, where there ought never to be occasion for them, in the original entries. The footings of disbursements cover so many figures as to greatly increase the liability to errors.

The course adopted by Mr. Morris is the same pursued from the formation of the State Government, with this exception,—that formerly the year *for* which taxes were paid, was stated against the payment. This has been for the most part omitted by Mr. Morris. We think it should have been preserved, to aid in adjusting the accounts between the State and the counties.

We therefore especially urge upon your attention the following suggestions:

1. That whatever system shall hereafter be adopted, in the Auditor's office, the Treasurer's books should be made to conform to it.

This for the reason, that now the Treasurer is practically but the receiving and paying teller of the Auditor's office. He pays all warrants drawn, without knowing whether the fund against which they are drawn, is exhausted or not; and without knowing whether they are drawn against appropriations at all.

In our opinion, the two officers should be checks, each upon the other. The Treasurer should be in a position to refuse payment, except when in funds as appropriated. On the other hand he should only pay upon Auditor's warrants, or certificates, or orders, countersigned by the Auditor. Any other mode disarranges the Auditor's accounts.

2. That until a change is effected in the Auditor's office, the Treasurer should be required to keep a ledger, in addition to the journal. In this ledger an account should be opened between the Treasurer of each county, showing each payment made by the county on account of *State taxes exclusively*, and date of payment, and on what year's assessment. These accounts to be balanced at the same time with his settlements with the Auditor, by crediting each with a transfer of amount to the account between him and general revenue, where he will stand charged therewith.

The ledger should also contain an account between the Treasurer and *miscellaneous revenue*, in which he shall charge himself with all amounts, from whatever source derived, which are subject to appropriation as revenue; this account embracing all moneys from counties, subject to general appropriation, *not derived from taxes*, (such as sales of Codes and Session Acts,) and all moneys borrowed or paid in, for general purposes; this account to be balanced at the same time and in the same manner as before, by transfer of amount to his debit in account with general revenue.

Also, an account between the Treasurer and general revenue, debited as aforesaid, and credited with warrants, orders, and certificates paid, and balanced on settlements with Auditor.

Also an account with each special Fund, not included with Revenue, nor held for revenue purposes, as the five per cent fund, the saline fund, etc. Each of these would be balanced by its proper credits.

This Ledger would afford ready information to the General Assembly, the Governor, or examining Commissioner, of the condition of the Treasury, of the revenue derived from the several sources, and from the several counties, at any fixed period. The several accounts would also be a check on the accuracy of the general account.

The Treasurer's entries of receipts from counties have usually embraced, included with revenue from taxes, without discrimination of amounts, the proceeds of sales of Codes. This was the case in December 1852, with the county of Louisa; and in 1853, with the counties of Madison, Polk, Clarke, Jasper, Dallas, Marion, Davis, Keokuk, Delaware, Iowa, Van Buren, Boone, Monroe, Washington, Fayette and Marshal.

Whether to any greater extent, we have not here the means of ascertaining.

3. The settlements with the Auditor should be more frequent, certainly at the end of each calendar month, perhaps at the end of each week, diminishing by their frequency, the liability to mistakes, both in computation of amounts, and in interest.

The Code (§67) provides that the Treasurer shall certify to the Auditor every week, "the number, date, amount, and payee, of each Auditor's warrant" redeemed, with date of payment, and amount of interest allowed thereon. This provision has not been complied with by the present Treasurer, until very recently. There is no reason why, with this statement, the balance should not be struck at the same time, and the settlement completed. It would further contribute to effect the object of the provision in the Code, and more certainly accomplish it.

4. That the Auditor should be required at each settlement to count the money in the Treasury, and certify the fact, and the

amount, in his receipts for warrants redeemed, which is now made and preserved, in the Treasurer's books.

By this count he would certify the correctness of the balance, the actual condition of the Treasury, and the further fact that no warrant had been paid, not returned, and no interest left accruing thereon by the omission.

This object is partially obtained by the law of 1858, (chap. 122, sec. 80) ; but the law appears deficient in not imposing any responsibility upon the Auditor, nor requiring any action on his part. In our opinion there is required the further provision suggested above, and that in case of deficiency in the funds, the fact should be at once reported to the Governor, who should be authorized to suspend the Treasurer upon ascertaining the fact to his satisfaction ; either conditionally, until the fund be made good ; or absolutely, if the deficiency is without lawful explanation, or exhibits unlawful intent.

5. That the clerk to be employed in this office, be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Governor.

The General Assembly made this wise provision in the act establishing the State Land Office. The same reason for the provision exists in this office ; namely, the necessity for great care and accuracy in important public business, in this case involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. The clerk now employed by Mr. Morris, is competent to keep a complete set of books, and would do so if authorized. He has, however, been but recently employed, and another appointment might not be made with the same care. He should be charged especially with the keeping of the books, and selected solely for his honesty and competency.

It cannot be expected that a Treasurer will be elected with especial reference to a regular system of book keeping. A clerk should be appointed with especial reference to it, and establish a system which it will be safe to follow hereafter.

6. That the Governor should be especially invested with a supervisory control of the system of books and accounts, in this, as well as in the Auditor's, office.

This supplementary provision may be necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose suggested, to wit: A careful and systematic administration of the State Finances, and accounts. No law can provide for all details as they arise. The power of supervision and control, within general legal provisions, should exist somewhere, and the Executive seems the proper depository of this power; availing himself of any advice he desires, he will be able to establish in both offices a complete and uniform system, and will have access to both offices at all times.

SECTION IV.

By an act of the General Assembly of 1854-'55, (chap. 131,) the sum of \$4,000 was appropriated for the completion of the State-house at Iowa City, to be drawn and expended under the direction of the State Treasurer. His compensation was fixed thereby at \$200. This appropriation was subject to the provisions contained in chap. 163, respecting disbursements.

We have examined his account with this Fund. The result is shown in our exhibit hereto, No. 8.

The vouchers are regarded as satisfactory, although not so specific in reference to the work for which the payment was made as might be desired. Two vouchers are not found, one for the superintendent's compensation, (\$200), and one for A. Kunkle, (\$10).

We also find one voucher from Finkbine & Lovelace, not entered in the Treasurer's account, for the sum of \$100. By this sum, the Treasurer appears to have overpaid the appropriation in his hands for disbursement; having, as he states, overlooked this voucher, until his attention was called to it by us.

SECTION V.

Deeming it within their general powers, and knowing that it was expressly called for by a resolution, not in terms applicable to this Board of Commissioners, but supposed to be intended for their action, we opened a correspondence with the county treasurer of each county, sending to him a circular, with blank form at-

tached, requesting a return by him of all sums paid by the counties into the State treasury, in each year, from 1853 to 1858, inclusive. We regarded this as the only satisfactory check upon the Treasurer's books, on the one hand, and the Auditor on the other. Some sixty-seven of the counties have made returns. In very few instances are they satisfactory, or conformable to the requirements of our circular. We sought returns discriminating between the amounts paid in cash, in warrants, and allowed as interest on warrants. In hardly an instance could these facts be given. In many instances the treasurers assert their inability to make correct returns in either respect, or even in the totals.— Without relying, therefore, too much even on their proximate accuracy, we nevertheless find wide differences, not readily explainable, between these amounts and the Treasurer's books.

We commenced the preparation of an elaborate table, showing these returns from each county, for each year, as far as received, and contrasting each year with the Treasurer's account, and showing the totals. But the imperfectness of the returns compelled us to abandon it.

The allowances for mileage are sometimes included, and sometimes excluded. Sometimes the year of the assessment is given, and sometimes that of payment.

We submit the returns herewith, for your present information; and for future examination and further inquiry, if it is thought needful.

They indicate a looseness of accounts in the offices of some of the county treasurers, which demands legislative attention and provisions.

As one mode of securing further accuracy, we suggest that each State Treasurer's receipt to a county treasurer, should be countersigned by the Auditor, in order to enable him at once to make a proper entry, both to the county, and against the State Treasurer, in the books of his office. The law now requires a duplicate receipt to be left with the Auditor. The occasional discrepancies in dates and amounts between the books of the two offices, lead us to think that there is neglect in depositing this duplicate receipt in the Auditor's office. If his countersign was as necessary as the signature of the Treasurer, he would at once make the entry at the time of countersigning, and the two sets of accounts should exactly correspond, and both agree with the voucher. The offices

being near together, and equally accessible, the additional trouble can furnish no reason against it. Heretofore entries appear to have been at times transferred from the books of one office to the other, and corrections made in amounts at past dates. It is desirable to adopt some mode to avoid the hazards of such irregularities.

It is possible that the provisions of the Revenue Act of the late session, (1858) chap. 152, will secure the requisite certainty in the accounts of the county treasurers.

SECTION VI.

Of the appropriations to this office for contingent funds, and clerk hire, no account appears to have been kept in the office. They appear by the Auditor's books to have been drawn on warrants, by the Treasurer.

Section 63 of the Code has not been complied with in this office, in respect to the endorsement of the warrant, by the person to whom it is actually paid by the Treasurer; nor in respect to the entry in the book, of the name "of the person to whom in fact paid." The name so entered, is that of the original payee, named in the warrant.

SECTION VII.

The Commissioners found in the office of the Treasurer the Sales (or Tract) Book of the Iowa City Lots, included within the old Territorial grant, on which the Capitol was located, and a plat thereof. These were examined by us.

The Territorial Agent was formerly charged with this business. By the territorial act of 1845, (Chap. 7, approved 29th May, 1845) that office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Territorial Treasurer, to whom all books, papers, moneys, &c., were assigned. Farther provisions, not material in this notice, are found applicable to this subject in Chapters 18 and 59, of the same session, and Chapter 29, of the following session of 1845-6.

We find no law expressly imposing the duties of the Territorial Treasurer in respect to this property upon the State Treasurer, nor conferring on the State Treasurer any power over the same. But there are sundry entries upon this book, made by the State Treasurer, mainly during the year 1853, which seem to require explanation, and which, in the absence of explanation, indicate the receipt by him of some \$918 or more, of which no part has been carried into his accounts with the State. Our Exhibit hereto, No. 10, supplies the particulars as fully as shown by the Tract Book, aforesaid. The entry respecting Block 57, Lot 2, under date of January 15, 1852, was prior to Mr. Morris' term, and he is not responsible for it. The amount for which that lot was sold, as also for two other lots upon the list, is not stated.

We suggest the propriety of transferring this Book and Plat to the State Land Office; and providing for an examination of the title now remaining in the State to the lands embraced within that original grant. As far as we have had access to the facts, we conclude that the State yet retains title to a portion of those lands, either never sold, or forfeited to the State, and now subject to resale. The subject is worthy of examination.

NOTE.—Since writing the above we have examined an old Territorial record and found therein, among other entries, an account respecting these Iowa City Lots, between,

1. M. Reno, and this Fund.
2. James Kister, and this Fund.
3. M. L. Morris, and this Fund.

1. Mr. Reno's account commenced in the Territorial government. It continued until Dec. 2, 1850, where it is balanced by sundry entries, embracing cancellation of notes, notes on hand, salary and expenses. It appears to be a forced balance, and we find no subsequent entries of collection of the unpaid notes, or their delivery over to any succeeding officer, as State property. This account requires further investigation, and we call attention to it for that purpose.

2. Mr. Kister's account commences with the date of January 15, 1852, and the balance is struck Dec. 4, 1852. He charges himself with sales of four lots amounting to..... \$255 00
and credits himself with salary..... \$250 00
and with paid G. W. McCleary, Secretary, for
recording deeds..... 30 00 \$280 00

Bringing the Fund in debt to him \$25 00

3. Mr. Morris' account commences December 18, 1852, and the debit side closes December 31, 1853, embracing sales of 12 lots, amounting to \$1,024 60

He credits himself with an annual salary, on December 6, of each year, thus far embracing five years, at \$125, amounting to \$625 00

and with payment to G. W. McCleary, for recording 28 deeds 42 00 \$667 00

Leaving due the State, on his showing of accounts \$357 60

To which we add the further sum per Tract Book, of 203 00

Making the sum (if his credits are allowable) of \$560 60

Respecting all these three accounts, we observe, that no law has yet been found by us authorizing the State Treasurer to act as "State Agent," (under which style the account is opened and kept by Mr. Kister and Mr. Morris—"ex-officio State Agent,") nor allowing the State Treasurer any salary for this business. Mr. Reno established the precedent under the State Government, and his successors have followed it. No sales appear to have been made since 1853, while the salary appears to have been continued. If this is correct, and authorized by law, it will be for the advantage of the State to release her title at once, as the expenses of administration will always be equal to the income.

We respectfully call your attention to these accounts, and refer for particulars to our Exhibits hereto, Nos. 11 and 12.

No returns of these accounts appear to have been made by the Treasurers, they claiming to act as "State Agent," and the credits appear to have been made, or paid, without a warrant from the Auditor, in contravention of Section 65 of the Code, and this salary account appears to be in contravention of Section 61 of the Code, unless the Commissioners, after careful examination, have overlooked the law authorizing these credits for account of salary.

If these credits were not authorized, Mr. Morris' debits as hereinbefore stated, should be increased by the sum of \$1,227 60, until the General Assembly allow him credits in their discretion. Mr. Kister, also, would be liable to the State for the amount re-

ceived by him, (\$255,) subject to the like legislative action. Mr. Reno's account should, for like reasons, be re-examined.

The salary of \$125, was allowed to the Territorial Treasurer, to be paid out of the Land Fund, exclusively, at the time the duties of Territorial Agent were transferred to Territorial Treasurer. (Laws 1845, Chapter 7, approved May 29, 1845.)

Messrs. Reno, Kister, and Morris, regarded themselves as invested with the powers of Territorial Treasurer in this respect, and entitled to the same salary, to be paid out of this fund; not regarding Chapters 10 and 27 of the Acts of 1847, and the provisions of the Code of 1851, as superseding the older provisions of law on this subject.

It may be of some consequence to settle the question of the right of the Treasurer to make deeds to those lots, negotiate sales, &c., as well as to receive the salary continuously, after cessation of service. If the right still continues, it is in contravention of the State Land policy, as established at the time of the creation of the State Land Office.

SECTION VIII.

Exhibit hereto, No. 13, shows the books and papers belonging to the State, and now found in the Treasurer's office, which are annexed for further information, touching the Treasurer's office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KASSON,	}	Commissioners.
J. M. GRIFFITH,		
THOMAS SEELY,		

TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. I.

M. L. MORRIS, Treasurer, in account with Saline Land Fund :

					DR.	
1853,	Aug. 12,	cash from	Lucas County,...	\$	850	
"	Nov. 23,	"	" Van Buren, co.		469	
"	Nov. 28,	"	" Lucas county,...	4,001	20	5,320 20
1854,	Jan. 9,	"	" Monroe ".....		25	
"	Jan. 9,	"	" Appanoose, "....	1,950		
"	Jan. 12,	"	" Wayne co.....	287	50	
"	Jan. 12,	"	" Decatur co.....	350		
"	Jan. 15,	"	" Lucas co.....	2,583		
"	Dec. 4,	"	" Lucas co.....	3,061	65	
"	Dec. 4,	"	" Lucas co.....	1,100		
"	Dec. 4,	"	" Monroe co.....	178	25	
"	Dec. 21,	"	" Lucas co.....	400		
"	Dec. 29,	"	" Decatur co.....	265		10,200 40
1855,	Jan. 4,	"	" Appanoose co...	960		
"	Sept. 15,	"	" Lucas co.....	500		
"	Dec. 4,	"	" Lucas co.....	1,000		
"	Dec. 5,	"	" Lucas co.....	1,500		3,960
1856,	Jan. 7,	"	" Monroe co.....	156	21	
"	Jan. 7,	"	" Decatur co.....	500		
"	Mar. 22,	"	" Appanoose co...	300		
"	Nov. 28,	"	" Lucas co.....	4,171	88	5,128 09
1857,	Jan. 12,	"	" Monroe co.....	150		
"	Jan. 26,	"	" Decatur co.....	500		
"	Dec. 15,	"	" Lucas co.....	1,292	45	1,942 45
Total to May 31, 1858,.....						\$26,551 14
Total Receipts to May 31, 1858, principal,					26,551	14
" " " " interest, ..						
On sundry loans to Rugg, Downey, Gillon,						
and Cook Sargent and Downey,.....					579	53
						\$27,130 67

TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. I—*Continued.*

M. L. MORRIS, Treasurer, in account with Saline Land Fund:

	CR.	
By entry of Nov. 1, 1854, paid Med. Clloege, (chap. 96, sec. 5, A. D. 1851,)	\$5,000 00	\$27,130 67
By entry of Oct. 1, (no year) paid Chas. S. Clark, (Lunatic Asylum)	1,500 00	
By entry of Oct. 23, (no year,) paid Hulda Evans, (Lunatic Asylum)	4,325 00	
By entry of Nov. 22, (no year,) paid P. Saun- ders, (Lunatic Asylum,)	2,075 00	
By entry of Dec. 25, (no year,) Ford Barnes, (Lunatic Asulum,)	100 00	
By entry of Jan. 29, 1857, paid P. Saunders, (1856, chap. 47,)	2,000 00	
By entry of Jan. 29, 1857, paid same,	6,166 54	
By " " Aug. 19, " " "	4,171 88	
By " " Jan. 16, 1858, " "	499 80	\$25,838 22
Dr. to balance May 31, '58, (1858 chap 139)		\$1,292 45

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, JUNE 1, 1858.

PRINCIPAL OF FIVE PER CENT: SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

Received January 1, 1857.....\$185,785.32
 " up to same date, interest. . . 2,238.00 \$188,023.32
 March 5, 1857: For distribution.....\$188,023.32

	AMOUNT.	WHEN PAID.
To Linn county.....	\$4,833 65	April 17 1857
" Chichasaw.....	1,124 13	" 26 "
" Iowa.....	1,412 94	" 17 "
" Marshall.....	1,276 65	" 18 "
" Greene.....	461 73	March 28 "
" Jackson.....	4,128 55	April 16 "
" Delaware.....	3,102 02	" 14 "
" Tama.....	1,487 48	" 16 "
" Ringgold.....	624 13	July 20 "
" Grundy.....	184 44	May 8 "
" Woodbury.....	403 00	June 2 "
" Warren.....	3,444 77	May 23 "
" Sac.....	106 43	" 29 "
" Harrison.....	805 60	June 2 "
" Audubon.....	120 09	April 14 "
" Story.....	1,216 03	" 22 "
" Howard.....	188 26	" 7 "
" Black Hawk.....	2,348 11	" 23 "
" Jones.....	3,110 22	" 23 "
" Adair.....	281 11	" 26 "
" Appanoose.....	2,357 68	" 29 "
" Crawford.....	99 64	Sept. 14 "
" Kossuth.....	168 33	Jan'y 13 1858
" Pottawattamie.....	918 15	April 29 1857
" Fremont.....	1,323 03	May 7 "
" Carroll.....	106 43	" 8 "
" Bremer.....	1,368 67	April 15 "
" Adams.....	432 94	June 11 "
" Floyd.....	1,036 26	April 24 "
" Mitchell.....	806 03	May 11 "
" Madison.....	2,072 27	March 10 "
" Page.....	777 74	May 12 "
" Clayton.....	5,761.91	" 12 "
" Dallas.....	1,549.85	" 7 "

EXHIBIT NO. 2.—CONTINUED.

To Cerro Gordo county.....	267 97	April 30 1857
" Clarke.....	1,656 67	March 30 "
" Boone.....	1,367 38	April 22 "
" Winnesheik.....	3,096 01	" 7 "
" Davis.....	2,804 92	" 8 "
" Polk.....	1,987 23	" 6 "
" Wayne.....	1,201 59	March 25 "
" Fayette.....	3,436 37	April 1 "
" Marion.....	4,301 44	March 20 "
" Decatur.....	2,493 82	" 31 "
" Keokuk.....	2,881 41	" 27 "
" Mahaska.....	3,769 56	" 25 "
" Lonisa.....	1,541 00	" 24 "
" Dubuque.....	7,748 62	" 24 "
" Jasper.....	381 84	" 23 "
" Powesheik.....	1,881 04	" 21 "
" Benton.....	1,494 30	" 20 "
" Scott.....	6,779 26	" 16 "
" Monroe.....	2,339 35	" 20 "
" Washington.....	2,993 72	" 17 "
" Mills.....	1,241 25	April 9 "
" Buchanan.....	2,032 71	" 10 "
" Hardin.....	1,710 00	" 10 "
" Butler.....	907 99	" 10 "
" Guthrie.....	870 73	" 14 "
" Muscatine.....	3,060 25	March 24 "
" Alamakee.....	3,109 52	July 22 "
" Taylor.....	846 49	Sept. 1 "
" Lucas.....	1,244 10	July 20 "
" Cedar.....	3,503 50	March 24 "
" Cass.....	345 56	" 5 "
" Webster.....	1,309 31	May 30 "
" Clinton.....	4,807 17	Feb. 11 1858
" Shelby.....	193 34	March 29 "
" Union.....	341 74	Sept. 14 1857
" Wright.....	180 94	April 13 1858
	\$129,566 37	
To Calhoun.....	\$50 45	Not paid.
" Des Moines.....	12 50	" "
" Franklin.....	380 72	" "
" Monona.....	194 61	" "
" Montgomery.....	368 73	" "
	\$957 01	
Loaned the State, July 1, 1857,	\$57,500 00	.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.—CONTINUED.

1858. June 1: Balance due from State Treasury, and subject to draft on this app'n't..		\$956.95
Apportioned to 5 counties aforesaid & not p'd,	\$957.01	
1857. July 17: C. B. Waite's note repaid per J. M. Beck.....		1,000.00
1857. Sept. 21: Proceeds sales of 1856, 5 per cent rec'd from U. S. not apportioned, nor subject to draft.....		34,219.34
1858. June 1: Total due from State Treasury, as principal of 5 per cent fund, this date		36,176.29
1858. June 1: Interest, apportioned and not apportioned, due from the State Treasury, this date, as per exhibit No. 3.....		17,913.41
1858. June 1: Of which is apportioned and subject to draft.....	533.68	
1858. June 1: Total principal and interest of 5 per cent fund due from State Treasury, this date.....		54,089.70
1858. June 1: Of which is subject to draft..	1,490.69	
" " 1: " " " " " to future apportionment, or distribution, or other disbursement.....	52,599.01	54,089.70

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1858.

INTEREST RECEIVED ON INDIVIDUAL LOANS, LOANS OF FIVE PER CENT FUND, AND INTEREST ACCOUNT.

From S. J. Reid, 30,23 & 32,10	Jan. 1, 1857	\$ 62 33	
do Jas. M. Reid.....	do	480 55	
do L. Dewey.....	do	94 46	
do A. Shaw.....	do	152 50	
do J. W. Stanton.....	do	101 66	
do J D. Cavenor, 211,98 & 208,02.....	do	420 00	
do W. A. Scott.....	do	422 00	
do J. B. Stewart.....	do	412 50	
do J. K. Hornish.....	do	92 00	
1857, March 5, apportioned as principal with 5 per ct. fund			\$2,238 00
From J. B. Dorr.....	March 7, '57	136 65	
do T. K. Brooks.....	do	200 44	
do J. E. Neal.....	12	234 75	
do W. H. Leach & R. Mc- Farland.....	23	33 33	
do Wm. F. Stemple.....	do	22 78	
do B. Hogle.....	do	11 94	
do Wm. H. Leach.....	do	33 33	
do E. J. Toof.....	do	45 71	
do T. J. Cannon.....	28	27 70	
do Wm. Thompson.....	April 24, '57	55 82	
do W. A. Scott.....	May 15, '57	4 37	
do J. D. Cavenor.....	do	3 90	
do J. M. Beck.....	July 17, '57	1,878 48	
do S. Harrison & Co.....	Jan. 2, 1858	44 25	
do Jester Hedge.....	do	50 00	
do Wm. H. White.....	do	50 00	
do J. B. Stewart.....	do	825 00	
do H. F. King.....	do	50 00	
do W. G. Crawford.....	8	80 00	
do J. E. Neal.....	11	500 00	
do S. J. Reid.....	do	132 00	
do Wm. Hazleton.....	Feb. 6	35 00	
do A. T. Walling.....	9	1,000 00	
do W. A. Thurston.....	do	100 00	
do James M. Reid.....	12	500 00	
do B. Hogle.....	18	100 00	
do E. J. Toof.....	do	125 00	
do F. M. Hazleton.....	May 18, 1858	15 00	

EXHIBIT NO. 3—CONTINUED.

JUNE 1, 1858—Total interest received in State Treasury up to this date, per Treasurer's books, including a mis-entry of \$1,000 belonging to the principal of the fund, and excluding \$2,238, apportioned and distributed as principal (March 5, 1857,).....			\$6,295 45	
The entry per "J. M. Beck," July 17, 1857, as above, erroneously embraces as interest C. B. Waites note for principal, paid,			1,000 00	
Which deducted leaves amount of interest,				\$5,295 45
[Memo : There is an apparent discrepancy between the amount of interest reported by Mr. Beck, \$2,021 91, and that stated in the Treasurer's account as received from Mr. Beck, \$1,878 48. This is explained by the fact that the difference, \$143 43 is credited directly to the party paying, as all should have been. So ascertained from an examination of the Auditor's books.]				
JUNE 1, 1858.—Balance of interest on individual loans received by State Treasurer,			\$5,295 45	
Of which is disbursed heretofore on Superintendent's warrants, drawn March 25, 1858, nos. 53, 60 68, 74, 76.....			4,003 27	
Leaving of this interest now in the Treas'y,			1,292 18	1,292 18
Against which is drawn Superintendent's warrants of 25th March, 1858, nos. 78, 79, not paid.....			533 68	
Leaving for future apportionment.....			758 50	
INTEREST ON STATE LOANS, NOT APPORTIONED.				
No. 1; loan of 1849, \$16,442 05; int. for '56			1,644 20	
No. 2; do do \$6,000 00; do do			600 00	
No. 3; do 1851, \$2,353 70; do do			235 37	
No. 4; do 1856, \$40,000 00; 5½ mos. do			1,833 33	
No. 5; do Dec. 26, '56, \$57,500 00; interest for 5 days.....			78 76	4,391 66
No. 1; (as above,) int. for 1857			1,644 20	
No. 2; do do do do			600 00	
No. 3; do do do do			235 37	
No. 4; do do do do			4,000 00	
No. 5; do do do do			5,750 00	12,229 57
Interest on State and individual loans due this date from the State Treasury.....				\$17,918 41

Clinton	81 00	854 90	1,214 28	1,859 12	3,095 77	3,298 17	4,213 05	14,526 29
Crawford						83 95		83 95
Dallas		105 50	200 00	420 00	889 83	1,420 51	1,177 77	4,213 61
Davis	125 00	1,359 42	1,218 85	1,325 86	2,467 07	2,139 32	2,286 25	10,921 77
Decatur		76 22	412 95		911 10	1,300 00	1,135 33	3,835 60
Delaware		739 33	708 00	800 00	1,395 00	2,057 60	1,560 00	7,259 93
Des Moines		4,915 56	4,780 95	5,355 91	5,742 33	8,502 89	5,965 56	35,263 20
Dubuque		4,132 30	4,987 06	6,394 11	9,951 73	16,662 81		42,128 01
Fayette		375 00	326 00	609 14	1,032 40	1,711 94	601 42	4,655 90
Floyd					300 00	700 00	380 47	1,380 47
Franklin					31 60	558 32	261 93	851 85
Fremont	54 47	152 50	220 15	125 00	643 79	850 00	595 22	2,141 13
Greene				4 83	125 00	563 84	973 05	1,666 72
Grundy						894 60	822 08	1,716 68
Guthrie		2 65				624 89	889 31	1,701 62
Hamilton				234 77			472 88	472 88
Harrison							536 32	536 32
Hardin			67 67		662 74	1,370 16	1,020 98	3,186 05
Humbolt				64 50			11 63	11 63
Henry	100 00	3,334 92	2,459 19	2,789 00	3,337 70	3,068 98	3,846 40	18,436 19
Howard						316 32	402 07	718 89
Iowa	50 00	255 84	349 25	949 21	2,409 26	2,475 18	2,411 33	8,900 07
Jackson	284 90	1,160 80	2,878 13	2,752 42	3,278 75	3,354 65	6,456 90	20,165 65
Jasper		428 43	315 00	912 50	975 00	4,780 33	1,517 17	8,928 43
Jefferson	178 35	1,776 91	2,810 79	1,928 75	2,241 56	2,502 90	2,800 00	14,239 26
Johnson		1,900 00	1,610 03	2,189 61	4,623 85	6,176 95	6,036 60	22,336 04
Jones		700 00	1,240 00	702 00	1,903 00	2,869 87	1,375 00	8,789 87
Keokuk		1,006 02	1,247 55	1,903 93	2,550 96	3,294 76	2,997 99	13,001 21
Lee		5,806 56	5,022 30	2,100 00	11,507 15	5,360 20		29,796 21

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued

54

COUNTY.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	— 1857.	1858.	TOTALS.
Linn.....	1,943 18	2,105 00	3,636 03	4,622 27	5,784 93	4,295 66	22,387 07
Louisa.....	191 00	1,862 94	1,563 57	2,125 50	.....	.....	8,051 38	13,794 39
Lucas.....	173 39	240 00	300 00	940 00	1,508 86	832 80	3,995 05
Madison.....	41 00	205 00	356 53	579 88	1,625 00	1,927 46	1,317 84	6,052 71
Mahaska.....	1,633 70	2,007 45	2,593 13	3,387 60	3,980 98	1,310 33	14,913 19
Marion.....	2,094 00	625 36	2,053 12	2,439 80	3,046 00	1,674 40	11,932 68
Mills.....	504 00	403 43	482 00	904 87	2,294 30
Marshall.....	82 68	117 50	407 31	1,390 29	2,223 25	2,088 40	6,309 43
Mitchell.....	170 00	450 00	30 40	650 40
Monona.....	11 75	189 81	201 56
Monroe.....	649 50	608 70	865 13	1,369 03	1,710 15	1,477 00	6,679 51
Montgomery.....	90 00	.....	439 60	529 60
Muscatine.....	315 60	2,671 75	2,606 00	4,120 46	4,894 15	7,573 87	7,221 92	29,403 75
Page.....	24 00	51 19	124 23	75 00	614 25	745 10	1,633 77
Polk.....	1,461 27	954 70	1,200 00	3,569 49	3,532 31	3,738 08	14,455 85
Potawatamie.....	139 40	492 68	757 65	.....	3,357 71	4,747 44
Poweshiek.....	238 41	228 16	545 50	1,568 74	2,315 51	3,518 40	8,414 72
Ringgold.....	92 04	1,063 29	1,002 97	2,158 30
Story.....	35 30	144 68	317 35	886 20	1,605 82	2,989 35
Sac.....	160 78	160 78
Scott.....	200 00	2,523 64	2,000 00	3,806 85	10,259 98	8,129 97	8,197 85	35,118 29
Shelby.....	272 37	454 66	727 03
Tama.....	61 71	296 74	928 52	1,230 78	2,856 90	5,383 65
Taylor.....	213 61	702 66	611 86	1,628 13

Union.....						166 05	578 91	730 22	1,475 18
Van Buren ..						3,136 10	4,150 29	1,700 00	17,808 40
Wapello.....						4,015 00	2,249 18	402 00	12,861 43
Warren.....	40 00					1,700 00	2,502 86	2,714 90	8,923 93
Washington..	200 00					3,182 80	4,702 37	2,924 67	16,193 37
Wayne.....						1,049 37	1,000 00	1,090 06	3,576 30
Webster.....						300 00	1,198 71	855 06	2,449 47
Winneshiek..						1,170 00	2,237 00	755 50	5,109 98
Wright.....							303 57	641 25	944 82
	\$1,944 42	\$56,571 47	\$57,380 36	\$76,016 14	\$128,288 01	\$168,921 12	\$139,240 40		\$628,361 92

Add balance received from I. Kister, former Treasurer..... \$6,148 46

Total general revenue from counties, received by him..... \$634,510 38

Total revenue from other miscellaneous sources, subject to general appropriation, as per our

Exhibit No. 5..... 303,597 54

(Davis county). This sum omitted from Davis county, January 8th, 1858..... 453 00

\$938,560 92

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[illegible]

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. 6.

STATEMENT OF CREDITS TO M. L. MORRIS, TREASURER, FROM DECEMBER
6, 1852, TO MAY 31, 1858, INCLUSIVE.

By warrants redeemed, as settled,.....		
With Auditor, Feb. 6, 1853.....	35,032 47	
By interest allowed thereon.....	2 00	
By warrants, settlement of May 10, '53	10,791 60	
By interest, " "	38	
By warrants, " Sept. 16, "	17,388 71	
By interest, " "	67 97	
By warrants, " Dec. 1, "	4,614 67	
By interest, " Dec. 1, "	11 48	67,909 23
By warrants, " Mar. 6, 1854.....	18,498 48	
By interest, " Mar. 6, "	87 18	
By warrants, " July 5, "	11,898 81	
By interest, " July 5, "	29 98	
By warrants, " Nov. 1, "	12,389 93	
By interest, " Nov. 1, "	00 00	42,904 38
By warrants, " Feb. 27, 1855.....	58,030 89	
By interest, " Feb. 27, "	35 84	
By warrants, " Nov. 1, "	27,980 97	
By interest, " Nov. 1, "	323 53	86,371 23
By warrants, " Mar. 1, 1856.....	55,442 94	
By interest, " Mar. 1, "	1,297 29	
By warrants, " Sep. 1, "	94,680 56	
By interest, " Sep. 1, "	1,206 32	
By warrants, " Nov. 1, "	10,140 19	
By interest, " Nov. 1, "	12 27	162,779 57
By warrants, " June 1, 1857.....	177,360 53	
By interest, " June 1, 1857.....	727 09	
By warrants, " Nov. 2, "	50,205 73	
By interest, " Nov. 2, "	513 28	228,806 63
By warrants, " Mar. 1, 1858.....	51,061 24	
By interest, " Mar. 1, "	810 68	
By warrants, " June 1, "	272,285 73	
By interest, " June 1, "	9,379 18	333,536 83
Total cr. during his t'rm of office to date,.....		\$922,307 87.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. 7.

CASH AND CASH ITEMS IN STATE TREASURY, JUNE 1, 1858.

Gold and Silver, by actual count.....		\$11,241.65
Certificates of Deposit, Cook, Sargent & Downey, Iowa City, March 9, 1858, payable to "M. L. Morris, State Agent," 15 of \$1,000 each.....	\$15,000.00	
Same, five of \$2,000 each.....	10,000.00	25,000.00
Certificates of deposit, B. F. Allen, D. Moines March 15, 1858, payable to 'M. L. Morris,' one of.	1,000.00	
Two of \$2,000 each.....	4,000.00	
One, dated Feb. 11, 1858, for.....	5,000.00	10,000.00
Certificates of deposit, Hoyt Sherman & Co, Des Moines, Feb. 10, 1858, payable to "M. L. Morris," one for.....	5,000.00	
One, March 15, 1858, for.....	1,000.00	6,000.00
Certificates of deposit, Cook, Sargent & Cook Des Moines, March 20, 1858, payable to "M. L. Morris," two of \$450 each.....	900.00	
One for.....	431.29	1,331.29
Two pass books, showing an account between "M. L. Morris" and B. F. Allen, and "M. L. Morris" and Hoyt Sherman & Co., showing balances in his favor to the amt of.....		53,572.94
		595.35
Total cash and cash items.....		\$54,168.29

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. 8.

STATE HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

M. L. MORRIS, TREASURER AND DISBURSING AGENT.

Dr. 1855. Feb. 8: To this amount of draft. . .				\$2,000.00	
Aug. 22: " " " " " . . .				2,000.00	\$4,000.00
Cr. By paid Finkbine & Lovelace, per voucher,					
			Feb. 19, 1855	50.00	
"	"	"	May 12 "	457.00	
"	"	"	Aug. 21 "	100.00	
"	"	"	Aug. 24 "	500.00	
"	"	"	May 1 1856	100.00	
"	"	"	Oct. 17 "	250.00	
"	"	"	Nov. 29 "	901.32	
"	"	"	Feb. 4 1857	100.00	
"	"	"	Aug. 21 "	200.00	
"	"	"	Oct. 31 "	100.00	
"	"	W. P. Doty,	Feb. 25 1856	100.00	
"	"	" " "	April 5 "	100.00	
"	"	" " "	Nov. 6 "	100.00	
"	"	" " "	Dec. 1 "	500.00	
"	"	" " "	Oct. 30 1857	104.73	
By paid M. L. Morris, Sup't, per law, Oct. 31, 1857, but without voucher yet on file, except his general account.				200.00	
By paid A. Kunkle, Aug. 21, 1857, no voucher, because Kunkle left the country before it was obtained.				10.00	
By paid same, per voucher, May 19, 1856 . . .				15.75	
By " " " " Aug. 5, 1856. . . .				11.25	
By " A. P. Scott, per voucher, May 3, 1855				22.15	
By " A. P. Scott, do July 6, "				10.00	
By " Jas. M. Rogers, do July 27, 1856				9.00	
By " S. Shepard, do July 26 "				15.00	
By " John Lorris, do July 1 "				10.00	
By " Rob't Walker, do May 20 "				50.00	
By " A. Quincy, do May 2 "				80.80	
By " J. E. House, do Apr. 28 "				3.00	\$4,100.00
By excess of disbursements over appropriations					\$100.00

TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. 10.

BLOCK	LOTS		Original Price	Price as re-sold.
5	1,2,3,4	First donated to Iowa City College. Forfeited: resold to W. P. Clarke, Dec. 31, 1853.		\$350
49	1	Forfeited by E. M. Bissell. Resold to S. Workman, Jan. 26, 1853.		\$30
50	1	Forfeited by same. Resold to John Remlin, Dec. 18, 1852.		—
55	4	Forfeited by W. C. Massey. Resold to Chas. Fred. Kintz, Feb. 3, '53.		\$75
56	6	Forfeited by Chas. Sweetland. Resold to M. J. Morsman, Jan. 7, 1853.		\$40
[57	2	Forfeited by Bissell. Resold to Jacob Startzer, Jan. 15, 1852.		—
69	8	Forfeited by Jacob Hazen. Resold to G. W. McCleary, May 17, '53.		\$100
82	3	Forfeited by John H. Marland. Resold to G. W. McCleary, Feb. 5, '53.	\$325	\$163
87	8	Forfeited by J. & W. P. Wright. Resold to John H. Carleton, May 18, '53.	\$75	\$50
98	2	Forfeited by Dolly Swan. Resold to S. Workman, May 18, 1853.	\$100	\$100
out l't	30	Forfeited by L. Dillon. Resold to Enoch Hoffman, Aug. 13, '53.		—
97	6	Forfeited by J. P. Hamilton. Resold to J. H. Carleton, May 19, 1853.	\$41	\$40

TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. 11.

IOWA CITY LOTS ACCOUNT.

ISRAEL KISTER, "Ex-officio State Agent" for sale of Lots in Iowa City:

	Lot.	Block		
Dr. 1852. Jan. 15: To amount sales to G. W. McCleary.....	1	49	\$ 30.00	
1852. Sept. 2: To am't sales to Jacob Startzer.....	2	57	50.00	
" Sept. 2: To am't sale to D. Berryfield.....	4	91	100.00	
" Sept. 2: To am't sales to Aug. Sanser.....	5	48	75.00	\$ 255.00
Cr. 1851. Dec. 2: By salary account to this date.....			125.00	
1852. Jan'y 15: By paid G. W. McCleary, recording deeds.....			22.50	
1852. Jan. 15: By salary account to 1st Sept., 1852.....			93.75	
1852. April 1: By paid Sec'y State, making and recording deeds....			7.50	
1852. Salary up to 4th Dec., 1852...			31.25	280.00
Dr. To "bal. due I. Kister Dec. 4, '52"				\$ 25.00

TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. 12.

M. L. MORRIS, "Ex-officio State Agent" for sale of Lots in Iowa City:

DR.	Lot	Block		
1852. Dec. 18: To am't of sale of	1	50	\$ 45.00	
1853. Jan. 7: " " " " "	6	56	40.00	
" Feb. 3: " " " " "	4	55	75.00	
" May 17: " " " " "	8	69	100.00	
" " 18: " " " " "	3	87	50.00	
" " 18: " " " " "	2	98	100.00	
" " 18: " " " " "	6	97	40.00	
" Aug. 13: " " " " "				
out lot.....	30		224.60	
" Dec. 31: To am't sale to W.				
P. Clarke.....	1 2 3 4	5	350.00	
To am't receipts per his account,				\$1,024.60
To additional sales per tract book				
as follows:				
1853. Jan. 26: To am't sale to S.				
Workman.....	1	49	40.00	
1853. Feb. 5: To am't sale to G.				
W. McCleary.....	3	82	163.00	203.00
Total amount sales.....				\$1,227.60
Cr. He credits himself as follows:				
1853. Dec. 6: By salary acc't up				
to this date.....			125.00	
1854. Dec. 6: By salary acc't up				
to this date.....			125.00	
1855. Dec. 6: By salary acc't up				
to this date.....			125.00	
1656. Dec. 1: By salary acc't up				
to this date.....			125.00	
1856. Dec. 1: By cash to McClea-				
ry for recording.....			42.00	
1857. Dec. 1: By salary acc't up				
to this date.....			125.00	
			\$667.00	

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE—EXHIBIT NO. 13.

LIST OF BOOKS &C., NOW IN THE OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

Journal—"Martin L. Morris in account with the State of Iowa, for receipts and expenditures," commenced Nov. 1st, 1854.

Ledger—Containing an account, styled "Martin L. Morris, in account with the State of Iowa, for receipts and disbursements," commencing Dec. 6th, 1852, continued till Nov. 1st, 1854.

2d. "Martin L. Morris in account with the University Fund," commenced Dec. 6th, 1852; account not balanced.

3d. "Martin L. Morris, in account with the Saline Land Fund," commenced Aug. 12th, 1853.

Also—Sundry accounts, *prior* to above date, to-wit: "M. Reno, Treasurer, in account with the Territory of Iowa" commencing 1842, continued until Dec. 1st, 1846.

"Morgan Reno, in account with the State of Iowa, for receipts and disbursements," commencing Dec. 1st, 1846, continued until Nov. 4th, 1850.

"Israel Kister, in account current with the State of Iowa, for receipts and disbursements," commencing Dec. 2d, 1850, continued until Dec. 6th, 1852.

Warrants—A record of Warrants "presented," commenced in January 1840.

School Fund.—"Martin L. Morris, in account with the School Fund, for receipts and expenditures," commenced Jan. 1857. Also, order of distribution of five per cent fund, March 5th, 1857.

Books formerly used in Treasurers Office, State and Territory, and now preserved in this office.

Journal—Containing a "record of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners, appointed to locate the Seat of Government of Iowa Territory, and to erect public buildings at the same, commenced May 1st, 1839.

List of "unsold" and "out" lots in Iowa City, and valuation of the same, in conformity with an act of the Legislature.

A list of notes "received from C. Swan, Commissioner."

A list of "unsold" lots in Iowa City, and valuation of the same, by Jesse Williams, Enos Lowe and George Green, Appraisers, dated April 12th, 1841.

A list and valuation of "forfeited" lots in Iowa City, by John M. Colman, Stephen B. Gardiner and Wm. Gilbert, Appraisers, dated April 12th, 1843.

"Chancey Swan, acting Commissioner, in account with the Territory of Iowa."

Book—Containing "sundry accounts"—Warrant List for years 1846-7, 8 and 9.

Ledger—Commenced under the Territory, 1841—embracing the "Pay Roll" for the Capitol, and an account between the Territorial Agent and the Territory, for the sale of Iowa City lots.

"Sundry accounts" of notes given to the Territorial Agent.

A list of notes delivered to A. Hart, Territorial Treasurer, by John M. Colman, Territorial Agent. Also by A. Hart to M. Reno.

An account between M. Reno and the Territory, and also the State of Iowa, respecting the sale of Iowa City lots. Same account continued by I. Kister; also by M. L. Morris.

Ledger—Containing an account of Jesse Williams with the Territory of Iowa, commencing January, 1841, continued until Feb. 1842.

A "Copy" of terms of Iowa City lots, dated May 2, 1842.

A "Record of sales of Iowa City lots, by John M. Colman, Territorial Agent, dated May 23d and 24th, 1842. The same continued through March and April of above year.

An account of John M. Colman, Territorial Agent with the Territory, from May, 1842, until March 1st, 1845.

A record of sales of Iowa City lots, continued to May 7th, 1846.

Tract Book—Containing description of the Iowa City lots, with notes of sales, etc. Also a map of the tract, as laid off for sale.

Ledger—Containing a "Record of the proceedings of the Regents of the Iowa City University," from date of June 2d, 1845, to July 13th, 1846.

Small Book—Foolscap—a record of public sale of lots in Iowa City, May 2 and 3, 1842, by John M. Colman, Territorial Agent.

Small Book—Public sale of unsold and forfeited lots in Iowa City, May, 1843, by J. M. Colman, Territorial Agent.

Book—Containing certificates “in duplicate” for sale of Iowa City lots, given by

Jesse Willard, Territorial Agent, from No. 232 to No. 259.

J. M. Colman, “ “ “ No. 2 to No. 213.

Amos Hart, “ “ “ No. 1 to No. 2.

M. Reno, “ “ “ No. 1 to No. 21.

Papers—Vouchers for expenditure of State House appropriation, (\$4,000,) of 1855.

Vouchers for five per cent fund, distributed to counties, (1857.)

Vouchers for University Fund, settled with University Treasurer, (1855.)

County Judge's certificates to School Fund Commissioners, (1857, Chap. 201, § 2.)

Sundry Auditor's certificates for amount due on claims.

Miscellaneous receipts for special payments made by Treasurer.

A file of letters received.

There is no letter book kept in the office.



STATE LAND OFFICE.

HON. T. S. PARVIN, REGISTER.

See——Acts of 1855, Chap. 153; of 1856, Chap. 27, (Ex. Session;) of 1857, Chap. 92; of 1858, Chap. 3, Chap. 99, Chap. 148, Chap. 158, § 21; of 1857, Chap. 257, § 12.

This office was established in 1855, (Chap. 153,) “for the purpose of preserving a proper record of all lands belonging to the State, and of their final disposition, and of transacting business in relation thereto.”

The Secretary of State was required to furnish to this office proper Tract Books, “and other necessary books for records.”

The Register is required to keep separate Tract Books for the following descriptions of lands:

1. University Lands.
2. Saline Lands.
3. Half Million Grant.
4. Sixteenth Section Grant.
5. Swamp Lands.
6. River Improvement Lands.
7. State purchase Lands.
8. Five Section Grant.
9. Railroad Lands.

The first five named are specified in the Statute, with language following:—“And such other lands as the State now owns, or may hereafter own, so that each description of State lands shall be kept separate from all others, and each set of tract books shall be a complete record of all the lands to which they refer.”

In partial compliance with this law, the office is furnished with the following tract books:

1. University Lands.
2. Saline Lands.
3. Half Million Grant.
4. Sixteenth Section Grant,

In which entries are made, embracing complete lists of the lands, except of the 16th section, which are incomplete; but the other blanks are not yet all filled, awaiting the leisure of this officer to examine the papers, and complete the less important entries.

The following Tract Books are prepared according to law, but contain no entries:

5. Swamp Lands, (when approved.)
6. River Improvement Lands.

No authentic lists had been furnished to the office, showing the approved description of these lands, until the lists of river lands were recently transferred, as stated below:

There are no books showing either the Iowa City Land Grant, (Territorial,) or the Five Sections Grant, or the lands purchased by the State, embracing the Capitol lands in Polk county, and the other real estate for Asylums, etc., or the Railroad Lands.

The office has, from the U. S. Land Office, a certified list of the Five Sections Grant, and a portion of the Railroad Lands.

SECTION II.

This office has but one Plat Book, that of the *Half Million Grant*.

There is a Plat Book of the University Lands, which was in the office before the removal of the Capitol; but was then claimed by the officers of the University, and retained by them. It appears to have been retained without authority, is much needed in this office, and ought to be returned to it, or a duplicate provided.

The law creating the office originated in the necessity for greater accuracy, and a complete system in the management and disposition of the public lands. We regard Plat books, on which every tract sold is plainly marked off, and detected at a glance, as the only satisfactory mode, in connection with Tract Books for securing this end. The depnty now in the office, D. S. Warren, Esq., asserts the great need of Plat Books for the other large grants, and we are unanimous in the recommendation that they

should be supplied. It would be in the discretion of the Secretary of State, under the second Section of the Act, to furnish them to this office; but if he hesitates to exercise the authority, we believe their utility will fully justify a special appropriation therefor. They should be furnished for all lands which the State conveys by patents, and in parcels; and by their aid only can confusion of titles be securely avoided.

We also recommend that the office, in further compliance with the law establishing it, should procure an additional book, to be entitled, (say,) "*Miscellaneous Lands*," in which shall be entered complete records of all deeds of land to the State, whether by fee or by lease-hold; also the approved lists of the Five Section Grant. This book would then embrace the following descriptions of property:

1. The Five Sections, proceeds of sale now granted for the use of the Agricultural College.
2. The Penitentiary estate.
3. The real estate conveyed for Asylums.
4. The Capitol Lands in Polk county.
5. The lease-hold estate in Polk county,

And all other grants to the State for its own permanent or temporary use; but not held for the purpose of sub-division and sale. This latter class should, in respect to each separate grant, be provided with a separate book, under the organic law of this office.

We further recommend that efficient means be provided by law for completing the lists of the 16th Section Grant, entire. Until this is done, the office cannot contain a "complete record," as designed by its organic law; also a book showing the Railroad Lands.

While recommending additional books for this office, we beg leave to commend to your attention the great need of a place for record of all official and other bonds executed to the State of Iowa, and now, or hereafter to be by law required to be deposited with either department of the State Government. There is no law providing for the record of these important papers, and the State has already had experience, in one instance, of the danger of loss of the originals. This office is especially the Record office of the State, and would be a proper depository of such a Book of Records, to be called—"Bond Record." It would demand some legislation, requiring the officer now, or hereafter to be, charged

with the custody of any such Bond, immediately after filing the same in his own office, to present the same at the Register's Office for record, to be returned by the Register after recording the same; and making a certified copy from that office *prima facie* evidence of the contents of the original. We think such legislation required for the protection of the public interests.

We also recommend that all official reports of the State Register should be preserved by a manuscript record thereof, kept in the office.

SECTION III.

The books containing partial lists of the River Improvement Lands, still remain in the office of the River Navigation Company. Regarding them as the property of this office, we have inquired at the Company's office respecting them, and found there the following books and papers :

1. "Register of Certificates," containing so-called lists of the lands embraced in the River Improvement Grant, *so far as the same have been heretofore disposed of by the State of Iowa*. The descriptions of the land are in the sub-divisions as sold, and the entries in addition to this description are as follows :

1. Remarks relative to authorized charges of entry.
2. Date of certificate (of purchase.)
3. Number of certificate.
4. Name of purchaser.
5. Residence of purchaser.
6. Rate per acre.
7. Amount of purchase money.
8. Remarks.

The entries in this book commence Oct. 11, A. D., 1847, at Fairfield, and embrace the certificates issued to pre-emptors, as well as general purchasers. The last entry bears date May 8, 1855.

2. "Tract Book : " containing

1. Description of tract ;
2. Number of acres ;

3. Rate per acre;
4. Purchase money;
5. Name of purchaser;
6. Date of sale;
7. Number of receipt;
8. Number of certificate;
9. To whom patented;
10. Date of patent;
11. Where recorded.

3. We also find in the office of the Navigation Company, two *Plat Books*, purporting to embrace complete maps of the lands, so for as certified to the State of Iowa.

4. We also found in the same office the original certificates from the United States Land Office, and certified copies, containing the lists of river lands already certified to the State of Iowa, as within the grant to the State, being as follows:

1. An original list, approved by U. S. Secretary STUART, 30th October, 1851.

2. An original list, approved by U. S. Secretary STUART, 10th March, 1852.

3. An original list, approved by U. S. Secretary McCLELLAND, 17th December, 1853.

4. An original special certificate (by letter,) of JOHN WILSON, Com'r. Gen'l Land Office, Dec. 24, 1853.

5. An original list, approved by U. S. Secretary McCLELLAND, 30th December, 1853.

6. A copy (certified by Charles Neally, Register of U. S. Land Office, at Iowa City, 20th February, 1849,) of original list, approved 13th July, 1848, by U. S. Secretary WALKER.

7. A copy (certified by Secretary of State of Iowa, 4th December, 1849,) of original list, approved by U. S. Secretary EWING, 12th June, 1849.

We also found there several packages of papers, apparently belonging to the Land office of the State government, of which we were enabled to take the following description, by the aid of Mr. Brown, the principal agent of the company:

8. Sundry correspondence with the Land Department at Washington.

9. Sundry pre-emption and miscellaneous papers.

10. Sundry State bonds, issued on account of the Improvement indebtedness, now paid off by the River Company, cancelled, and held by them.

11. A large package of vouchers of Geo. Gillaspie, as Register and *ex officio* Commissioner of River Improvement, for disbursements made by him.

All the foregoing books and papers were held subject to the order of the Land Register, except the papers of the last two descriptions, (10 and 11,) which involve the Company's vouchers, but will probably be delivered over, as we are advised by the agent, during the month of June.

Note.—And, at our request, all, with those two exceptions, have since been delivered into the Land Register's office.

We also found in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the following volumes of records, which, by section 5, of the organic law of this office, and section 38, chapter 158, A. D. 1858, should have been transferred, to the Register's office; and which, at our request, have now been deposited in this office:

1. "The Certificate Record," an old volume in which were entered memoranda of the certificates of final payment transmitted to the Superintendent's office, the entries terminating with No. 9608.

2. Lists of Saline Lands, sold prior to March 1, 1855.

3. Lists of School Lands, sold prior to March 1, 1855.

There is also an unfinished memorandum in this office, made by the Deputy, for his own information, and which he claims as his private property, showing numerous mistakes in grants of lands, as made several years since in the office of Secretary of State, before the creation of the Register's office. It appears by this list, that duplicate conveyances have been made in some instances, and in others lands have been granted to which the State had no title.

It seems important that a careful list of these errors should be specified, and reported to the legislative or executive authorities, that some action may be taken to rectify them where it is possible, and to adjust the rights of purchasers before it becomes too

late, or the difficulties increased and complicated, and parties seriously annoyed by litigation.

We commend this subject to the consideration of the Governor.

We also recommend that the custody of the records touching the Iowa City (territorial) grant, be transferred from the office of the Treasurer, to that of the State Register, where the State has concentrated her other records of real estate; and that the like transfer of three record books from the office of Secretary of State, touching the same grant, be made.

SECTION IV.

The files of papers belonging to, and now found in this office, in addition to those already mentioned, may be classified as follows:

1. The original list of lands selected under the *half million grant*, by the selecting agents.

It is well known that the selections embrace some 20,000 acres more than enough to fill the grant. The Legislature, by chap. 7, A. D. 1855, authorized the Governor to deduct this excess, and close the transaction with the U. States Land Office. We find no evidence in this office, hitherto, of the execution of this power. It is of course necessary that the books of this office should show the deduction from the tract and plat-books of that grant, as soon as made.

2. Lists of swamp lands, as selected: These are not complete, but are transcribed into a book of record, as received from sundry counties where they had been selected by local agents, and then forwarded to the office of the Surveyor General. The originals are but temporarily in this office.

3. Certificates of final payment by purchasers of

The half million grant lands;

The 16th section grant lands;

The University lands;

The Saline lands.

4. Files of orders from Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue patents; commencing with date of December 31, 1855, and numbered from 1 to 10, inclusive, which orders are copied into the letter book. Also, eight additional orders, not yet numbered, or

copied, embracing those issued by Mr. Stone, during his term, by appointment, of Gov. Grimes. Order No. 10, was the last issued by Mr. Eads, and embraces final certificates up to No. 9,608, which is the last certificate entered in the Certificate Record of the Superintendent's office. Mr. Stone had no access to this record, and the entries being thus suspended, have never since been resumed. Thus there is since that time, no check in the Superintendent's office upon these certificates as returned, but they are at once sent into the Register's office, and there numbered and preserved until the patent issues, when they are filed away. And an open order is left with the Register to issue patents. As at present conducted, there is not the slightest utility in forwarding these certificates to the Superintendent. They would be better transmitted direct to the Register's office.

5. Files of official letters received from the time of the organization of the office; but not arranged by years, or in any other order. These should have some fixed arrangement for convenience of reference.

6. Partial reports from county S. F. Commissioners, of school lands sold in their counties.

SECTION V.

By law of 1857, chap. 92, it was made the duty of the several S. F. Commissioners, under penalty of \$100, for non-compliance with the act, to file in this office within six months, and annually thereafter, tabular statements of the different classes of lands sold in their respective counties by them, or their predecessors in office, with price, terms, credits, interest, &c. It was made the Attorney General's duty to see that they complied with this act.

We find evidence of a part compliance on the part of the county S. F. Commissioners, with this law. It has proved in part inoperative. The important objects contemplated by the act have not been fully attained. We have no information whether the penalties of the law have been enforced against parties in default.

Our Exhibit hereto No. 1, shows the names of counties from which no report has been received.

SECTION VI.

Patents are issued from this office for public lands, as follows :

For the Half Million Grant ;

For the 16th Section Grant ;

For the Saline Lands,—on the certificates of sale and final payment from the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties ;

For the University Lands, on the like certificate from the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University.

No patents have been issued for Swamp Lands, no selections having been reported as approved from the United States Land Department.

By Chap. 3d, A. D. 1858, the Governor, State Register, and County Agent, (if there be one,) are constituted a Board to apportion against the counties having swamp lands their several proportions of the \$2,000 appropriated by the act to defray the expenses of an agent to adjust the grant with the General Government at Washington. The amount so apportioned is to be paid by the county, before receiving the benefit of the adjustment. It would seem necessary, or expedient, that an account should hereafter be opened with the counties, charging this apportionment, and crediting it with payment, when made ; and this office would be the appropriate place for such a special account, embracing also the distribution of the script received.

No patents have been issued from this office for the River Improvement lands, either to the Navigation Company or to individuals, prior to the general patent issued on final settlement with the Company.

The office has no record book of "correspondence with the General Government, or any of its departments, in relation to State lands." (§ 4, Chap. 153, A. D. 1858.) It has a letter book, in which all official correspondence proceeding from this office, is copied. But we regard the law as requiring a special book of *Government correspondence*, containing both sides of the correspondence, and apart from the general correspondence of this office. Such a book was wisely designed to perpetuate, and render easy of access, the valuable information necessarily involved in such communications, concerning our lands, and land titles.

We accordingly recommend that such a book be prepared, all

the past correspondence copied into it, the future preserved in it, and all "suitably indexed." Sundry correspondence relating to public lands now in the office of Secretary of State, should be transferred to this office for that purpose.

No fees under § 10 of the original act, have ever been paid into this office.

No "Rules and Regulations," or orders, appear to have been ever made, under § 11 of the same act, for the regulation of the business of this office.

SECTION VII.

This office has had no contingent fund since its organization. Until the late session of the General Assembly there has been no appropriation to it for clerk hire. By the appropriation bill of the last session, \$1,800 was appropriated for clerk hire herein for the years 1858 and 1859. Of this amount \$116.66 $\frac{1}{2}$ has been drawn prior to the first of June, 1858, according to the account in the Auditor's books.

No account thereof has been kept, or vouchers preserved, in this office, in accordance with the act of 1855, Chap. 163, nor account kept in compliance with the 22d section of the appropriation act, (1858, Chap. 161.) The reason for the absence of this account, and the vouchers, is found in the fact that the original act establishing this office, authorized the employment of a clerk, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, but provided no compensation for him. He was, however, appointed and his salary stipulated at \$700 per annum, and he drew the same by warrant of the Auditor on the Treasury, issued on the certificate of the Governor showing the agreement. The fund did not pass through the hands of the Register. There is no question as to the justice of the claim of the deputy for this compensation for his services. There seems to be a question, nevertheless, as to the regularity of this payment, in the absence of an appropriation therefor. (See Code, Chap. 7, §50, sub-division fifth.) It appears to be one of those cases in which the appropriation has been implied, but not expressed.

Our exhibit hereto, No. 2, shows the amount drawn by the clerk so appointed, without an appropriation; and also the account of the disbursement of the current appropriation for clerk hire, made at the last session, up to May, 31, 1858.

The Commissioners find it an agreeable duty to commend the general system and order which prevail in this office, and by which information sought from its papers or records, is in most cases readily accessible. The additions and changes hereinbefore suggested, they beg to recommend to the consideration of the Governor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

June 1, 1858.

JOHN A. KASSON,	}	Commissioners.
J. M. GRIFFITH,		
THOMAS SEELY,		

EXHIBIT NO. 1.
STATE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Laws of 1857, Chapter 92.

COUNTIES REPORTED.

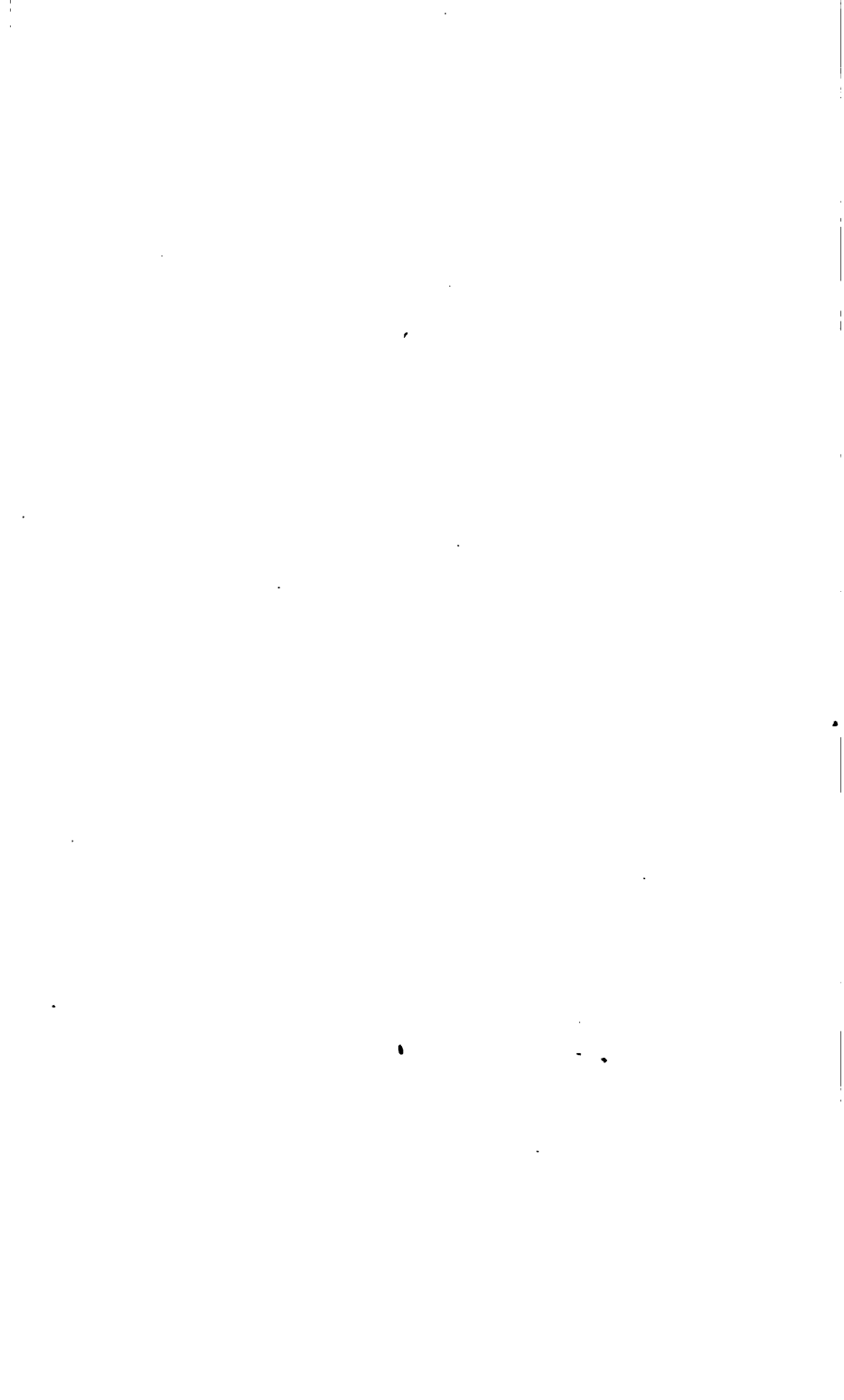
Adair,	Dallas,	Jefferson,	Pottawattamie.
Adams,	Davis,	Johnson,	Poweshik,
Appanoose,	Decatur,	Jones,	Ringold,
Audubon,	Delaware,	Keokuk,	Scott,
Benton,	Des Moines,	Kossuth,	Story,
Blackhawk,	Fayette,	Lee,	Tama,
Boone,	Floyd,	Linn,	Taylor,
Bremer,	Franklin,	Louisa,	Union,
Butler,	Fremont,	Madison,	Van Buren,
Buchanan,	Greene,	Mahaska,	Washington,
Cedar,	Guthrie,	Marion,	Waye,
Cerro Gordo,	Hardin,	Marshall,	Webster,
Clarke,	Henry,	Mills,	Winneshieki,
Clayton,	Howard,	Monroe,	Wright,
Clinton,	Iowa,	Montgomery,	
Crawford,	Jackson,	Page,	

COUNTIES IN DEFAULT.

Alamakee,	Dubuque,	Mitchell,	Wapello,
Calhoun,	Grundy,	Monona,	Warren,
Carroll,	Harrison,	Muscataine,	Woodbury,
Cass,	Jasper,	Shelby,	
Chickasaw,	Lucas,	Sac,	

EXHIBIT NO. 2.
STATE LAND OFFICE.

Amount drawn from Treasury on Auditor's Warrants, per Governor's original certificate, and without express appropriation, for clerk hire, up to October 31, 1857, and commencing with date of Dec. 19, 1855, as shown by the account in the Auditor's Books.....	1,367 82	
Same from October 31st, 1857, to March 9th, 1858, per do.....	408 34	1,776 16
Amount appropriated for clerk hire (act of 1858) for the fiscal year 1859, and the remainder of the fiscal year 1858, (\$9).....		1,800 00
Paid D. S. Warren, as follows, per books of the Auditor:		
April 9, Warrant for.....	20 00	
April 19, Warrant for.....	38 33	
May 24, Warrant for.....	58 33½	116 66½
May 31, 1858, unexpended balance.....		\$1,683 33½



SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

IN REPLY TO A

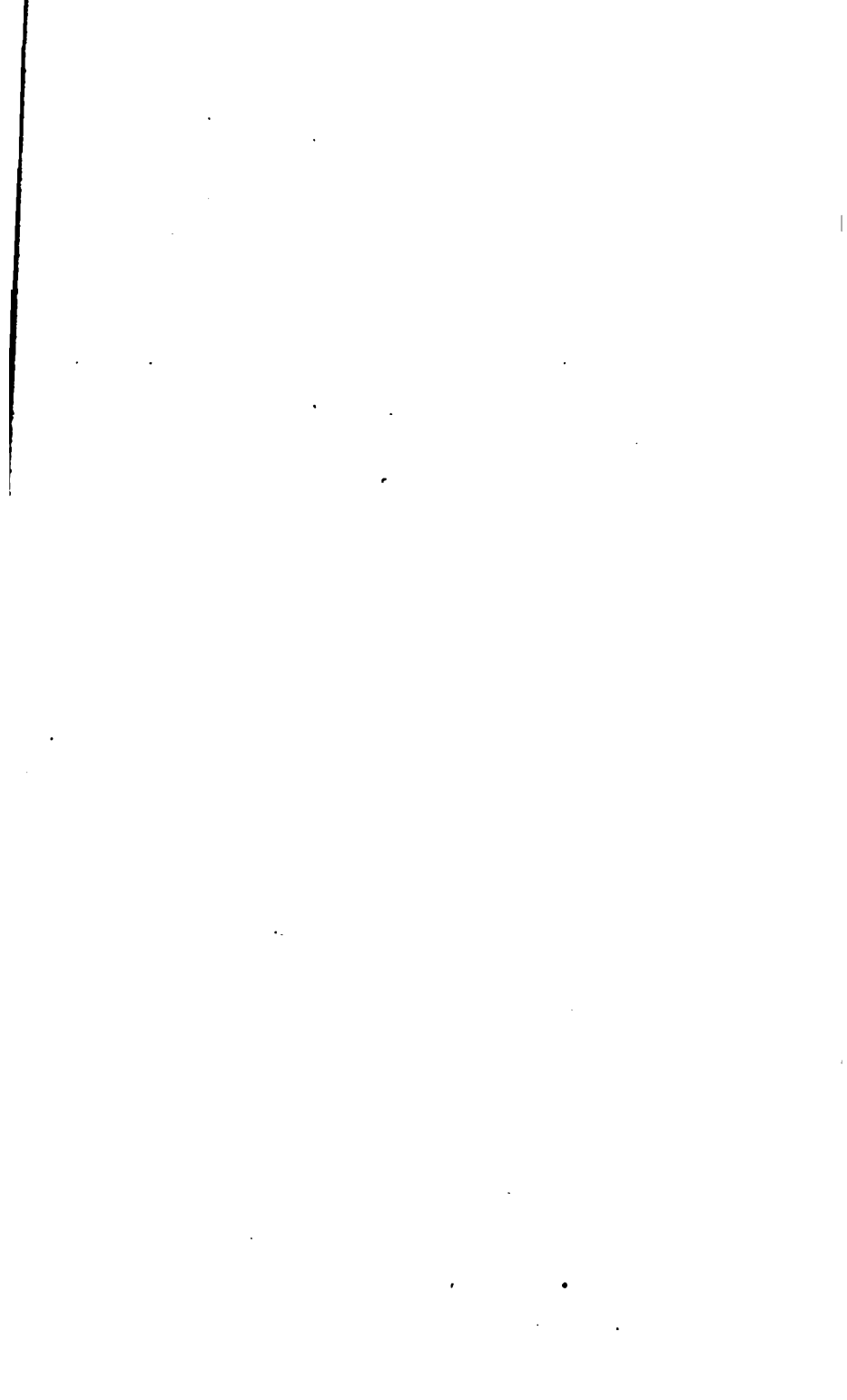
RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY,

PASSED BY THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

**MARCH 2D, 1860, IN RELATION TO THE REQUISITION OF THE GOV.
OF VIRGINIA, FOR ONE BARCLAY COPPIC.**

**DES MOINES, IOWA.
JOHN TEESDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1860.**



SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,

In reply to a resolution of Inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, March 2d, 1860, in relation to the requisition of the Gov. of Virginia for one Barclay Coppoc.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, {
MARCH 3d, 1860. }

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I have received your resolution of yesterday, requesting me to communicate to you all the facts and correspondence connected with or in any way growing out of the demand made upon me for the arrest of Barclay Coppoc, and his surrender to the State of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice, and my reasons for refusing that demand.

The Special Message of the Governor of Virginia referred to in the preamble to your resolution, is of such extraordinary character as in my judgment to render proper the publicity of the information asked for by your resolution. All the papers and correspondence connected with, or in any way growing out of this matter, are the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, a copy of which I transmit, marked A.; the affidavit upon which said requisition is based, which I copy in the body of this communication; my letter to the Governor of Virginia, dated January 23d, 1860, a copy of which I transmit, marked B; and my letter to him dated January 24th, 1860, a copy of which I transmit, marked C. I have not

received from the Governor of Virginia a reply to either of my letters to him, and I have not had correspondence upon this subject with any other person.

The facts touching that requisition were these: On the 23d day of January last, an agent of Virginia called upon me and presented his commission from the Governor of that State, as such agent, to receive Coppoc, who was demanded in the same commission as a fugitive from justice, as appeared by an annexed document, of which the following is an exact copy:

“City of Richmond, and State of Virginia, to-wit:

“Andrew Hunter maketh oath and saith, that from information received from several of the prisoners recently condemned and executed at Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia, and from other facts which have come to his knowledge, he verily believes that a certain Barclay Coppoc was aiding and abetting certain John Brown, and others, who on the sixteenth and seventeenth days of October, in the year 1859, did feloniously and treasonably rebel and commit treason against the commonwealth of Virginia, at a certain place called Harper’s Ferry, in said county of Jefferson, and who did then and there feloniously conspire with and advise certain slaves in the county aforesaid to rebel and make insurrection against their masters, and against the authority of the laws of said Commonwealth of Virginia—and who did then and there feloniously kill and murder certain Hayward Sheppard, a free negro, and George W. Turner, Fontaine Beckham, and Thomas Barclay—and affiant further states that from information recently received, he verily believes that said Barclay Coppoc is a fugitive from justice, now escaping in the State of Iowa.

“Sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for the City of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, this ninth day of January, 1860.

“S. H. BOYKIN, N. P.”

Upon examination of this paper, I declined to issue my warrant for the arrest of the alleged fugitive, because, in my judgment, no authority so to do was conferred upon me by law, in a case resting on such a basis.

It is a high prerogative of official power in any case, to seize a citizen of the State and send him upon an *ex parte* statement, and without any preliminary examination, and without confronting him with a single witness, to a distant State for trial. It is a preroga-

tive so high that the law tolerates its exercise only on certain fixed conditions, and I certainly shall not exercise that power to the peril of any citizen of Iowa, upon the demand of the State of Virginia, or of any other State, unless these conditions are complied with.

The act of Congress provides that besides the Executive demand for the fugitive, there shall be produced "the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory, as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor," &c., &c., upon the presentation of which it becomes my duty to cause the arrest to be made. There was not any "copy of an indictment found" presented to me, and of course the case rested upon the affidavit.

I refused the order of arrest in this case for the following reasons:

1st—The affidavit presented, was not made before "a magistrate," but before a Notary Public.

2d—Even had the law recognized an affidavit made before a Notary Public, the affidavit in this case was not authenticated by the Notary's seal.

3d—The affidavit does not show, unless it be inferentially, that Coppoc was in the State of Virginia at the time he "aided and abetted John Brown and others," as stated therein.

4th—It did not legally "charge him" with commission of "treason, felony or other crime."

I will consider the first and second reasons in connection. It will not be pretended that a Notary Public, an officer unknown to the common law, and equally unknown to the administration of justice, and never charged directly or indirectly with any step from first to last in the trial of criminal offenses, is "a magistrate within the meaning of the term" as used here or elsewhere. The Governor of Virginia does not so pretend, but seeks to avoid the force of this objection by citing an act of Congress, passed September, 1850. He says:—"But the Governor of Iowa has failed to see that by an act of Congress, passed on the 16th day of September, 1850, it is provided that in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths or affirmations, or acknowledgments may be taken before any Justice of the Peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations or acknowledgments may

hereafter be also taken or made by or before any Notary Public duly appointed in any State or Territory." "This act," he adds, "completely overthrows the reasons assigned by the Governor of Iowa, and makes the case so plain that argument and illustration can add nothing to it." It is true, I had not seen this act when I refused the warrant for Coppoc's arrest; but if I had seen it, my action would have been the same. In answer to my objection that the seal of the Notary was not attached to the affidavit, he says: "The Notary before whom the affidavit was made, was duly appointed in pursuance of the laws of this Commonwealth, (Virginia) *and his signature was accompanied by a scroll*, in precise conformity with established usage and the decisions of our courts, which recognize scrolls as seals."

If the Governor of Virginia has not "failed to see" the "act of Congress, passed September 16th, 1850," he has certainly failed to read it. To suppose that he had read it would be to suppose that he had quoted just so much of said law as tended to support the position he had taken, and suppressed so much of it as showed that position to be untenable—a supposition which my sense of "comity" forbids my entertaining for a moment. I supply that portion of the law which he has, doubtlessly through inadvertence, omitted. The last words quoted by him, the words "State or Territory," are in the law as printed, followed by a comma, and then in immediate connection follow these words: "*and when certified under the hand and official seal* of such Notary, shall have the same force and effect, as it taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. [See 9th U. S. Statutes at large, page 458.] From this it appears by express provision of the law of Congress, an affidavit made before a Notary Public, shall have "force and effect" *only* when "*certified under his hand and official seal*." Now, the affidavit made in this case before a Notary Public, is *not* certified under his hand and official seal, and I regret to be compelled to add that the statement of Governor Letcher, that the signature of the Notary to the affidavit, "was accompanied by a scroll" is wholly unfounded in fact. So far is this from being correct, that to this document received from him and still in my possession, there is neither seal, nor scroll, nor mark, nor device whatever. "Comity" requires that I shall express my belief that in so radical an error of fact, the Governor of Virginia was misled by the information of others, or by a defective memory, rather

than by a desire to support his argument by a misrepresentation.

To recapitulate upon these points: The law of 1793 provides that when in this class of cases, an affidavit is used, such affidavit must be made "before a magistrate." The Governor of Virginia does not pretend that a Notary Public is "a magistrate" within the meaning of that law, but claims that by the law of 1850, the law of 1793 was so modified as to permit the use of affidavits made before Notaries Public. But the same law of 1850 which modifies the law of 1793, expressly and in terms provides that such affidavits, made before a Notary Public, "shall have force and effect" only when "*certified under his hand and official seal,*" and the affidavit in this case was *not* so certified. Not being so certified, it did not have "force and effect," and not having "force and effect" no warrant could issue upon it. It will be observed that the official seal of the Notary is expressly required by the act of Congress, and being so required, I could not waive it if I would. It appears to me that upon these points "the case is so plain that arguments and illustration can add nothing to it."

I leave this part of the discussion here, waiving the question whether this law of 1850, so general in its terms, can be construed as repealing or amending the specific requisites of the special act providing in all respects the mode by which fugitives from justice are to be surrendered to another sovereignty for trial. I am advised that this construction would not be admitted by the Courts, and is altogether untenable and is without precedent in this State.

My third and fourth reasons, (which I shall also consider in connection) are that the affidavits did not show otherwise than by inference that Coppoc was in Virginia at the time he "aided and abetted" John Brown and others, as stated; and did not legally charge him with crime. What is the substance of the affidavit? Stripped of all verbiage, it is this and this only: Andrew Hunter swears "that John Brown and others on certain days and at a certain place in the State of Virginia, committed certain crimes," and "that from information received from several persons" recently condemned and executed in Virginia, and "from other facts that have come to his knowledge," he "*verily believes*" that Barclay Coppoc, "aided and abetted" said John Brown and others in the commission of said crimes, and that from other information more

recently received, he "*verily believes* said Baclay Coppoc is a fugitive from justice now escaping into the State of Iowa."

Now what is the law? I quote a note from Brightly's Digest of the laws of the United States, page 293: "The affidavit, when that form of evidence is adopted, must be at least so explicit and certain that if it were laid before a magistrate it would justify him in committing the accused to answer the charge: 6 *Penn. Law Jour.* 414, 418. It must state *positively* that the alleged crime was committed in the State from which the party is alleged to be a fugitive, and that the party is actually a fugitive *from that State*. "*Ex parte Smith*, 3 *McLean* 121, 122, *Fetters case* 3 *Zabr.* 311. In the matter of Hayward, 1 *Sandf. S. C.*, 701; *Degant vs. Michael*, 2 *Carter*, 396. I quote further from 3 *McLean* 135: "Again the affidavit charges the shooting on the 6th of May in the County of Jackson and State of Missouri, *that he believes and has good reason to believe from evidence and information now (then) in his possession, that Joseph Smith was accessory before the fact, and is a resident or citizen of Illinois.*" The Court go on to say: "There are several objections to this. Mr. Boggs, [the affiant in that case] having the evidence and information in his possession, should have *incorporated it in the affidavit*, to enable the Court to judge of their sufficiency to support his belief. Again he swears to a legal conclusion, when he says Smith was an accessory before the fact. What constitutes a man an accessory is a question of law, and not always easy of solution. Mr. Boggs' opinion then is not authority. He should have given the facts. He should have shown that they were committed in Missouri, to enable the Court to test them by the laws of Missouri, to see if they amounted to a crime. Again, *the affidavit is fatally defective in this, that Boggs swears to his belief.*"

Let us apply these rules to the affidavit under consideration. Andrew Hunter does not swear *positively* that Coppoc was ever in Virginia. He says certain persons other than Coppoc committed certain crimes at certain places in that State, and that Coppoc "aided and abetted" them, leaving to be inferred that he was with them in Virginia; but he might have furnished arms from Ohio, or ammunition from Pennsylvania, or aid and comfort from Maryland; thus "aiding and abetting" the crime committed in Virginia, without being there in person, and yet not be liable to be tried in Virginia for so doing. Mr. Hunter says Coppoc is "a fugitive from

justice, escaping in the State of Iowa." From what State? From Virginia, or Maryland, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio! It may be *inferred* the escape was from Virginia; but it is not "positively" so stated, nor is there on either point that "certainty that would justify a magistrate in committing an accused party." Again, Mr. Hunter "having the evidence and information in his possession, should have incorporated it in the affidavit." He swears to a legal conclusion when he says, "*Coppoc aided and abetted.*" What constitutes *aiding and abetting* "is a question of law and not always of easy solution." Mr. Hunter's "opinion is not authority. He should have sworn to the facts." "The affidavit is fatally defective in this, that Hunter swears to his belief." The whole case is this. A paper was presented to me purporting to be an affidavit made under a law of Congress, but not made before an officer recognized by that law—or if the law of 1850 applies to this class of cases, lacking to its authenticity an essential requisite prescribed by that law. That paper was made the basis of a demand that I should arrest and surrender for trial for crime, in a distant State, a citizen of this State while it contained only the statement of a person wholly unknown to me, *that he believed* the citizen was guilty of a crime; which crime if committed at all, might for aught appearing in the paper, have been committed in any other State as well as Virginia. I refused the demand made upon me, and now after a more full and careful consideration of the matter than I then gave it, I am content with the decision then made.

My action in this matter is not without precedent in our own State. My immediate predecessor refused a warrant for a citizen of this State, upon a requisition from the State of Indiana, upon the ground that the affidavit upon which the requisition was based, although sufficient in substance, was made before a Notary Public. The Governor of Indiana did not, as I am advised, consider this refusal as evidence that the people or authorities of Iowa were unwilling to perform their constitutional obligations, or a matter of sufficient importance to be the subject of a special message to the General Assembly of that State.

The Governor of Virginia complains that I did not cause Coppoc to be arrested and held until another requisition in proper form could have been sent to me. The law of the State provides the manner in which such provisional arrest shall be made, (Code, Sec. 3284, and the remaining sections of that Chapter.) I called

the attention of the agent of Virginia specially to this law, read it to him and placed it in his hands, and requested him to advise with counsel in relation thereto, and act upon that advice. For some reason, doubtless satisfactory to himself, but wholly unknown to me, he did not, so far as I have learned, act under the provisions of that law. If the Governor of Virginia has cause for complaint against any person on this point, it is against his own agent, and not against me.

The Governor of Virginia also complains that the first of my letters to him was published in the papers of this State before it had reached him. This is probably true. During the afternoon of the day on which the requisition was presented to me, and after that fact had become public, many inquiries were made of me, touching the matter, and great desire expressed to know my reasons for refusing the warrant. It would have been useless and absurd in me to have affected secrecy in regard to the matter, when the agent of Virginia had himself made it public; and I answered inquiries by stating the facts, and for my reasons referred to my letter, a copy of which I had kept. Some of the gentlemen who read the letter, suggested that, as the matter would probably excite some public interest, it would be well to publish the letter; and not being able to see how under the circumstances, any possible injury could result from its publication, I allowed copies to be taken for that purpose. It is to me a matter of profound regret that the Governor of Virginia did not, in his special message, content himself with an examination of the legality of the documents sent by him to me and of my official action thereon, without attempting to convert a question of official power and duty into a question of personal motives. Not satisfying himself, apparently, that he had a good cause of complaint against me upon the law or the facts of the case, he repeats some hearsay, some suspicions of his own or his agents, some broken extracts from my inaugural address, and from all these, attempts to justify his insinuations of my sympathy with the crimes lately committed in Virginia, and of my desire, perhaps efforts, for the escape of this alleged fugitive. I repel all such suggestions coming from him or from others, with the scorn they deserve; and I would not dignify them by any notice, were it not for this consideration. Right-minded men in other States may well suppose that the chief magistrate of Virginia could not make charges so grossly violative of the courtesy due by him to the chief

magistrate of a sister State, unless he knew the charges to be sustained by the facts, and might construe my silence into an admission of their truth.

The fact that an agent of Virginia was here, with a requisition for Coppoc, became publicly known in this place, solely through the acts of that agent himself. I denied myself what I greatly desired, the privilege of consultation with gentlemen in whose opinions I had confidence, touching the legality of the papers submitted to me, lest the matter might thereby, through inadvertance, become known. After I had communicated to him my determination not to grant the warrant demanded, he sat in my office conversing freely with me on the subject. During our conversation, other persons came in on business with me, and to my surprise he continued the conversation in their presence. I said to him, that I had supposed he did not wish his business to be made public; to which he replied, that as the warrant had been refused, he did not care who knew his business, and continued the conversation. In this manner the fact that a requisition had been made for Coppoc became known in this place; and I am credibly informed that it was well known in Iowa City to many persons there, that the agent of Virginia was on his way to this place with such requisition, before he reached here.

The insinuation that I had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with sending information to Coppoc, that a requisition had been made for him, is simply and unqualifiedly untrue; nor have I any means of knowing whether such information was sent by others; or if so, by whom sent, other than that common to all persons then at the Capital—common rumor.

Were I disposed to follow the course pursued by the Governor of Virginia, I might perhaps find in this matter sufficient to justify the conclusion, that he has been throughout more anxious to lay a foundation for complaint against Iowa, for the purpose of inflaming sectional prejudice, than to procure the return of Coppoc to Virginia. The facts that the papers transmitted are so grossly defective; that the agent sent with them was so careless to keep secret his mission, that when his demand for a warrant was refused on the ground that his papers were insufficient, he failed to make use of the law pointed out to him for the provisional arrest of the alleged fugitive until new papers could be procured; and that the Governor of Virginia, without answering my letters or asking any

explanations, has seen fit to promulgate his extraordinary special message, might justify that conclusion to those who are astute to discover, and deem it consistent with fair dealing to impute bad motives for all acts done by others—and the same process of reasoning might lead me to conclude that his declarations of attachment to the Union, are but a cover to conceal on his part the design openly proclaimed by many with whom he fraternizes politically, to destroy that Union if they cannot control it.

The people of Iowa need no defense at my hands. They love the Union and are determined it shall be preserved. Their fealty to it is not determined by the fact whether or not they control its policy, and enjoy its honor and emoluments, and although they may believe at times that that policy is controlled for improper purposes, and those honors and emoluments placed in unworthy hands, they will still quietly wait until a change shall be made, in a legitimate and constitutional way; and when that time shall have come they will see to it that the Union shall still be preserved.

Permit me to say in conclusion, that in my judgment, one of the most important duties of the official position I hold, is to see that no citizen of Iowa is carried beyond her border, and subjected to the ignominy of imprisonment and the perils of trial for crimes in another State, otherwise than by due process of law. That duty I shall perform. Whenever the Governor of Virginia, or of any other State, shall transmit to me papers properly executed, and containing proper proof, demanding the surrender of any one of our people, I shall promptly issue a warrant for his rendition—and not till then.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

A.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, TO THE
EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Whereas it appears by the annexed document, which is hereby certified as authentic, that Barclay Coppoc is a fugitive from justice from this State, charged with the crime of treason, conspiring with and advising slaves to rebel and make insurrection, and with murder perpetrated at the town of Harper's Ferry, in this Commonwealth, on the sixteenth and seventeenth days of October, in the year 1859: Now therefore I, John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia, have thought proper, by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, in such cases made and provided, and of the laws of Congress in pursuance thereof, to demand of the Executive authority of Iowa, the arrest and surrender of Barclay Coppoc, and that he be delivered to C. Camp, who is hereby appointed the agent to receive him on the part of this Commonwealth.

{ L. S. } Given under my hand as Governor, and under the
Great Seal of the State, at Richmond, this 10th day of
January, 1860, and in the eighty-fourth year of the
Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

B.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, IOWA, }
Des Moines, January 23d, 1860. }

To His Excellency,
the Governor of Virginia:

SIR:—Your requisition for Barclay Coppoc, alleged to be a fugitive from justice from the State of Virginia, was this day placed in my hands by Mr. Camp. Having carefully considered

the same, I am of opinion that I cannot, in the proper discharge of my duty as Executive of this State, grant the requisition, because it does not, in my opinion, come within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws of Congress, passed in pursuance thereof. The certificate of the Notary Public, that the paper purporting to be the affidavit of Andrew Hunter, was sworn to, is not authenticated by his Notarial Seal, and for that reason, is no higher evidence of that fact, than would be the statement of any other citizen. Were this the only difficulty, I would, as it is in its nature technical, feel disposed to waive it in this case; but there is a further defect, which in my judgment is fatal, and which my duty will not allow me to overlook.

The law provides that the Executive authority of a State demanding any person as a fugitive from justice, shall produce to the Executive authority of the State on which the demand is made "the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate" of the State by which the demand is made. In this case, there is not a copy of any indictment produced, and the affidavit produced, is made before a Notary Public, who is not, in my judgment, a magistrate, within the meaning of the law of Congress.

This is a matter in which, as I understand, I have no discretionary power. Had the application been made to me in proper form, charging the offense charged in this case, the requisition must have been granted; and as it is, I have not any more authority to surrender the person demanded, than if requested to do so by a private letter.

Very Respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA, }
Des Moines, January 24th, 1860. }

To His Excellency,
the Governor of Virginia :

On yesterday, Mr. Camp, of your State, presented to me a requisition for Barclay Coppoc, which I declined to grant, for reasons stated in a letter to you, which I handed to him, (Mr. Camp).

I have since examined more carefully the body of the affidavit of Andrew Hunter, and beg leave to call your attention to it. Mr. Hunter states that from information received by him from certain persons condemned and executed in your State and from other facts which have come to his knowledge, he believes that Coppoc was aiding and abetting John Brown and others, who on certain days, in Virginia, committed certain crimes, and that from information recently received, he verily believes Coppoc is a fugitive from justice, escaping in this State. It is not stated, unless it be inferentially, that Coppoc committed the acts charged, in the State of Virginia, nor are any of the facts upon which affiant bases his belief of Coppoc's guilt stated.

It seems to me very desirable that in case you shall deem it your duty again to demand Coppoc from the Executive authority of this State, that no question may arise upon the sufficiency of the papers upon which the demand shall be made, and I have therefore deemed it proper to make to you the above suggestions.

Very Respectfully,

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

To the Honorable

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, appointed to present to your Honorable body their acts and doings as authorized by the Law of March 22d, 1858, incorporating and making appropriations for a State Agricultural College and Farm, have to report,

That their first meeting under said law took place in the Capitol on the 10th day of January, 1859; that there were present at said meeting all the members appointed by the last Legislature and named in the law, excepting Messrs. M. W. Robinson, John D. Wright, E. H. Williams, Clement Coffin, and the Governor, R. P. Lowe. Mr. E. H. Williams, having resigned his trustee-ship, John Pattee was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

One of the first duties of the Board being the election of permanent officers, Wm. Duane Wilson, was duly elected Secretary, to hold his office for two years from the 22d of March 1859, and Richard Gaines was duly elected Treasurer, to hold his office for one year, who was re-elected for a like term at the meeting of the Board in January last. The trustees and officers executed their bonds of office as required by law. In deciding the terms of ser-

vice of the members of the Board, as required by law, the following was the result :

Messrs. M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, J. D. Wright, Wm. Duane Wilson, Richard Gaines and John Pattee, each drew the term of four years from the 10th of January, 1859, and Messrs. G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, J. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day each drew the term of two years, from the 10th of January 1859. Proposals for the sale of lands for the College Farm were issued from this meeting and circulated over the State, to be acted upon at the second meeting of the Board in June last. At that meeting propositions were received from the counties of Hardin, Polk, Story, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama. The Board having determined to examine the sites offered, a selection was not made until the next meeting in the same month, when it was located in Story County, on the west fractional half of section number (3) three, the east fractional half of section No. (4) four, the east half of south-west quarter of section No. (4) four, and the east half of north-west fractional quarter of section No. (4) four, in township No. (83) eighty-three, north of range No. (24) twenty-four, west of P. M., Iowa, containing six hundred and forty-nine and fifty one hundredths acres : providing the conditions of the bond, accompanying it, and subsequently added to the propositions made by the citizens of Story and Boone Counties, and the county of Story, are complied with in accordance with a resolution of this Board.

The offers made by Story county and some of the citizens thereof, and the citizens of Boone county, embraced \$10,000 of County Bonds which had been voted by the legal voters of Story county, near \$4,000 in individual notes, at 10 per cent interest from the date of location, payable in two years, and 1000 acres of unimproved lands in Story and Boone counties, in the vicinity of the farm.

QUALITY OF THE FARM LAND.

The land is well calculated for the uses intended, there being a good portion of dry rolling prairie, of the general character of our State, some of it a little wet, and some creek bottom ; Squaw Fork Creek, lasting water, runs through the east side of the land ; an excellent never failing spring in the prairie near the center of the farm ; a good supply of timber, probably 150 acres ; and good clay for brick upon it. There is also donated a sufficient stone

quarry which is situated about one and a half miles west of the farm, being a plain quality of stone, between sand and lime stone.

BUILDING SITES.

The public road leading from Nevada to Boonsboro, passes through the farm east and west, near the south line. It is intended to change this road to the south line. The Farm is in fractional sections, being one mile and a fourth east and west, and containing 647½ acres.

The place selected by the Executive Committee for the College buildings, is about 60-rods from the south line, and 130 rods from the west line. There is a small creek running east along and near the south line, somewhat crooked. At this place it makes a curve to the south leaving a handsome swell of land, elevated about 25 feet above the small creek and about 45 feet above Squaw Creek, which is three-fourths of a mile east. This is nearly the height of the high prairie of the Farm, excepting two or three ridges somewhat higher, not large enough, however, for building sites. A Topographical Survey of the Farm has not been made, believing it might be dispensed with until the school is opened.

It is intended to lay off a farm road, north and south from the College building, just half a mile from the west line of the Farm.

The site for the Farm House, is about 40 rods N. N. E. of the College building, and on the east side of the farm road. The Barn is to be 20 rods N. N. E. of the house, and within 30 rods from the large spring which lies N. N. E. This spring can be conveyed by means of an Hydraulic Ram to all these building sites.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE ON THE FARM.

The improvements and preparations for improvements are as follows :

Breaking 70 acres of prairie, at \$2.50 per acre,.....\$175.00

Fencing contracted to be done.

213½ rods post and rail.

213½ rods Virginia rail.

213½ rods Posts and 5 boards.

640 rods requiring in all 9200 posts and rails, at \$1.50 per hundred, to be cut from timber on farm and delivered.....

138.00

Lumber for fencing, 7,500 feet at \$1.50 per hundred.....	125.50
Lumber for building house and barn, 69,800 feet of which 7000 feet is to be finishing lumber, at \$1.80 per hundred, and 62,800 feet at \$1.50 per hundred, making, which is all contracted for and being delivered,.....	1068.00
Shingles, 62 M. at \$3.50, of white Oak or Black Walnut contracted for and being delivered,.....	217.00
Cellars for house and barn, contracted for at 15 cts. per- cubic yard, estimated to cost in all,.....	120.00
Well dug and partly walled, at \$1.00 per foot, estimated,	30.00
Stone for building foundations :	
100 perch, quarried, at 50 cents per perch,.....	50.00
100 perch contracted to be quarried at same price,.....	50.00
Hay stacked on farm, ten tons at \$3 per ton,.....	30.00
For fencing the same,.....	1.50
	<hr/>
	\$2005.00

Some of the above are paid for out of the individual donations to the College, to amount of about \$300; the exact figures we are unable to furnish, and about \$800 in cash from the State appropriation, which deducted from \$2005.00 leaves a balance of \$900 to be paid for in material and labor contracted for.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by the State,.....	\$10,000.00
Bonds of the county of Story,.....	10,000.00
Notes of individuals due July 1, 1861, but which will be paid when called for, in labor or material,.....	4,420.00
Subscriptions, considered good, but not yet put in form of individual notes,.....	920.00
731 acres of land, embracing some of the best in the counties of Story and Boone, most of which is loca- ted contiguous to College Farm, deeded to State, valued at.....	4,925.00
250 acres of land, of which we have bonds for deeds, es- timated value,.....	1,090.00
	<hr/>
	\$31,355.00

EXPENDITURES.

For purchase of Farm, 647½ acres,.....	\$5,379.12	
Of location,.....	349.97	
For improvement of Farm,.....	873.10	
President pro tem. for per diem and travel- ing expenses,.....	274.30	
Agents, stationery, office furniture, printing, Clerical services, &c., &c.....	176.50	7,052.99
		<hr/>
		\$24,302.01

The prospect for providing the farm with the best implements of husbandry, without cost to the State, is very flattering, as we have had many offers from manufacturers in every section of the United States, to donate such as might be needed, with the view, on their part, of having them tested in the most satisfactory manner, and it found valuable, the attestation of the fact to our farmers. Persons also, in the East, as well as at home, have, to a limited extent, proffered us the gift of procreative animals, such as cattle and hogs of the most valuable breeds. And for Horticultural purposes, we have a proposition from Mr. James Smith, of Polk County, to furnish the College Farm with nursery stock to the value of one hundred dollars, provided one half of this amount be taken in apple trees the coming spring. Numerous will be the donations, embracing the above named classes of husbandry, as well as all the others, we have no doubt will be made to the State whenever we are prepared to receive them, by parties in and out of our borders, who feel a lively interest in the prosperity of an Institution which is destined, at no distant period to wield an immense influence for good in developing our Agricultural resources, and without which we would lose them.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS—PLANS.

The President pro tempore and Chairman of the Executive Committee, has taken a good deal of pains in procuring a plan for a College building, having corresponded with the officers of the Michigan and New York Agricultural Colleges, who have had

some experience in the Farmers' Colleges of those States, and procured some of the plans of their buildings. He visited in person, the Farmers' College near Cincinnati, and the Female College at the same place, which Horace Mann said was the best arranged College building he had ever seen. It is warmed with *steam*, which they think far superior to any other mode of warming yet discovered. He also visited the Farmers' High School, of Pennsylvania, a building begun on an extensive scale, a part only being finished, sufficient to open the school with 100 students. This building is well arranged for the uses intended.

We have not yet come to the conclusion whether we had better build our College in three separate buildings, one at a time, and far enough apart to be safe from fire from each other. This will be a matter for further consideration.

We have studied every way to economize the funds of the State, having all the time in view a good school rather than a display of architectural beauty,—no costly dome, or curious winding stairs—but a solid stone foundation, a plain brick superstructure of four stories, with pilasters, dental brick cornice, projecting roof with brackets, with portico over the doors at each end: all of good respectable appearance, about good enough for the farmers of our State, *and good enough for any body else*. For further details you are referred to the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Milens Burt, of Muscatine, architect and builder, a prudent, judicious, and excellent mechanic, and a man of much care and prudence in all things.

We have had a good deal of deliberation in regard to building three or four stories above the basement. Our plan is for four stories, 120 by 42 feet. To get the same accommodations with three stories, must extend the length to 150 feet, at an additional cost of \$1,500 to \$2,000. We think the convenience of the building will well pay for the change, if the State can afford it.

The cost of this building is estimated at \$30,000, without stoves, furnaces, or steam for warming; of sufficient size to accommodate 100 students, a President and his family, two or three Professors, lecture and recitation rooms, library and reading rooms, &c.; and in the basement, store rooms, pantries, steward's rooms, kitchen, dining room, homes, lodging and boarding for 120 persons. It has required much time and effort and skill to arrange all this in one convenient building.

The plan of the barn is 42 by 60 feet, lengthwise north and south, upon a gentle slope of ground to the east, with underground stables, built with stone walls on three sides, eight feet high and one foot below the ground in the stable;—16 foot posts, with floor lengthwise, so that we can add at the south end, any length we choose. Horse-stable and harness room above ground.

Farmer's house, 32 by 42 feet, two stories, brick, with pantries and kitchen back, 16 by 24, one and a half stories, of brick. Back of this is wash-room, milk-room and wood shed, 24 by 24, one story, of wood.

A plan of these buildings is herewith submitted, by Mr. Burt, but no accurate estimates are given,—would suppose it to be \$1000 for the barn and \$4000 for the house.

There must necessarily be a tool-house, granary, corn-cribs, hog-house, slaughter house, joiner and black smith shops, and wood house, all of which will cost \$1500 to \$2000. We must also improve the farm with additional breaking, fencing, planting of trees, orchards and gardens, for all of which we hope to collect from subscriptions and notes.

If your honorable body deem it expedient to make an appropriation, at the present session, the sum of \$40,000 will be sufficient to erect the main building, and fit it up for use previous to your next session, without an appropriation of another cent to complete it throughout; but as it is probable the demands for appropriations for other institutions of the State, now in an unfinished condition, will absorb all the means which the tax payers of the State have ability to meet, or the Legislature may feel disposed to grant, we shall not press an appropriation at this time.—With the available means in our possession, we shall be able we trust, to erect necessary farm buildings, and place the farm, or a portion of it, in good working condition. By the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislature, you will, no doubt, be placed in possession of the wishes of the people of the State, in regard to this Institution, when you can determine more satisfactorily to yourselves, perhaps than you can at present, in regard to the extent to which the State will give it her fostering care. Whilst we insist upon and expect no appropriation at the present session of the Legislature, we esteem our Institution one demanded by the imperative necessities of agriculture in the State, and

one which is heartily endorsed by those who bear the burden of taxation.

MATTERS ON WHICH LEGISLATION IS ASKED.

The title to the lands outside of the College farm is taken in the name of the State of Iowa, for the use of the Agricultural College. We recommend the sale of this land at as early a day as practicable, to assist in the improvement of the College Farm, and the passage of a law authorizing the Governor and Register of the State Land Office to grant deeds to parties purchasing any of the lands which are or may be donated to the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, upon certificates of purchase signed by the President of the Institution, and countersigned by the Secretary thereof.

We respectfully ask the passage of an act legalizing the issue of the bonds of Story county.

The act of incorporation requires that vacancies in the Board of Trustees, caused by the expiration of terms of service be filled by the Legislature. There are five that will occur on the second Monday of January next; it will therefore, be necessary to elect five at the present session, who shall hold office for four years from that time. The judicial districts in which these vacancies will occur, are the 4th, now filled by G. W. F. Sherman of Cherokee county;—the 7th, now filled by Suel Foster, of Muscatine county;—the 8th, now filled by J. W. Henderson, of Linn county;—the 9th, now filled by Peter Melendy, of Black-hawk county, and the 11th, now filled by E. G. Day, of Story county.

All of which is respectfully submitted, etc.,

WM. DUANE WILSON,
M. W. ROBINSON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.



